Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia

A Guide to Community Resources

By

JOSEPH SHABSES
Research Director
Atlanta University School of Social Work

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The material on which this pamphlet is based was gathered by Mr. Shabses in preparation for the Atlanta University School of Social Work's Institute on "Social Work with Veterans" (June 25-29, 1945)

The Southern Regional Council publishes this guide for Atlanta Negro veterans, because of its significance for individual guidance and social planning in this and other Southern communities.

The veteran will find this booklet helpful as he moves back to civilian life.

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

If You Want Your Old Job Back

The law protects your right to the job you left to go into service. Apply to your employer for your old job within 90 days of your discharge. If you have any difficulty, see your Selective Service Board Re-employment Committeeman. He can help you.

If You Want a New Job

The United States Employment Service office at 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753, will help you find a new job.

If you have any difficulty in getting the kind of job you want, you may receive help at the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, the Servicemen's Center at 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, or at the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355.

If You Want a Government Job

Veterans receive special preference in applying for federal and state civil service jobs. For information on available federal jobs call or visit the Civil Service Com-

mission, New Post Office Building, MAin 3517. For state jobs under the merit system call the Merit System Administration at 2 Capitol Square, S. W., MAin 6342.

The lobbies of the New and Old Post Office Buildings often contain announcements of available civil service positions.

If You Need Unemployment Compensation

If you are partially or completely unemployed you may be entitled to Veterans' Readjustment Allowances up to a total of 52 weeks. Visit the United States Employment Service at 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753, to determine whether you are eligible for benefits.

The Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030; and the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, will be glad to help you obtain the full compensation to which you are entitled.

DO YOU NEED ADVICE AND GUIDANCE?

To Help You Find the Kind of Work for Which You Are Best Fitted

The Georgia School of Technology at 225 North Avenue, N. W., HEmlock 4887, has set up a guidance center where trained people can help you select the field of work you should enter, or decide upon the kind of training you need. To use this service you should visit the Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, and ask for a letter of eligibility.

Other agencies which will give you suggestions on job and educational opportunities are:

The Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390; the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, and the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, AMherst 1641.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL?

If you were not dishonorably discharged and served 90 days or more, you may be entitled to education or job training for a year plus your length of service up to a total

of four years anywhere in the United States. The government will pay your tuition and fees and will give you a living allowance in addition. Unless you have a service connected disability, however, you will have to pay the cost of your transportation to the place where you get on-the-job training or education.

The Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390, has a list of approved institutions and business establishments.

To Get a General Academic Education

Booker T. Washington High School has day and evening sessions which will give you a general academic course preparing you to enter college. The School is at 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116.

Clark, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, Morris Brown, JAckson 3860, and Spelman, MAin 2381, are colleges affiliated with the Atlanta University System, offering courses leading to bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences. The colleges offer preparation for many professions. Some of the colleges offer qualifying examinations for admission of veterans who have not completed high school.

To Learn a Trade

Training in auto mechanics, woodwork, and mechanical drawing is offered during the day session of Booker T. Washington High School, 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116. During the evening session training is offered for the position of chef, baker, hotel worker, tailor, and pattern draftsman.

None of the colleges teach trades as such. Clark College, MAin 4426, offers courses in radio repair and construction and in photography as part of the regular arts and science program.

Private schools offer training in barbering and beauty culture. Addresses and other information about these schools can be obtained at the office of the Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390.

The director of the division will give you the names of business establishments where you can get on-the-job training, while being paid, to learn the skills of an auto mechanic, shoe rebuilder, electrician, tailor, machinist, refrigeration service man, sheet metal worker, tool and die maker, and

others. The government will add to the pay you receive as you undergo approved job training.

To Prepare for a Career in Business

Commercial courses such as stenography, typing, and bookkeeping are offered in both the day and evening sessions of Booker T. Washington High School 45 C Street, S. W., RAymond 5116.

On a college level, courses in economics and business administration are available at Clark College, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, and Morris Brown, JAckson 3860. The extent of training in the field of business varies with each institution. Reid Business College, at 767 Fair Street, S. W., also offers training in this field.

Graduate work in the field of economics and business administration is offered at Atlanta University, MAin 5435.

To Prepare for a Profession

LIBRARIAN

The Atlanta University School of Library Service, WAlnut 9440, prepares persons for positions with public and private libraries.

MINISTER

Through its School of Religion Morehouse College, MAin 5435, offers training for the ministry. Courses in theology are also offered at Clark College, MAin 4426, and Morris Brown, JAckson 3860.

The Gammon Theological Seminary, at 9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E., MAin 4269, offers training for the ministry on a graduate level.

DIETITIAN

Courses in home economics leading to positions as dietitian are offered at several of the colleges affiliated with the Atlanta University System. Call MAin 5435 for further information.

MORTICIAN

The Atlanta College of Mortuary Science, at 3 Chestnut Street, N. W., JAckson 9192, provides training for this position.

SOCIAL WORKER

The Atlanta University School of Social Work offers training on a graduate level in this field. Call WAlnut 7550 for further information.

Teacher

Training for the teaching profession is offered by Clark, MAin 4426, Morehouse, MAin 5435, Morris Brown, JAckson 3860, and Spelman College, MAin 2381, and by the graduate schools of Atlanta University, MAin 5435.

Above are some of the professions for which you can prepare at Atlanta University and the colleges mentioned. These educational institutions will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

If there is no training available in Atlanta for the profession you wish to enter, it may be necessary for you to go to other parts of Georgia, or to other states. The Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, and the Educational Division of the State Veterans' Service Office, at the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390, will give you suggestions on training available elsewhere, costs, and transportation arrangements.

If You Are Handicapped

If your illness or disability is a result of military service, the Veterans' Administration will pay the cost of your training in school or on a job and will pay for your living expenses until you are ready and able to support yourself. If the training you need is not available in Atlanta, the government will pay the cost of transportation to the area in which you can get it. You can apply for this service at the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522.

DO YOU NEED A LOAN?

The government will not lend you any money. It will guarantee up to half of any loan you make at not more than 4% interest per year provided the amount guaranteed is not more than $2,000. You may borrow $6,000, for instance, but only $2,000 will be guaranteed by the government.

Arrangements for government backing of loans can be made at the offices of the Veterans' Administration on the 6th floor of the Belle Isle Building, 105 Pryor Street, N. E.

You may obtain further suggestions on loans at the Citizens Trust Company at 212 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6808, or, on home loans, at the Atlanta Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association at 186 Auburn Avenue, N. E., MAin 1377.

DO YOU NEED HOSPITAL, MEDICAL, OR DENTAL CARE?

To Get Hospital Care

If your illness or disability is service connected the Veterans' Hospital 48, at 5998 Peachtree Road, N. E., CHerokee 1161, will give you emergency hospital care or will supply you with free transportation to Tuskegee, Alabama, or to any other appropriate veterans' hospital for long term care.

If your illness is not due to service, you may still get care at the Veterans' Hospital if a bed is available or if you are unable to pay the cost yourself.

To Get Medical or Dental Care

If you need medical or dental service for a condition caused or aggravated in the line of duty the Veterans' Hospital 48 at 5998 Peachtree Road, N. E., CHerokee 1161, will provide it.

If your condition is not service-connected, but you are in need and your illness prevents you from securing a job, you may get medical or dental service at the State Department of Education's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the State Office Building opposite the State Capitol, MAin 2390.

HAVE YOU A CLAIM ON THE GOVERNMENT?

For a Disability Pension

If you received an injury or became ill in service, you may be entitled to a pension, depending upon the extent of your disability. The contact representative of the Veterans' Administration, the State Veterans' Service Office, or of the American Red Cross, all located on the 6th floor of 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, will help you to gather the facts and prepare your case for consideration by the Veterans' Administration.

For Back Pay or Mustering-Out Pay

If you believe you have not received the correct amount of mustering-out pay, or think you have some back pay coming to you from your stay in the service, call the Army Personal Affairs Division, 71 Walton Street, N. W., WAlnut 8924. If you served in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, write to the Claims Division, General Accounting

Office, Washington 25, D. C. Include your full name and serial or service number.

You can receive help in making out the proper papers from the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 2355; the Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030; the Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641; the State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968; or the American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601.

For Dependents' Benefits

Dependents of veterans may receive special preference in jobs, pensions, vocational training, and other benefits. You may receive further information at the United States Employment Service, 191 Marietta Street, N. W., MAin 9753; the Social Security Board, 441 W. Peachtree Street, N. E., JAckson 6500; the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522; and at the Civil Service Commission at the New Post Office Building, MAin 3515.

For a Review of Your Discharge

Unless you were discharged or dismissed by general courtmartial sentence, you may be able to obtain a more favorable discharge than you received by applying to your branch of the service. The Veterans' Administration at 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522, or the State Veterans' Service Office in the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968, will help you prepare the necessary evidence for a review.

For Conversion of Your Insurance

You may convert your National Life Insurance and keep it in force after your discharge. Directions on paying premiums, changing your beneficiary, and making arrangements for private insurance may be obtained at the Army Personal Affairs Division, 71 Walton Street, N. W., WAlnut 8924; at the Veterans' Administration, 105 Pryor Street, N. E., WAlnut 8522; or at the State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968.

DO YOU NEED A LAWYER?

To Protect You From Lawsuits

The law protects you, up to six months after discharge, from lawsuits, collection of taxes, and other civil liabilities. The Legal Aid Society in the Connally Building, 98 Ala-

bama Street, S. W., MAin 3271, will provide free legal aid to veterans, as well as to others who cannot afford to pay for legal services.

To Straighten Out Your Tax and License Problems

You may be exempt from certain federal and state taxes as a veteran or may be able to make an adjustment in tax payments. Visit the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue at the Old Post Office Building, MAin 3517. For state tax information and exemption on business licenses, visit the State Revenue Department at the State Office Building, WAlnut 7353.

To Obtain Your Legal Rights and Benefits

If you need the aid of a lawyer to obtain your legal rights or benefits and cannot afford to hire one, the Legal Aid Society will be glad to help you.

DO YOU HAVE A PERSONAL OR FAMILY PROBLEM?

About Your Marriage

If you think you could use some help in working out problems with your marriage partner or children, call the Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685.

The American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601, may also be able to help you.

About Financial Difficulties

The Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685, and the American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. W., ATwood 1601, will provide temporary financial relief to veterans. If a longer period of relief is necessary they will refer you to the proper agencies.

About Getting a Place to Stay

You and your family will receive special consideration for available housing with the Atlanta Housing Authority. Call WAlnut 1893 for further information.

The Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, has temporary housing facilities for veterans. The Servicemen's Center at 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., will direct you to places where you can obtain temporary housing accommodations.

About Becoming a Civilian Again

There are several agencies in Atlanta where trained people will be glad to talk with you to help you solve the problems you face in making the change from military to civilian life. Among these are:

The Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N. E., JAckson 4030;

The Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641;

The Family Welfare Society, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., WAlnut 6685;

The American Red Cross, 848 Peachtree Street, N. E., ATwood 1601;

The State Veterans' Service Office at the State Capitol, WAlnut 2968;

The Veterans' Service Center of Atlanta-Fulton County, 75 Cone Street, N. W., WAlnut 4463.

These agencies will also help you follow through to see that you get the services and benefits to which you are entitled from government and private sources. If they cannot give you the direct service you need, these agencies will know how and where you can get it.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS AND HAVE FUN?

Part of the success you have in making the change to civilian life will depend upon the friendships you develop and the things you do in your free time.

At the YMCA

The Butler Street YMCA, JAckson 4030, has a well-rounded program of club groups, dances, swimming, and other recreational activities to which you are invited.

At the Servicemen's Center

The Servicemen's Center, 1000 Hunter Street, S. W., AMherst 1641, has developed a Georgia Veterans' League that you might want to join. The Center conducts regular dances, has discussion groups, and provides many recreational facilities available for your use.

DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER QUESTIONS?

IF SO . . . Visit the Veterans' Service Center of Atlanta-Fulton County, 75 Cone Street, N. W., WAlnut 4463, for the answers to any questions not covered in this booklet or if you are in doubt about any of the services.

BE SURE TO MAKE USE OF EVERY BENEFIT TO WHICH YOU ARE ENTITLED. THE AGENCIES MENTIONED IN THIS BOOKLET WILL DO THEIR BEST TO HELP YOU.

KEEP THIS BOOKLET AS A GUIDE OR PASS IT ON TO ANOTHER VETERAN WHO MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE USE OF IT.

YOUR NEGRO VETERANS COME HOME

Does the Negro veteran in your city or town know where he can obtain Information, Guidance, and Assistance? Help him become as good a civilian as he was a fighting man. Read **Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia,** by Joseph Shabses, and use it as a guide for compiling similar information for Negro veterans in your community.

List the People and Places He Should Approach:

For a Job
For Educational and Vocational Guidance
For Getting a Loan
For Help in Filing Claims
For Legal Advice
For Help with Personal Problems
For Fun and Recreation
For General Information

Compile this Information for Your Community by Consulting Your . . .

High School Principals
College Registrars
Local Bankers
Business and Industrial Firms
Legal Aid Society or Local Bar Association
Family Welfare Society
Urban League
YMCA
USO—Servicemen's Center
The nearest branch office of the . . .
- Federal Civil Service Commission
- United States Employment Service
- Veterans' Administration
- Collector of Internal Revenue
- State Revenue Department
- State Veterans' Service Office
- Selective Service Board
- American Red Cross
- Army Personal Affairs Division

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THEN ACT

CALL A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AGENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE, MINISTERS AND OTHER COMMUNITY LEADERS, TO DISCUSS SERVICE TO NEGRO VETERANS. PREPARE A GUIDE SO THAT NEGRO VETERANS MAY KNOW WHAT BENEFITS THEY MAY RECEIVE AND WHERE TO GET THEM IN YOUR TOWN.

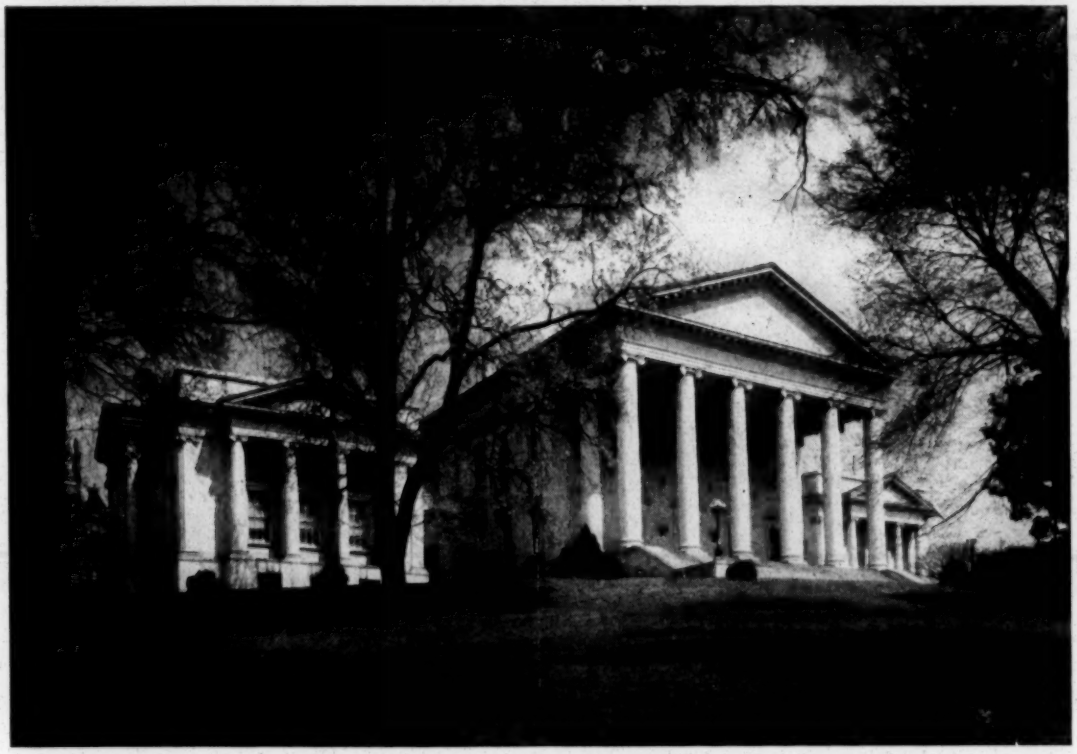
For further information and guidance in organizing
your community, write

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

pp. 26 to 33

Educational Opportunities in Virginia

A Handbook for Veterans and Their Advisers



THE CAPITOL, RICHMOND

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Richmond, Virginia
October, 1945

IV. VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR VETERANS

The meaning of the word, vocational, is so broad that it might be expected to cover vocational education in colleges and graduate schools, as well as that on the non-college level, but this section will be concerned only with the various kinds of vocational education and training which is done through the public high schools and regional vocational schools as a part of a general vocational program for adults which would, of course, be available for veterans and returning war workers, as well as for other adults.

Trade Training

The lists which follow show the trade training offered to adults at various places in Virginia. The twelve regional vocational schools listed first serve applicants from other cities and counties, as well as resident students. The regional vocational schools at Blacksburg, Danville, Hampton, Lawrenceville, and Manassas have dormitory facilities where a limited number of veterans can be accommodated. Hampton Institute and St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute are privately owned colleges, but the high schools in both of these institutions are used by the county school authorities for public education and are, therefore, included with the public institutions.

Courses in the regional schools listed below are offered five days per week for six or more hours per day. Provisions are made or will be made to teach a limited number of academic courses. The length of the courses covers periods of from a few weeks to four years, depending on the needs of the trainees and the type of course. The amount of tuition charged, if any, should be ascertained from the principal of the school. Trades, other than those listed, will be taught if the demand justifies the same. For further details veterans should consult the Division Superintendent of Schools.

Location	Training Available	
Abingdon		
Washington County Vocational School	Auto Mechanics	Mill Work
	Drafting	Machine Shop
White Students	Electricity	Sheet Metal
No Dormitories	Building Trades	Welding

Location	Training Available
Blacksburg *V. P. I. Airport* White Students Dormitories Available	All types of Airplane Mechanics
Danville *Danville Technical Institute* White Students Dormitories Available	Radio and Communications Machine Shop Electrical Installations and Maintenance Cosmetology Practical Nursing Textile Manufacturing
Hampton *Hampton Institute* Negro Students Dormitories Available	Auto Mechanics, Furniture Making Carpentry, Machine Shop Electricity, Printing Bricklaying and Plastering Forging and Welding Painting and Decorating Sheet Metal and Roofing Tailoring and Dry Cleaning Plumbing and Heating
Lawrenceville *St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute* Negro Students Dormitories Available	Carpentry, Dressmaking Cosmetology, Masonry Plumbing and Heating Tailoring Barbering (on demand)
Manassas *Manassas State Vocational School* White Students Dormitories Available	Machine Shop, Refrigeration Sheet Metal, Diesel Engines Drafting, Carpentry Electricity, Auto Mechanics Radio Servicing, Practical Nursing Others upon demand
Regional High School for Northern Virginia Negro Students Dormitories Available	Carpentry Masonry General Metal Work
Norfolk *Extension Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the College of William and Mary in cooperation with high schools of Norfolk and vicinity* White Students No Dormitories	Radio Aircraft Mechanics Drafting Machine Shop

Location	Training Available
Petersburg *Virginia State College for Negroes* Negro Students High school students may live in dormitories. Dining halls open to all.	Auto Mechanics Barbering Electric Wiring Carpentry and Cabinet Dry Cleaning and Pressing Radio Servicing Sheet Metal Work Bricklaying Tailoring
Richmond *Richmond Vocational School* White Students No Dormitories	Barbering Beauty Culture Printing
Roanoke *Jefferson Vocational School* (Courses offered from 4 P.M. to 12 P. M.) White Students No Dormitories	Welding, Electrical Electricity Machine Shop Pipefitting Sheet Metal Auto Mechanics Aircraft Welding Aircraft Sheet Metal
Wise *Wise County Vocational School* White Students No Dormitories	Coal Mining Welding Sheet Metal Machine Shop Woodworking

In addition to the offerings in the above named regional schools for adults, certain high schools offer vocational courses during the daytime and at night. Day courses usually last for three hours per day, five days per week, while night courses vary from one hour to three hours per night, three to five nights per week. Following is a list of high schools and the trades or industrial subjects taught in day schools and in night schools:

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Alexandria *George Washington High School* White Students	—	Typing, machine shop, auto, ground aviation, mechanics, cabinet making, welding, printing, drawing, airplane mechanics, blueprint reading.

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Arlington County *Washington-Lee High School* White Students	Sheet Metal Machine Shop Auto Mechanics Woodworking Drafting	Sheet metal, machine shop, auto mechanics, woodworking, drafting, blueprint reading, shop mathematics, and others upon demand.
Bedford *Bedford High School* White Students		Courses in related subjects for any trade or industry will be offered upon request.
Charlottesville *Lane High School* White Students	Machine Shop	Machine shop and others upon demand.
Clifton Forge *Clifton Forge High School* White Students	Machine Shop	Machine shop, blueprint reading, and others upon demand.
Danville *George Washington High School* White Students	Printing Cosmetology	Printing, cosmetology, textiles, and others upon demand.
Fredericksburg *James Monroe High School* White Students		Will make every effort to meet requests.
Harrisonburg *Harrisonburg High School* White Students		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.
Hampton *Hampton High School* White Students	Electricity Machine Shop	Electricity and machine shop. Others upon request.

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Hopewell *Hopewell High School* White Students	Woodworking Electricity Sheet Metal Drafting Welding	Woodworking Electricity Sheet Metal Drafting Welding
Lynchburg *Monroe High School* White Students	Machine Shop Drafting Radio Repair Sheet Metal Welding	Machine shop, drafting, radio, sheet metal, welding, blueprint reading, shop mathematics. Others on demand.
Lynchburg *Airport* White Students	Aircraft Mechanics	
Lynchburg *Dunbar High School* Negro Students	Bricklaying	Auto mechanics, bricklaying, woodworking. Others on demand.
Mathews County *Mathews High School* White Students		Auto mechanics, commercial subjects.
Newport News *Newport News High School* White Students	Machine Shop Auto Mechanics	Applied mathematics, auto mechanics, blueprint reading for ten different trades, Diesel engines, drafting, electricity, electronics, foundry technology, foremanship, gear design, hydraulic turbines, machine shop, metal working, decorative painting, piping details, refrigeration, sheet metal layout, pipefitting, analysis, steam turbines, shipwright, underwriters codes, boat building technology, welding technology, woodworking.
Newport News *Huntington High School* Negro Students	Carpentry Masonry	Courses will be organized upon request.

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Norfolk *Maury High School* White Students	Auto Mechanics Electricity	Auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, drafting, woodworking, commercial art, stenography, typing, filing, bookkeeping, accounting.
Norfolk *V. P. I. Extension* White Students	(See Regional Vocational School list.)	Radio maintenance, electronics, aircraft engines, machine shop, gas welding, electric welding, radio operation, drafting, refrigeration, retail training. Others upon request.
Norfolk *Booker T. Washington High School* Negro Students	Cabinet Making Sheet Metal Electricity Auto Mechanics Bricklaying Masonry Plumbing	Auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, sheet metal, plumbing, drafting, cabinet making, radio repair. Others upon demand.
Portsmouth *Woodrow Wilson High School* White Students	Machine Shop Cabinet Making	Machine shop, sheet metal, cabinet making, Diesel engines, electric welding, electrical theory, electronics, blueprint reading, shop mathematics. Others upon demand.
Portsmouth *Norcum High School* Negro Students	Bricklaying Plastering Carpentry	Bricklaying, plastering, cabinet making, drafting, blueprint reading. Others upon request.
Petersburg *Virginia State College for Negroes* Negro Students	Auto Mechanics Barbering Dry Cleaning Tailoring Electrical Radio Sheet Metal	Auto mechanics, barbering, dry cleaning, tailoring, electrical, radio, sheet metal. Others upon demand.

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Richmond *John Marshall High School and Virginia Mechanics Institute* White Students	Orientation to mechanical trades, auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, drafting, commercial art.	Mathematics, freehand drawing and design, drafting, plan reading, mill details, engineering drawing, chemistry, industrial processes, physics, radio science and mathematics, electricity, Vectors, mechanics of structures, steam power, engineering problems, air conditioning, field engineering, hydraulics, auto mechanics, radio servicing, machine shop, plumbing, sheet metal, welding, banking, commercial law, negotiable instruments, economics, credit management, accounting, auditing, taxation, law, public speaking, traffic management, economics and transportation, credits and collections, salesmanship, merchandising, business English, personnel and public relations. Others upon demand.
Richmond *Maggie Walker High School* Negro Students	Building Maintenance Commercial Art Barbering Masonry Shoe Repairing Cafeteria Service Commercial Foods Cosmetology Radio added	Barbering, beauty culture, dressmaking, hotel foods, hotel service, practical nursing, shoe repairing, tailoring, typing. Others upon demand.
Richmond *Armstrong High School* Negro Students	Auto Mechanics	Auto Mechanics

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses
Roanoke *Jefferson High School* White Students	Electricity Machine Shop Sheet Metal Auto Mechanics	Welding, electricity, machine shop, electronics, pipefitting, sheet metal, auto mechanics, aircraft welding, airplane sheet metal, blueprint reading. Others upon demand.
Roanoke *Lucy Addison High School* Negro Students	Welding Bricklaying Auto Mechanics General Metal Work	Welding, bricklaying, auto mechanics, general metal work, blueprint reading. Others upon demand.
South Norfolk *South Norfolk High School* White Students	Machine Shop Sheet Metal Cabinet Making	Courses will be organized upon request.
Staunton *Staunton High School* White Students		Shorthand, typing.
Waynesboro *Waynesboro High School* White Students		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.
Wise County *Wise County Vocational School* White Students	(See Regional Vocational School list.)	Courses in shop work or related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.
Winchester *Handley High School* White Students		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.

Distributive Education (Retail Training)

Distributive Education provides training for the job of getting the goods from factories and farms across the counters of retail stores into

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

19 January, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Room 424, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have just returned to Jackson from a visit to Natchez and Alcorn College.

I mentioned in my last letter to you that Mr. P. H. Bason, State Agent For Negro Education had given me an appointment in order that I could meet the other State Officials concerned with the problems of veterans. Mr. Bason introduced me to Mr. A. P. Fatherree, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

After I had explained my mission, Mr. Fatherree gave me a complete lay-out of the whole agricultural set-up in respect to veterans. I am sending you a copy of the "Mississippi Plan". Frankly, not one thing is actually being done now, but I have respect for their "sincere" feelings toward their plan for veterans in agriculture. Mr. A. D. Fobbs, Negro State Teacher Trainer will supervise the Negro Vocational Agriculture Teachers. I am making an effort to arrange a conference with him when he's in this area again. Mr. Fatherree and a few other of the lessor officials with whom I talked are concerned about Mississippi being so late in getting the contract for their plan approved. I think that I'll be able to slip in a suggestion here and there since the "ground floor" is just being layed.

After leavin the State Capitol, I went by to get acquainted with the American Legion and the VFW people. In the American Legion office, I met Mr. Robert D. Morrow, State Adjutant of the American Legion. Mr. Morrow is one of those sort of persons who earn your respect right away just by his bearing. I explained the interest of my organization in veterans and asked him what interest was his organization taking in Negro Veterans. He explained that the American Legion was working on plans to establish a department for Negroes in Mississippi, and that this plan had the support of most of the Legion Posts in Mississippi. He offerred to give me an introduction in any part of Mississippi in which I planned to travel.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

GUY B. JOHNSON
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ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. W. J. McCoy, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was in charge of the Jackson Office. In introducing my self I said that my office was in Atlanta - he was born in Atlanta; knew about the SRC, so my program was sold to him right-off. He explained that the reason why Negroes weren't admitted to the VFW Posts or permitted to organize posts of their own was because the VFW feared criticism from the other veterans organizations. Plans are now under-way to organize Posts for Negroes. The VFW people are planning to write all the leading churchmen in Mississippi asking their opinion on the admission of Negroes, if their opinions are favorable then when or if criticism ever comes they can point to the advice received from these good citizens. Quite a clever idea. I have made some very good contact with other sections of the state through Mr. McCoy. He has asked me to go by to meet some of the VFW fellows where ever I travel in Mississippi. I am going to his office Monday to pick up some addresses of VFW members in North Mississippi.

Before leaving for Natchez on Tuesday, I visited the office of the Secretary of the Mississippi Colored Teachers Association, Professor W. W. Blackburn. Mr. Blackburn is one of the best informed Negroes on the problems of education in Mississippi; he is employed by the State Department of Education as Mr. P. H. Eason's assistant. Mr. Blackburn was able to give me a lead on the situation of Negroes in Natchez as he has worked in all the communities of Mississippi for the past thirty-five years.

I arrived in Natchez, Tuesday afternoon. Through one of my old college room mates I arranged to stay at one of the very fine homes in the community. I made my approach in Natchez just as I had done in Jackson - that I was just getting around to get acquainted with the good citizens both white and colored, who could help the Colored Veterans get "out of the pool rooms", and off the (principal street for Negroes) and get settled down to becoming good citizens. I first met a few of the Negro Leaders whom Professor Blackburn had mentioned and asked who would be some of the other people that I should meet. I made my way down to the local office of the Veterans Administration and met the Veterans Contact Officer, Mr. Jimmy Clinton, a native of Natchez, cordial, easy going, friendly and a down-to-earth sort of fellow. We disscussed all the usual problems. He said that as of 31 December, 1945, 1291 men from the Natchez Area had been discharged from the service; 645 of these were Negroes. Natchez had twenty men on Job Training - five of these are Negroes. Mr. Clinton was interested in increasing the number of men on his Job Training Program, and as I was talking about "beating the bushes" for Job Training Veterans, I was one of his "fair haired" boys.

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He said that I had his wholehearted cooperation in this sort of program and he suggested that I get a group of the leading Colored Citizens together before I left and that he would come around in the Colored Section and explain the opportunities for veterans, naturally I was very pleased with this idea of his. He asked me to go by to meet some of the white citizens who were interested in the Negroes. I went by to meet Mr. Joseph Dixon, a staunch American Legion man, owner of the Dixon Novelty Shop; Mr. Dixon stuck out his hand and gave me a hearty hand shake when I mentioned that I had met Mr. Robert Morrow, State Adjutant of the American Legion, Mississippi, he said "When you mention Bob Morrow's name to American Legion men in the South, you talk about a real man". He told me the whole history of race relations in Natchez, and pledged his cooperation to any kind of project like ours.

Mr. Clinton also asked me to go on to meet Mr. Robert Walcott, Justice of the Peace; I wasn't able to find Mr. Walcott in his office - Justice of the Peace Walcott has the goodwill of most of the Negroes whom I met in the community.

I visited the local High School and was invited to speak at the Assembly. Miss Sadie V. Thompson is the principal of this school. Miss Thompson is an old woman who seems set in her old ways and the school reflects her attitude. This is a handicap to the community in which the Veterans have a definite part.

While in Natchez, Mr. Wilson asked me to see Mr. A. F. Braden, Superintendent of Natchez Public Schools. Professor Braden gave me a warm reception after I had explained my mission to Natchez. At the Negro High School, I had noticed a fairly well equipped shop and some of the cabinet work of Professor Jennings, so I hit on the idea of interesting Mr. Braden in working out some kind of training program for veterans in this shop; he felt that this was a worthwhile idea and when I left Natchez I found that he had approached the Veterans Administration with such an idea. Professor Braden said that if I should ever come back to Natchez that he would arrange for me to meet with the Chamber of Commerce.

Thursday night, I had one of the leading Negro business men, Mr. Marchant Banks, druggist, to invite a group of the representive Negroes in the Community to a meeting in his drug store to discuss opportunities for Negro Veterans; I invited Mr. Jimmy Clinton, the Veterans Officer, to come down to give them all of the information they desired. There were about ten leaders present. We scheduled the meeting for one hour; it lasted two and a half hours. Everyone fell into the spirit of getting the correct information to pass on to veterans. After the meeting was finished some few of the leaders were left talking to the Veterans Officer on the outside of the building.

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I made no effort to try to organize a permanent committee. I felt it would have been a mistake at that time. Mr. Dames promised to keep me informed on matters, and I felt if the thing just grew because of the seed of interest I had planted, it would be a more successful project. I'll see. The situation at Natchez fitted into the general pattern of the Veterans' situation in Mississippi that I described to you last week.

I went next down to Alcorn College. I wish every Mississippian could visit Alcorn. The neglect of State Officials in not providing facilities for the education of Negroes at Alcorn College is a most serious mistake. I understand that the munition plant at Flora Mississippi, was to have been an extension of Alcorn College; everyone, including the Governor had approved of this excellent project, but a few words of objections from a few White People who lived in the community killed the whole thing and as a result thousands of Colored Lads who braved the fury of the enemy all over the world are denied an opportunity to learn how to better earn a living. We have a long way to go yet.

Only thirty veterans are enrolled at Alcorn. Mr. William P. Robinson is chairman of the Veterans Committee at Alcorn College. Mr. Robinson is both able and willing to see that the veterans program at Alcorn is of real service to the fellows but the college is without both equipment and funds. President Pipes is most anxious for the fellows to get the most out of their program but feels that without equipment and funds, Alcorn is not doing a successful job with veterans. There is hope for some funds by July, 1946, but in the mean time, I wonder just what will happen. This munition plant deal is something that should have the attention of someone who could work out some solution; this deal is most unfortunate.

I have arrived back in Jackson for a conference with Mr. Mason, Mr. Reddix, and veterans organization commanders then I plan a two week trip through North Mississippi. I hope these reports are giving you the information you desire. Remember to let me know how I can improve my work over here. Please say hello to all of the SRC family for me.

Your friend

HARRY L. WRIGHT

-4-

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTER, A. & T. COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

V13:V12 April 5, 1946

To : North Carolina School and College Officials and Teachers Interested in the Education and Training of Veterans
From : Acting Chief, Guidance Center, A. & T. College

Subject: Educational and Vocational Guidance of Veterans under Public Law 346

The social, economic, and spiritual impact of the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights in our country is already beginning to be felt, especially in educational institutions. Veterans are flocking to high school and college in ever increasing numbers. Trade schools, industrial plants, and places of business are crowded with men in training -- disabled men striving for vocational rehabilitation and other men endeavoring to improve their present vocational or occupational skills. Truly we are in the midst of an intellectual and an occupational evolution, the like of which has never been witnessed in these United States, nor in the world.

With educational and training privileges available to so many thousands of men and women, it is not surprising that some of them are squandering their entitlements in the pursuit of unattainable or ill-advised objectives. In order to reduce this waste to a minimum and to assist the veterans in choosing wisely their courses of study and lines of training Veterans Administration Guidance Centers have been established in a number of educational institutions throughout the country. At these centers, vocational experts, psychologists, and doctors interview the veterans and give tests to determine the types of activity they should pursue. Veterans who take advantage of this service, which incidentally is furnished free, are less likely to run into trouble than those who choose their courses without expert advice or counsel.

The Veterans Administration Guidance Center, located at the A. & T. College, has been in operation for over a month. This center is now equipped and staffed to give expert vocational and educational guidance to the Negro veterans of the state. The Veterans Administration is anxious for every veteran to be counseled at a guidance center. I have been instructed to urge you to see to it that every veteran enrolled in your institution is informed of the availability and the desirability of advisement and counsel. For those veterans who are having difficulties in their courses, a visit to the guidance center now may avert a tragic failure later on.

I think I should tell you that the advisement process at the center is a thorough, well planned activity. Every veteran who comes to the center is handled as an individual. Every interview and every test is individual and private. The time spent in advising each man varies from four and one-half hours to seven hours. Difficult cases often require even more time. You can thus readily see that the center is prepared to give a type of guidance that most schools are not equipped to offer at the present time.

In order to expedite the advisement and counseling of veterans and to enable the guidance centers to maintain a continuous systematic schedule of appointments, the following suggestions are offered to school and college officials directly concerned with the education of veterans:

1. Have the veteran request Educational and Vocational Advisement by writing the Guidance Center at A. & T. College or at North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina. (Disabled Veterans must write the Regional Office in Winston-Salem)

2. Instruct the veteran to list two or three preferred dates in his letter of request. He will be scheduled for one of these dates. It is extremely important that the veteran report at the time assigned him.

3. If several veterans from the same school plan to come in a group on the same day, we suggest that the school give us about two weeks notice in order that no other advisements will be scheduled for that day.

4. Have the veteran bring copies of all service qualification records, discharge, C-Number, and any other material that will be of help to the guidance counsellors in the advisement process.

5. If possible, the dean, faculty adviser, or some responsible official should send in a referral slip (sample attached) before the veteran arrives at the center. It might be well for the official to state specifically what the school wants to know about the veteran, what test results are desired, what special aptitudes or abilities are to be tested, etc. In all instances, copies of academic transcripts will be of inestimable value to the counsellors.

6. The Testing Bureau of the A. & T. College is now prepared to give the GED Examination. Fee $2.50

All of us at the A. & T. College Guidance Center are anxious to cooperate with the schools and colleges of the State in anything that is done toward the education, training, and rehabilitation of the Negro veteran. We anticipate a most cordial working relationship with the institutions of learning; and we extend to you and all staff members of your school a hearty welcome to visit the center at any time convenient to you.

B. A. Bianchi

B. A. Bianchi, Acting Chief

VAGC: Form II
A. & T.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTER

Veteran's Referral Slip

MEMORANDUM

_____
(Date)

TO: Veterans Administration Guidance Center, A. & T. College

FROM: _____
(College Official Referring Veteran)

SUBJECT: Veteran advisement; Determination of; Request for

RE: _____; C-No._____
(Last Name) (First) (Initial)

1. The purpose for which referred veteran should be interviewed and tested is

2. So far as has been determined, following information is available:

(a) Highest grade attained by veteran was:_____

(b) Last School attended was _____ _____
(location)

(c) Veteran desires to register for following course:
Regular college ( ) Specify:_____

Advanced standing, regular college ( ) Specify :_____

_____ Previous college attended_____

Vocational Course ( ) Specify:_____

_____

_____

3. This referral is: routine ( ); urgent ( ); special ( ). (If special, spedify on reverse of this sheet.)

4. Results should be reported to:_____
It is requested that _____ copies be sent.

Signature:_____

VAGC
Form: 3

THE AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

TO:

FROM: Veterans Administration Guidance Center

SUBJ: _____ : Now enrolled in your course (Grade);
(Claimant's Name) Information about; Request for;

Subject named veteran now enrolled in your course, has applied for vocational or educational advisement under the provisions of Public Law 16, or 346. It is requested that you cooperate on this advisement by providing us with information which is usually difficult or impossible to get, but which you, as an instructor, can give. Since it is mandatory that each advisement be completed with a 24 hour period, it is our earnest request that you fill in the questionnaire at your earliest possible convenience and return it forthwith. We shall be happy to have you stop by our Center anytime, for any help or service we might be to you. Thank you.

Cordially,

Roger K. Williams, Director

A. Please give an estimate of subject veteran's abilities as demonstrated in your class:

1. General Ability

(a)	Inferior	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Superior
(b)	F	D	C	B	A
(c)	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
(d)	Low High		Low High	Low High	Low High

Place Estimate in appropriate space opposite (d).

2. Specific (Special ability or aptitude required for successful completion of course):

Special Ability(ies) or aptitude(s) demanded:	Estimate in terms of catagory (a) (b) or (c) under A-1 above.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Adjustability

Unsatisfactory	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent

Please be explicit: _____

B. Considering all factors involved, (general ability, special ability or aptitude and adjustability) what is their occupational significance?

_____
Course or Trade in which enrolled

Thank You!

IF YOU WILL CALL EXTENSION 2, SOMEONE WILL CALL FOR THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE

Signature _____

Claimant seems best fitted for work in this trade (course) or:
(Check One Or More)

Teacher _____
Journeyman _____
Supervisor _____
Technical _____
Advisor _____
Research Man _____

Form IV

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTER, A. & T. COLLEGE

DATE:

TO:

FROM: VAGC, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

SUBJ: _____ C-No._____
(Last Name) (First) (Initial)
Vocational-educational advisement; Report of

Subject-named veteran has been given vocational-educational advisement at the VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTER, A & T COLLEGE, to the point that, in view of the results of interviews and tests, he seems best qualified for and most likely to gain the greatest possible benefit from institutional training in preparation for:

Nature of Objective	D. O. T. Code	Cumulative Monthly Entitlement

Schooling, as claimed by veteran:
School equivalent, as shown by tests:
Other significant test results:

V.Infer.	Infer.	Normal	Super.	V.Super.

Veteran (has)(has not) had related civilian or in-service experience in objective. His experience (is)(is not) considered to be the equivalent of formal schooling, adding to his equivalent educational level.

Veteran's achievement in this objective (course) at this institution is predicted as checked below:

Very Inferior	Inferior	Average	Superior	Very Superior

Respectfully yours,

Roger K. Williams

Roger K. Williams, Ph. D.
Director
Veterans Administration Guidance Center

CC: File

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Richmond 16

5-1-46

ACCREDITED PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1945 - 1946

HIGH SCHOOL	COUNTY OR CITY	PRINCIPAL	POST OFFICE
Achilles	Gloucester	G. C. Chenault	Achilles
Albemarle County Training (Col.)	Albemarle	Mrs. Mary Carr Greer	Charlottesville, Route #2
Alberta	Brunswick	M. B. Duling	Alberta
Aldie	Loudoun	Robert A. Myers	Aldie
Alexander Park	Norfolk	William Seawell	Portsmouth
Altavista	Campbell	George W. Cox, Jr.	Altavista
Amelia	Amelia	C. H. Mitchell	Amelia
Amherst County Tr. (Col.)	Amherst	Charles E. Colter	Amherst
Amherst	Amherst	J. W. Stone	Amherst
Andrew Lewis	Roanoke	Z. T. Kyle	Salem
Appalachia	Wise	Walter F. Jones	Appalachia
Appomattox	Appomattox	L. Crawley	Appomattox
Armstrong (Col.)	Richmond (City)	W. W. Townsend	Richmond 20
A. T. Johnson (Col.)	Westmoreland	L. A. Richardson	Templeman's X Rds.
Atlantic	Accomack	J. C. Justus	Oak Hall
A. T. Wright (Col.)	Lancaster	C. N. Bennett	White Stone
Auburn	Montgomery	L. E. Moseley	Riner
Axton	Henry	H. L. Saville	Axton
Bassett	Henry	E. Carl Hoover	Bassett
Battlefield Park	Hanover	Joseph Rotella	Ellerson
Bealeton	Fauquier	Allen V. DeHaven	Bealeton
Beaver Dam	Hanover	Miss Mary C. Wilkie	Beaver Dam
Bedford	Bedford	J. L. Borden	Bedford
Bedford County Tr. (Col.)	Bedford	John E. Harrell	Bedford
Berryville	Clarke	D. G. Cooley	Berryville
Bethel	Washington	W. T. Ryburn	Abingdon, Route #1
Beverley Manor	Augusta	Noel H. Moody	Staunton
Big Stone Gap	Wise	J. Roy Horne	Big Stone Gap
Blacksburg	Montgomery	J. A. Fetter	Blacksburg, Box 298
Blackstone	Nottoway	Ray E. Reid	Blackstone
Bland	Bland	Virginia Brown Act.	Bland
Blue Ridge	Patrick	J. M. Tignor	Ararat
Booker T. Washington (Col.)	Halifax	S. A. Barksdale	South Boston
Booker T. Washington (Col.)	Norfolk (City)	Winston Douglas	Norfolk 4
Booker T. Washington (Col.)	Staunton (City)	D. M. Crockett	Staunton
Booker T. Washington (Col.)	Suffolk (City)	J. F. Peele, Jr.	Suffolk, Box #250
Boones Mill	Franklin	J. Maurice Bowman	Boones Mill
Boonsboro	Bedford	C. L. Ramsey	Lynchburg, Rt. #4
Botetourt	Gloucester	H. C. Page	Gloucester
Boyce Agricultural	Clarke	C. E. Miley, Jr.	Boyce
Boydton	Mecklenburg	A. C. Hutcheson	Boydton
Brentsville District	Prince William	C. O. Bittle	Nokesville
Bridgewater	Rockingham	Boyd J. Glick	Bridgewater
Broad Creek Village	Norfolk	W. E. Campbell	Norfolk
Broadway	Rockingham	J. Frank Hillyard	Broadway

Brookneal	Campbell	James E. Strickler	Brookneal
Brookville	Campbell	George E. Copenhaver	Lynchburg, Rt. #2
Brosville	Pittsylvania	W. H. Barrett	Danville, Rt. #6
Brownsburg	Rockbridge	N. P. Stockner	Brownsburg
Bruton Heights (Col.) ✓	Williamsburg (City)	H. D. Carpenter, Jr.	Williamsburg
Buchanan	Botetourt	Lohring Staples	Buchanan
Buckhorn	Mecklenburg	Mrs. G. S. Hubbard	Union Level
Buckingham Central	Buckingham	Irving S. Driscoll	Buckingham
Buckingham County Training (Col.) ✓	Buckingham	Samuel E. Smith	Dillwyn
Burkeville	Nottoway	W. S. Green	Burkeville
Callands	Pittsylvania	Edwin S. Lowe	Callands
Callao	Northumberland	William A. Acree	Callao
Callaway	Franklin	E. M. Simpson	Callaway
Campbell County Training (Col.) ✓	Campbell	Clyde S. Scott	Rustburg
Cape Charles	Northampton	W. F. Lawson, Jr.	Cape Charles
Caroline	Caroline	Raymond W. Snead	Bowling Green
Carson	Prince George	L. H. Griffin	Carson
Carter G. Woodson (Col.) ✓	Hopewell (City)	H. E. James	Hopewell
Carver (Col.) ✓	Appomattox	C. A. Pennington	Appomattox
Carver (Col.) ✓	Roanoke	Theron N. Williams	Salem
Central	Accomack	L. W. Johnson	Painter
Central	Alleghany	F. H. Hoover	Low-Moor
Central (Col.) ✓	Charlotte	George H. Binford	Charlotte C. H.
Central (Col.) ✓	Goochland	M. A. Fields	Irwin
Chase City	Mecklenburg	Frank C. Chuchek	Chase City
Chatham	Pittsylvania	Ralph G. Myers	Chatham
Check	Floyd	Mrs. Mazie L. King	Check
C. H. Friend	Halifax	James H. Rowan	South Boston
Chilhowie	Smyth	J. W. Bowman	Chilhowie
Chincoteague	Accomack	J. Nelson Jester	Chincoteague
Christiansburg	Montgomery	R. F. Morgan	Christiansburg
Christiansburg Industrial Institute (Col.) ✓	Montgomery	H. Leslie Giles	Cambria
Christopher Gist	Wise	O. M. Morris	Pound
Churchland	Norfolk	Frank D. Beck	Churchland
Chuckatuck	Nansemond	F. H. Christopher	Chuckatuck
Churchville	Augusta	H. C. Lunsford, Jr.	Churchville
Clarksville	Mecklenburg	W. E. Moore	Clarksville
Cleveland	Russell	Lee S. Horne	Cleveland
Cleveland	Washington	Rev. F. E. Clark	Bristol, Tenn. Rt. #3
Clifton Forge	Clifton Forge (City)	E. E. Trent	Clifton Forge
Climax	Pittsylvania	E. K. Bennett	Chatham, Rt. #2
Clinchco	Dickenson	C. G. Sutherland	Clinchco
Clover	Halifax	J. R. Cardwell	Clover
Cluster Springs	Halifax	Ralph S. Leete	Cluster Springs
Coeburn	Wise	A. D. Bragg, Jr.	Coeburn
Colonial	Botetourt	L. T. Frantz	Blue Ridge
Cople	Westmoreland	J. L. Luthy	Hague
Council	Buchanan	C. T. Worley	Council
Courtland	Southampton	C. M. Rains	Courtland
Covington Sr.	Alleghany	W. R. Curfman	Covington
Cradock	Norfolk	Alonzo B. Haga	Cradock, Portsmouth
Craigsville	Augusta	M. A. Morningstar	Craigsville

Creeds	Princess Anne	M. G. Bright	Back Bay
Crewe	Nottoway	T. P. Harwood	Crewe
Criglersville	Madison	Miss Lucy A. Davis	Criglersville
Crozet	Albemarle	A. D. Austin	Crozet
C. T. Smith	Caroline	B. H. Hancock	Ladysmith
Culpeper	Culpeper	C. E. May	Culpeper
Culpeper County Tr. (Col.) ✓	Culpeper	Harvey A. Fleshmon	Culpeper
Cumberland	Cumberland	E. Armstrong Smith	Cumberland
Cumberland County Training (Col.) ✓	Cumberland	Joseph B. Pervall	Cumberland
Damascus	Washington	S. W. Edmondson	Damascus
Dan River	Pittsylvania	Joseph F. White	Ringgold, Rt. #2
Dante Central	Russell	Earl Counts	Dante
Dayton	Rockingham	H. C. Shull	Dayton
Deep Creek	Norfolk	J. J. Booker, Jr.	Portsmouth, Rt. #3
Dickenson Memorial	Dickenson	R. L. Rosenbaum	Clintwood
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie	Ivan Butterworth	Dinwiddie
Dinwiddie County Tr. (Col.) ✓	Dinwiddie	W. E. Woodyard	Dinwiddie
Disputanta	Prince George	W. A. Walton	Disputanta
Douglass (Col.) ✓	Loudoun	G. William Liverpool	Leesburg
Draper	Pulaski	Harry E. Carter	Draper
Dryden	Lee	K. W. Tyler	Dryden
Dublin	Pulaski	F. H. Jordan	Dublin
Dunbar (Col.) ✓	Lynchburg (City)	C. W. Seay	Lynchburg
Dungannon	Scott	Paul W. Collins	Dungannon
Dunlap	Alleghany	C. T. Buckland	Hematite
D. Webster Davis (Col.) ✓	Chesterfield	James F. Nicholas	Ettrick
Eagle Rock	Botetourt	H. H. Huffman	Eagle Rock
East Stone Gap	Wise	L. E. Williams	East Stone Gap
East Suffolk (Col.) ✓	Nansemond	W. L. Turner	Suffolk
E. C. Glass	Lynchburg (City)	L. H. McCue, Jr.	Lynchburg
Edinburg	Shenandoah	Alvin A. Lutz	Edinburg
Effinger	Rockbridge	J. G. Goodman	Lexington, Rt. #2
Elk Creek	Grayson	Virginia McCullough	Elk Creek
Elkton	Rockingham	B. G. Heatwole	Elkton
Ervinton	Dickenson	C. E. Reedy	Nora
Fairfax	Fairfax	Robert B. Walker	Fairfax
Fairfield	Rockbridge	R. M. Hook	Fairfield
Fairview	Scott	Geneva Taylor	Fairview
Falls Church	Fairfax	M. R. Bruin, Jr.	Falls Church
Falmouth	Stafford	Luther C. McRae	Falmouth
Farmville	Prince Edward	C. M. Bussinger	Farmville
Farnham	Richmond	Robert T. Ryland	Farnham
Fieldale	Henry	R. V. Long	Fieldale
Fincastle	Botetourt	Roscoe Buckland	Fincastle
Fishersville	Augusta	R. A. McChesney	Fishersville
Flatwood	Lee	James F. Reasor	Jonesville
Fleetwood	Nelson	W. A. Hoffman	Massies Mill
Floyd	Floyd	Fred F. Knobloch	Floyd
Fluvanna County	Fluvanna	J. B. M. Carter	Carysbrook
Franklin	Southampton	B. T. Watkins	Franklin
Franklin County Tr. (Col.) ✓	Franklin	C. L. Atkins	Rocky Mount
Fries	Grayson	John C. Bonham	Fries
Galax	Grayson	Paul G. Cox	Galax

Garden	Buchanan	B. T. Quillen	Oakwood
George P. Phenix (Col.) ✓	Elizabeth City	J. M. Botts	Hampton
George Washington	Alexandria (City)	H. R. Richardson	Alexandria
George Washington	Danville (City)	J. T. Christopher	Danville
Glade Hill	Franklin	A. D. Ramsey	Glade Hill
Glade Spring	Washington	H. L. Crowgey	Glade Spring
Gladys	Campbell	A. T. Ellwanger	Gladys
Glen Allen	Henrico	George H. Moody	Glen Allen
Gloucester County Training (Col.) ✓	Gloucester	C. C. Grant	Roanes
Goochland	Goochland	B. F. Carpenter	Goochland
Graham	Tazewell	T. Marcus Gillespie	Bluefield
Granby	Norfolk (City)	E. L. Lamberth	Norfolk 5
Great Bridge	Norfolk	J. H. Kelly, Jr.	Norfolk, Rt. #3
Greendale	Washington	Will H. Duff	Greendale
Greensville County	Greensville	H. C. Bradshaw	Emporia
Greensville County Training (Col.) ✓	Greensville	F. H. Smith	Emporia
Greenwood	Albemarle	Paul H. Cale	Greenwood
Gretna	Pittsylvania	R. J. Costen	Gretna
Grundy	Buchanan	John Meade	Grundy
Halifax	Halifax	H. H. Jones	Halifax
Halifax Training (Col.) ✓	Halifax	W. C. Edwards	Halifax, #271
Hampton	Hampton	H. Wilson Thorpe	Hampton
Handley	Winchester (City)	Garland R. Quarles	Winchester, #405
Hanover County Tr. (Col.) ✓	Hanover	Mrs. E. D. Bundy	Ashland, Box #163
Hardin Reynolds Memorial	Patrick	R. H. Richman	Critz
Harrisonburg	Harrisonburg (City)	B. L. Stanley	Harrisonburg
Hayden (Col.) ✓	Southampton	S. P. Morton	Franklin
Haysi	Dickenson	Granville Robinson	Haysi
Heathsville	Northumberland	Roy H. Wright	Heathsville
Henry Clay	Hanover	George R. Compton	Ashland
Henry County Tr. (Col.) ✓	Henry	C. B. Jeter	Martinsville
Herndon	Fairfax	Douglas V. Evans	Herndon
Hickory Hill (Col.) ✓	Chesterfield	James P. Spencer	S. Richmond, Rt. #10
Hickory	Norfolk	Leslie D. Bell	Hickory
Highland Springs	Henrico	J. Irving Brooks	Highland Springs
Hillsville	Carroll	J. R. Mort	Hillsville
Hilton	Scott	Sherrill Flanary	Hiltons
Holland	Nansemond	Clyde G. Johnson	Holland
Honaker	Russell	A. P. Baldwin	Honaker
Hopewell	Hopewell (City)	J. E. Mallonee	Hopewell
Huddleston	Bedford	Levin W. Nock	Huddleston
Huntington (Col.) ✓	Newport News (City)	W. D. Scales	Newport News
Hurley	Buchanan	D. A. Justus	Hurley
I. C. Norcom (Col.) ✓	Portsmouth (City)	W. E. Waters	Portsmouth
Independence	Grayson	Joe B. Cox	Independence
Isle of Wight County Training (Col.) ✓	Isle of Wight	Robert A. Tate	Smithfield
Ivanhoe	Wythe	Mrs. V. C. Hubbard	Ivanhoe
Jackson Memorial	Wythe	L. F. Ambrister	Austinsville
James Monroe	Fredericksburg (City)	Guy H. Brown	Fredericksburg
Jefferson (Col.) ✓	Charlottesville (City)	Owen J. Duncan	Charlottesville
Jefferson Senior	Roanoke	E. B. Broadwater	Roanoke

John J. Wright	Spottsylvania	A. L. Scott	Snell
John Marshall	Richmond (City)	James C. Harwood	Richmond
John M. Langston (Col.)	Danville (City)	Edwin A. Gibson	Danville
Jonesville	Lee	O. M. Hyatt	Jonesville
Julius Rosenwald (Col.)	Northumberland	H. M. Ruffin	Beverlyville
Keezletown	Rockingham	James W. Moyers	Keezletown
Kempsville	Princess Anne	F. B. Williams	Princess Anne
Kenbridge	Lunenburg	J. H. Revere	Kenbridge
Keokee	Lee	J. C. Wolfe	Keokee
King George	King George	Mrs. B. S. Coakley	King George
King William County Training (Col.)	King William	Charles I. Thurston	King William
LaCrosse	Mecklenburg	C. W. Weisiger, Jr.	LaCrosse
Lane	Charlottesville (City)	Hugh L. Sulfridge	Charlottesville
Lawrenceville	Brunswick	R. Jefferson Jones	Lawrenceville
Lebanon	Russell	Clarence Monk	Lebanon
Leesburg	Loudoun	Charles S. Monroe	Leesburg
Lexington	Rockbridge	M. H. Bell	Lexington, Box 638
Lightfoot Training (C)	Orange	H. D. Washington	Unionville
Lincoln	Loudoun	J. Lupton Simpson	Purcellville
Linville-Edom	Rockingham	Paul G. Kline	Edom
Lively	Lancaster	David F. Gillions	Lively
Louisa County	Louisa	R. H. Pallagh	Mineral
Louisa County Training (Col.)	Louisa	J. W. Robinson	Louisa
Lovettsville	Loudoun	L. A. Woneldorph	Lovettsville
Lovingston	Nelson	C. M. Reed	Lovingston
Lucy Addison (Col.)	Roanoke (City)	S. V. Lawson, Act.	Roanoke
Lunenburg County Training (Col.)	Lunenburg	Kenneth P. Evans	Victoria
Luray	Page	L. W. Hillman	Luray
Lylburn Downing (Col.)	Rockbridge	L. J. Shaw	Lexington
Madison	Madison	C. L. Yowell	Madison
Madison Heights	Amherst	Tyler Fulcher	Madison Heights
Maggie L. Walker (Col.)	Richmond (City)	J. E. Segear	Richmond 20
Manassas Regional (Col.)	Prince William	William H. Barnes	Manassas
Manchester District	Chesterfield	G. H. Reid	Richmond, Rt. #11
Marion	Smyth	Herman L. Horn	Marion
Marshall District	Buckingham	R. A. Racer	Arvonia
Marshall	Fauquier	W. G. Coleman	Marshall
Martinsville	Martinsville (City)	F. W. Sisson	Martinsville
Mary N. Smith (Col.)	Accomack	Vernon A. Orton	Accomac
Mathews	Mathews	H. A. Newland	Mathews
Matthew Fontaine Maury	Norfolk	A. B. Bristow	Norfolk, 15th St.
Matthew Whaley	Williamsburg (City)	R. C. Beemon	Williamsburg
Max Meadows	Wythe	Noan Shockley	Max Meadows
McDowell	Highland	E. S. Harman	McDowell
McGaheysville	Rockingham	E. C. Holsinger	McGaheysville
McIntire	Albemarle	Robert W. Allen	Charlottesville
M. E. Marcuse	Bedford	M. C. Davis	Big Island
Meadows of Dan	Patrick	H. P. Hicks	Meadows of Dan
Meadowview	Washington	Mrs. Eva R. Painter	Meadowview
Mecklenburg County Training (Col.)	Mecklenburg	T. E. Greene	South Hill, B#458

Meriwether Lewis	Albemarle	M. Y. Sutherland, Jr.	Ivy Depot
Middlebrook	Augusta	Mrs. Elizabeth East	Middlesex
Middlesex County Training (Col.)	Middlesex	Edward G. Wood	Christchurch
Midlothian	Chesterfield	T. H. Gillis	Midlothian
Midway	Scott	H. K. Smith	Gate City
Millboro	Bath	R. Lynn Graham	Millboro
Moneta	Bedford	A. L. Garrison	Moneta
Monterey	Highland	Mrs. Mary V. Maloy	Monterey
Montvale	Bedford	H. D. McKee	Montvale
Morrison (Col.)	Warwick	Rev. C. T. Paige	Morrison
Mount Clinton	Rockingham	H. G. Lanham	Mount Clinton
Mount Sidney	Augusta	O. S. Crute	Mount Sidney
Mount Vernon	Fairfax	Melvin B. Landes	Alexandria, Rt. #1
Nansemond County Training (Col.)	Nansemond	H. E. Howell	Holland, Rt. #2
Narrows	Giles	Henry H. L. Smith	Narrows
Natural Bridge	Rockbridge	N. P. Strickler	Natural Bridge Sta.
New Castle	Craig	J. W. McCleary	New Castle
New Hope	Augusta	G. W. Swartz	New Hope
New Kent County Tr. (Col.)	New Kent	George W. Watkins	Quinton
New London Academy	Bedford	S. R. Crockett, Jr.	Forest
New Market	Shenandoah	R. C. Wightman, Jr.	New Market
Newport News	Newport News (City)	L. R. Stanley	Newport News
Niclelsville	Scott	J. Kenneth Clark	Nickelsville
Northampton	Northampton	G. C. Hamilton	Eastville
Northampton County (Col.)	Northampton	John F. Banks	Machipongo
North River	Augusta	Lee A. Cupp	Mt. Solon
Norton	Wise	J. I. Burton	Norton
Norview	Norfolk	Edwin W. Chittum	Norfolk 2
Nottoway County Training (Col.)	Nottoway	James B. Woodson	Blackstone
Occoquan District	Prince William	Elizabeth Vaughan	Occoquan
Oceana	Princess Anne	R. H. Owen	Oceana
Onancock	Accomack	W. E. Chadderdon	Onancock
Orange	Orange	J. T. Walker	Orange
Osbourn	Prince William	R. W. Peters	Manassas
Parker-Gray (Col.)	Alexandria	W. H. Pitts	Alexandria
Parksley	Accomack	C. T. Huckstep	Parksley
Parry McCluer	Buena Vista (City)	F. W. Kling, Jr.	Buena Vista
Peabody (Col.)	Petersburg (City)	A. M. Walker	Petersburg
Pearisburg	Giles	C. P. Phillips	Pearisburg
Pembroke	Giles	O. G. Caldwell	Pembroke
Pennington	Lee	Robert E. Beeler, Jr.	Pennington Gap
Petersburg	Petersburg (City)	R. B. Gill	Petersburg
Pittsylvania County Training (Col.)	Pittsylvania	R. J. Jones	Gretna, Box #263
Pleasant Hill	King and Queen	E. Thomas Collins	Shanghai
Pocohontas (Col.)	Powhatan	G. W. Ransome	Powhatan
Pocahontas	Tazewell	R. T. Carter	Pocahontas
Poquoson	York	Norris L. Thomas	Jeffs
Portlock	Norfolk	C. T. Evanosky	Norfolk 6
Port Republic	Rockingham	H. M. Earman	Port Republic
Powhatan	Powhatan	H. L. Firebaugh	Powhatan

Princess Anne County Training (Col.)	Princess Anne	T. C. Smith	Norfolk,Rt.2,Box 392A
Providence (Col.)	Norfolk	Rev. F. D. Nance	Norfolk,Rt.3,Box 69
Pulaski	Pulaski	Edgar G. Pruet	Pulaski
Radford	Radford	W. W. Robinson	Radford
Randolph-Henry	Charlotte	E. E. Cox	Charlotte Court House
Red Hill	Albemarle	Joel T. Kidd	North Garden
R. E. Lee	Staunton (City)	C. E. Smither	Staunton
Renan	Pittsylvania	E. W. Miller	Gretna
Richlands	Tazewell	W. T. Robinson	Richlands
Richmond County Training (Col.)	Richmond	W. H. Mackey	Warsaw
Rich Valley	Smyth	A. P. Levicki	Chatham Hill
Ridgeway	Henry	S. J. Townes	Ridgeway
Robert R. Moton (Col.)	Prince Edward	Harry S. Royal	Farmville
Rockfish Valley	Nelson	G. D. Lawman	Greenfield
Rocky Gap	Bland	Harry N. Foglesong	Rocky Gap
Rocky Mount	Franklin	W. D. Peake	Rocky Mount
Rosenwald (Col.)	Fauquier	C. P. Hazzard	Warrenton
Rural Retreat	Wythe	C. R. Six	Rural Retreat
Russell Grove (Col.)	Amelia	J. A. Hubbard	Amelia
Rustburg	Campbell	J. R. Gardner	Rustburg
Ruthville (Col.)	Charles City	Earl E. Scott	Ruthville
Rye Cove Memorial	Scott	C. S. McMurray	Clinchport
Saluda	Middlesex	A. B. Wilson	Saluda
St. Charles	Lee	Rufus Fugate	St. Charles
St. Paul	Wise	J. E. Hilton	St. Paul
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute (Col.)	Brunswick	H. A. Taylor	Lawrenceville
Saltville	Smyth	J. L. Mauck	Saltville
S. C. Abrams (Col.)	Fluvanna	Mrs. Helen W. Lee	Palmyra
Schoolfield	Pittsylvania	J. M. Swanson	Schoolfield, Box 328
Scottsburg	Halifax	Lanier W. McKinney	Scottsburg
Scottsville	Albemarle	L. H. Walton	Scottsville
Shawsville	Montgomery	Dan W. Richards	Shawsville
Shenandoah	Page	B. C. Goode	Shenandoah
Shoemaker	Scott	E. R. Wolfe	Gate City
Smithfield	Isle of Wight	A. M. Bruce	Smithfield
Southampton County Training (Col.)	Southampton	H. P. Bowler	Courtland, Box #92
South Hill	Mecklenburg	C. H. Morgan	South Hill
South Norfolk	South Norfolk (City)	T. C. Anderson	S. Norfolk, Rt. #6
Speedwell	Wythe	George A. Dutton	Speedwell
Spencer-Penn	Henry	J. B. Renick	Spencer
Sperryville	Rappahannock	H. B. Winfrey	Sperryville
Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania	R. M. Sauder	Spotsylvania
Spring Garden	Pittsylvania	Raymond Bodkin	Chatham, Rt. #1
Stafford	Stafford	Bill Bolton	Stafford
Stanley	Page	C. H. Price	Stanley
Stephens City	Frederick	R. E. Aylor	Stephens City
Stewartsville	Bedford	J. A. Johnson	Goodview
Stonewall	Frederick	Bryant R. Harper	Clearbrook
Strasburg	Shenandoah	J. M. Garber	Strasburg
Stuart	Patrick	Charles P. Baker	Stuart

Stuarts Draft	Augusta	G. K. Stump	Stuarts Draft
Suffolk	Suffolk (City)	W. R. Savage, Jr.	Suffolk
Sugar Grove	Smyth	F. D. McDonald	Sugar Grove
Sunnyside-McKenney	Dinwiddie	G. D. Grove	McKenney
Surry	Surry	J. R. Routten	Surry
Sylvatus	Carroll	F. S. DeVault	Sylvatus
Syringa	Middlesex	Stanley C. Armistead	Syringa
Tappahannock	Essex	H. E. Lyell	Tappahannock
Tazewell	Tazewell	J. L. Walthall	Tazewell
Tazewell County High School for Negroes	Tazewell	Wm. McIver Green	Bluefield
Temperance	Amherst	Robert E. McDermott	Sandidges
Temple Hill	Russell	J. E. Carter	Castlewood
Thomas Dale	Chesterfield	Fred D. Thompson	Chester
Thomas Jefferson	Richmond (City)	C. C. Hancock	Richmond
Thomas Walker	Lee	A. D. Yeary	Ewing
Timberville	Rockingham	D. K. Wood	Toano
Toms Brook	Shenandoah	M. S. Roller	Toms Brook
Triplett	Shenandoah	J. E. Swartz	Mt. Jackson
Troutville	Botetourt	H. E. Barron	Troutville
Turbeville Agricultural	Halifax	R. S. Parker	Turbeville
Union (Col.)	Caroline	G. B. Ruffin	Bowling Green
Unionville	Orange	B. H. Hudson	Unionville
Valley	Augusta	Mrs. Lyle Humphries	Spottswood
Valley	Bath	G. M. Hodge	Hot Springs
Valley Institute	Washington	Lawrence Lindsay	Bristol, Rt. #3
Varina	Henrico	W. H. Mears	Richmond, Rt. #5
Victoria	Lunenburg	H. L. Blanton	Victoria
Virgilina	Halifax	Hal J. Meredith	Virgilina
Virginia	Bristol (City)	T. T. Hammack	Bristol
Virginia Randolph (Col.)	Henrico	Mrs. S. A. Clay	Glen Allen
Volens	Halifax	Aubrey Kessee	Nathalie
Walker-Grant (Col.)	Fredericksburg (City)	J. General Johnson	Fredericksburg
Wallace	Washington	E. W. Hurt	Wallace
Warren County	Warren	James H. Duff	Front Royal
Warrenton	Fauquier	P. B. Smith, Jr.	Warrenton
Warsaw	Richmond	T. R. Craig	Warsaw
Warwick County	Warwick	L. W. Anderson	Morrison
Washington	Rappahannock	D. C. Link	Washington
Washington-Henry	Hanover	Louis A. Wright	Ellerson
Washington-Lee	Arlington (City)	C. M. Richmond	Arlington
Watson (Col.)	Alleghany	Caleb G. Brown	Covington
Waverly	Sussex	Milton G. Hitt	Waverly
Waynesboro	Waynesboro (City)	R. C. Jennings	Waynesboro
West End (Col.)	Mecklenburg	Dorothy J. Harris	Clarksville
West Point	King William	H. A. Humphreys	West Point
Weyers Cave	Augusta	M. B. Leavell	Weyers Cave
Whitewood	Buchanan	William Munsey	Whitewood
Whitmell	Pittsylvania	Mrs. F. C. Beverley	Whitmell
William Byrd	Roanoke	P. E. Ahalt	Vinton
William Fleming	Roanoke	Mrs. E. L. Powell	Roanoke
William King	Washington	C. L. Jennings	Abingdon
William Monroe	Greene	J. R. Breeden	Stanardsville
Willis	Floyd	Osie Trimmer	Willis

Windsor	Isle of Wight	Paul E. Topping	Windsor
Wise	Wise	L. F. Addington	Wise
Woodlawn	Carroll	J. H. Combs	Woodlawn
Woodrow Wilson	Portsmouth (City)	R. L. Sweeney	Portsmouth
Woodstock	Shenandoah	David Jones	Woodstock
Worsham	Prince Edward	J. B. Bagby	Worsham
Wytheville	Wythe	G. Claude Cox	Wytheville
York County Tr. (Col.)	York	R. L. Rice	Yorktown, Box #433

ACCREDITED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Albert H. Hill Jr.	Richmond (City)	W. D. Ellis	Richmond 21
Bainbridge Jr.	Richmond (City)	Miss Emma J. Lamb	Richmond
Binford Jr.	Richmond (City)	Clarence H. Spain	Richmond
Blair Jr.	Norfolk (City)	W. L. Harrell	Norfolk 7
Bolling Jr.	Petersburg (City)	J. G. Scott	Petersburg
Claude A. Swanson Jr.	Arlington	Lena M. Woolfe	Arlington
East End Jr.	Richmond (City)	Crawford C. Crouch	Richmond
*George Washington Jr.	Danville (City)	J. T. Christopher	Danville
George Wythe Jr.	Elizabeth City	Alfred Forrest	Hampton
*Granby Jr.	Norfolk (City)	E. L. Lamberth	Norfolk 5
J. A. C. Chandler Jr.	Richmond (City)	Algar Woolfolk	Richmond
Lee Jr.	Roanoke (City)	Mae Hoover	Roanoke
Monroe Jr.	Roanoke (City)	R. V. Akers	Roanoke 17
R. E. Lee Jr.	Lynchburg (City)	W. T. McCullough	Lynchburg
Ruffner Jr.	Norfolk (City)	S. A. MacDonald	Norfolk
Stonewall Jackson Jr.	Roanoke (City)	W. C. Ikenberry	Roanoke
Thomas Jefferson Jr.	Arlington	C. J. Walsh	Arlington
*Washington-Lee Jr.	Arlington	C. M. Richmond	Arlington
Westhampton Jr.	Richmond (City)	Roland Galvin	Richmond
Woodrow Wilson Jr.	Danville (City)	Miss Pencie Fulton	Danville
Woodrow Wilson Jr.	Roanoke (City)	R. H. Cook	Roanoke

*These schools are Junior-Senior High Schools and are listed in the preceding list.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Note: All schools seeking recognition by the State Department of Education as accredited schools are placed on the so-called qualified list for at least a year before being given the accredited status. Qualified schools have met the minimum requirements for accrediting, and if they are able to maintain these standards through the probationary year, they will be placed on the accredited list. Graduates of qualified high schools are given the same recommendation for admission to Virginia colleges as is given to graduates of accredited high schools.

Coal Creek	Carroll	T. E. Hanks	Galax
Ferrum	Franklin	A. C. Robertson	Ferrum
Henry	Franklin	Kenneth Lambdin, Jr.	Henry

CERTIFIED PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Note: A high school is certified when it meets the accrediting standards except for a standard which is not subject to controll by the local school authorities. Graduates of certified high schools have the same privileges and the same recognition in regard to entering college and other higher institutions as graduates of accredited high schools.

Accomac	Accomack	Thos. F. Johnson	Accomac
Blackwater	Lee	Carson L. Robinette	Blackwater
Bloxom	Accomack	A. D. Lyles	Bloxom
Blue Grass	Highland	E. N. Foster	Crabbottom
Boykins	Southampton	John Y. Mason	Boykins
Broadus Wood	Albemarle	P. B. Peyton	Earlysville
Burke's Garden	Tazewell	J. P. Buchanan	Burke's Garden
Calverton	Fauquier	Ben T. Horton	Calverton
Carrsville	Isle of Wight	Mrs. G. C. Winborne	Carrsville
Ceres	Bland	Charles Dyer, Jr.	Ceres
Charles City	Charles City	Henry G. Ramsey	Charles City
Cleveland	Scott	Floyd S. Noblin	Gate City, Rt. #3
Colonial Beach	Westmoreland	Claudia W. Kitts	Colonial Beach
Concord	Campbell	S. C. Morgan	Concord
Cypress	Nansemond	G. C. Mann	Cypress Chapel
Douglass (Col.)	Bristol (City)	W. W. Hayes	Bristol
Drewryville	Southampton	Edward Trice	Drewryville
Eggleston	Giles	J. W. Miller	Eggleston
Gainesboro	Frederick	Fred C. Braithwaite	Gainesboro
Goshen	Rockbridge	Henry Goff, Sr.	Goshen
Hamilton	Washington	Carl A. O'Dell	Mendota
Hoffman-Boston Jr. (Col.)	Arlington	Milton V. Rose	Arlington
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	J. F. Wynne	Isle of Wight
Ivor	Southampton	F. T. Joyner	Ivor
Jarratt	Sussex	R. L. Burruss	Jarratt
Jefferson (Col.)	Clifton Forge (City)	C. W. Yearwood	Clifton Forge
John Barton Payne	Fauquier	B. E. Lewis	Remington
Kilmarnock	Lancaster	H. B. Chase, Jr.	Kilmarnock
King William	King William	W. N. Sheppard	Palls
Liberty Hall	Washington	Charles B. Snodgrass	Glade Spring
Lucy F. Simms (Col.)	Harrisonburg (City)	W. N. P. Harris	Harrisonburg
Marriott	King & Queen	J. E. Dixon	St. Stephens Ch.
Maywood	Craig	E. A. Harding	New Castle, Rt. #1
Middletown	Frederick	H. D. Hoover	Middletown
Midway	Dinwiddie	William F. Creath	Church Road
Montpelier	Hanover	D. R. Waldrop	Beaverdam
Naruna	Campbell	J. J. Riegel	Naruna
New Kent	New Kent	W. J. Cox	New Kent
Newport	Giles	C. R. Warren	Newport
Newsoms	Southampton	J. L. Dail	Newsoms
Oak Grove	Westmoreland	Mrs. P. W. Smoot	Oak Grove
Pamplin	Appomattox	William C. Sweitzer	Pamplin
Quantico Post School	Prince William	B. R. Griffith	Marine Barracks Quantico

Reedville	Northumberland	Miss Carrie L. Clark	Reedville
Rockville	Hanover	R. Watson Durham	Rockville
Schuyler	Nelson	Dan W. Burger	Schuyler
Stony Creek	Sussex	E. V. Gilbert	Stony Creek
Sidney Gore	Frederick	P. D. Beable	Gore
Tangier	Accomack	G. R. Bird	Tangier
Thomas Hunter (Col.)	Mathews	J. M. Brooks	Mathews
Toano	James City	D. K. Wood	Toano
Wakefield	Sussex	Elizabeth Bodwell	Wakefield
Washington & Lee	Westmoreland	S. M. Haga	Montross
Whaleyville	Nansemond	W. J. Jones	Whaleyville
White Stone	Lancaster	T. B. Hall	White Stone
Wicomico	Northumberland	C. S. Cockrell	Wicomico Church
Wilson Memorial	Halifax	J. A. Mitchell	News Ferry

UNACCREDITED PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Academy Hill (Col.)	Botetourt	W. L. Johns	Fincastle
Allison Gap Jr.	Smyth	I. O. Foglesong	Saltville
Andrew Jackson Jr. (Col.)	Page	Mrs. A. H. Moseley	Luray
Arty Lee (Col.)	Russell	Mrs. Adelyn F. Cox	Dante, Box #166
Augusta County Tr. (Col.)	Augusta	Allen N. Jackson	Staunton, Rt. #1
Baptist Valley Jr.	Tazewell	S. M. Spraker	Cedar Bluff
Baywood	Grayson	L. K. Andrews	Baywood
Bent Mountain	Roanoke	Ann H. McGhee	Airpoint
Bergton Jr.	Rockingham	J. T. Hull	Bergton
Beverly Allen (Col.)	King William	W. T. Henry IV	West Point
Boiling Spring	Alleghany	Leonard G. Rose	Jordan Mines
Botetourt County Training (Col.)	Botetourt	Roger W. Terry	Buchanan
Breaks	Dickenson	Clell Ramey	Breaks
Bridle Creek	Grayson	Juanita A. Phipps	Independence
Briery Branch Jr.	Rockingham	F. Wise Driver	Bridgewater
Buckroe Jr.	Elizabeth City	Virginia R. Case	Hampton, Rt. #3
Burnt Chimney Jr.	Franklin	Annie T. Newbill	Wirtz
Carnegie (Col.)	Smyth	L. D. Dabney	Marion
Central (Col.)	Wise	J. W. Perry	Appalachia
Churchland (Col.)	Norfolk	B. W. Elliott	Churchland, Box #98
Clinchport Jr.	Scott	L. C. Neeley	Clinchport
Dendron	Surry	Dr. A. W. H. Jones	Dendron
Disputanta Training(Col.)	Prince George	J. E. J. Moore	Disputanta
Dolly Madison Jr.	Arlington	E. W. Paulette	Arlington
Douglas (Col.)	Winchester (City)	Kirk N. Gaskins	Winchester
Douglass Park (Col.)	Norfolk	W. A. Weaver	Portsmouth
Dudley Jr.	Franklin	Blanche Harrison	Redwood
Esmont (Col.)	Albemarle	Isaac D. Faulkner	Esmont
Essex County Tr. (Col.)	Essex	James D. Washington	Tappahannock
Fairview	Grayson	Mrs. Wirt D. Cox	Galax
Fort Blackmore Jr.	Scott	Brantley Williams	Fort Blackmore
Fraleys Jr.	Scott	M. S. Gilley	Bristol, Rt. #3
Gordonsville Jr.	Orange	Mrs. Wm. Wetsel	Gordonsville
Falling Spring	Alleghany	Emory Mustain	Falling Spring

Harris Hart Jr. (Col.)	Floyd	W. E. Campbell	Floyd
Holly Brook Jr.	Bland	Harry S. Bird	Bland, Rt. #2
James Barbour	Orange	B. B. Shotwell	Barboursville
Jeter Jr.	Alleghany	W. L. Hodnett	Covington
Hoffman-Boston (Col.)	Arlington	Milton V. Rose	Arlington
King & Queen County Training (Col.)	King & Queen	C. B. Valentine	Owenton
King George County Training (Col.)	King George	E. B. Webb	Edgehill
Kings Mountain Tr. (C)	Washington	W. L. Sanders	Abingdon
Lambsburg	Carroll	Viney Sue Jones	Lambsburg
Laurel Fork	Carroll	Mrs. C. M. Clowers	Laurel Fork
Madison Heights (Col.)	Amherst	Richard H. Ryans	Madison Heights
Manville Jr.	Scott	Jesse J. Shelton	Gate City, Rt. #1
Martinsville Jr.	Martinsville	F. W. Sisson	Martinsville
McKenny Training (Col.)	Dinwiddie	S. E. Beanum	McKenny
Miller Jr.	Frederick	Mrs. R. M. Lindsey	Winchester
Mitchells	Culpeper	Mrs. Mary G. Ross	Mitchells
Mount Bethel	Carroll	G. D. Purinton	Cana
Mount Garland	Louisa	Mrs. Mary T. McCoy	Buckner, Box #26
Mount Rogers	Grayson	A. G. Hash	Whitetop
Nelson County Tr. (Col.)	Nelson	R. M. Thompson	Shipman
Norton (Col.)	Wise	Paul E. Rier	Norton
Oakwood (Col.)	Norfolk	R. H. Hughes	Ocean View, Norfolk
Phoebus Jr.	Elizabeth City	Marianna Murray	Phoebus, Box #221
Red Bank Jr.	Patrick	Allison Belk	Claudville
Regional Trade	Washington	C. E. Blevins	Abingdon
Ridgeway Jr. (Col.)	Buckingham	J. R. Hamlet	Scottsville
Rosenwald (Col.)	Waynesboro (City)	K. L. Jones	Waynesboro
Snow Creek Jr.	Franklin	G. M. Law, Jr.	Martinsville, Rt. #2
Sontag Jr.	Franklin	Mrs. Anne H. Thurman	Rocky Mount
Stafford County Training (Col.)	Stafford	Miss Odessa Collins	Stafford
Surry County Tr. (Col.)	Surry	B. T. Poteat	Dendron
Sussex County Tr. (Col.)	Sussex	W. T. Reed	Waverly
Tannersville Jr.	Tazewell	Miss Ruth P. Hilt	Tannersville
Trout Dale	Grayson	Daniel Slabey	Trout Dale
*Washington-Lee Night	Arlington	T. H. Christie	Arlington
Woolwine	Patrick	Wilson Stanley	Woolwine
Williams Jr. (Col.)	Petersburg	C. B. Taylor	Petersburg
Willis-Syms-Eaton Jr.	Elizabeth City	Ida E. Sinclair	Hampton
W. T. B. Williams (Col.)	Clarke	Alexander H. Easley	Berryville
Wytheville County Training (Col.)	Wythe	Chauncey Harmon	Wytheville
Zoar Jr.	Orange	Mrs. Ilda C. Rhoades	Locust Grove

*NOTE-This school conducts a night session of high school work for which credit is allowed on the same basis as in the day session.

Va State
T B Robert
Jr. Ci
Prince Edward
Prince Edward
Franklin Co
Franklin Co
Louisa Wide
L. H. Foster
Q. J. Johnson
Jack Frost
Jim Stewart

The Newsletter

OF

A. & T. COLLEGE

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OPPORTUNITIES WHICH CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR VETERANS THROUGH THE NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA

This is the first in a series of Newsletters which will come to you from the College Guidance Center for Veterans at A. & T. College. The purpose of these letters will be to inform principals, teachers, and other educational workers of educational advantages which are available to veterans. The Veterans Administration is quite willing to cooperate with the public schools in assisting veterans educationally.

This Newsletter grew out of the cooperative efforts of the following committee: Dean W. T. Gibbs, A. & T. College; Mr. J. A. Tarpley, Principal, Dudley High School, Greensboro, North Carolina, Mr. S. E. Duncan, Principal, Washington High School, Reidsville, N. C., and Dr. Virgil A. Clift, A. & T. College, Chairman. Representatives from the Veterans Administration have been consulted on various aspects of the Newsletter.

We feel that this project will be helpful to you as educators in dealing with problems of veteran education in your community. We suggest that you keep this newsletter on file for future reference.

The Public Schools of North Carolina have an opportunity to serve the returning Veteran of World War II by affording an opportunity for this group to study. The Veterans Administration will pay the public school and also the veteran who studies if certain conditions can be met satisfactorily.

There are several reasons why the public schools (High Schools) should provide educational opportunities for veterans. Some of these follow.

(1). The educational level of our young adults should be raised. The masses of young adults, many of whom have not completed the 8th grade, should be encouraged to study under the G. I. Bill of Rights in order that they may be able to adjust themselves in the community and to make a living.

(2). Many of the returning veterans who desire to study further will not be able to continue their education unless the Public Schools assume some responsibility in helping them to prepare for college or vocational courses.

(3). It is the responsibility and obligation of the public school to render service where ever it is able to for the constitutency it serves.

(4). The practice of offering educational opportunities to veterans in the public school affords an opportunity for the school to expand. There are unlimited possibilities for the public school in such matters as securing additional funds, equipment, books, supplies, personnel, etc.

(5). In general, most public schools have much to gain by cooperating with one of the federal programs of education.

WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING SHOULD THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OFFER FOR VETERANS?

Answer: Intensive refresher work of two types: One type might include an intensive review of certain courses which were completed by the veteran before going into service. The veteran may feel that a review or short intensive refresher work in certain courses is necessary before taking advanced work in college or in a vocational school.

The other type of refresher work would be designed for those veterans who need further training in high school or in grade school in order that they may gain admission to college or vocational schools.

In some cases the high school may be able to offer Vocational or Trade courses.

On the other hand, it may be found that there is a need to offer remedial work in specific reading skills, arithmetic, spelling, etc.

WHAT PROCEDURE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN INITIATING SPECIAL COURSES FOR VETERANS?

The principal who is interested in a program of education for veterans should take the following steps:

1. Prepare an outline of courses or plan of study (curriculum) now being offered.

2. Prepare an outline of proposed course or courses which can be offered for veterans. This outline should include: Title or name of subjects; Nature of subjects or major topics to be covered; length of time ordinarily required for the completion of each course; tuition fee, laboratory, library, or other fees; estimated cost of books, supplies, and equipment required by each student who pursues the course.

3. Indicate that the courses for veterans are not supported by local taxes. Special courses which are set up for veterans are to be supported by the Veterans Administration.

4. Indicate that all pupils are to be charged the same rate of tuition, laboratory fees, etc.

5. Mail copies of the above outline to Mr. E. C. Hemingway, Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, Veterans Administration, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Write an accompaning letter advising that the proposed refresher or intensive courses are available to all persons interested and that veterans may be enrolled. The outline should not give the impression that the courses are for veterans alone.

SHOULD VETERANS BE PLACED IN REGULAR CLASSES WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS?

Answer: No. Special classes should be set up for Veterans for several reasons. Some of these are:

(a). In special classes there will be a greater opportunity for individualized instruction.

(b). Veterans are older and more mature socially, psychologically, physically, etc., and therefore should not be taught in the same classes with children and adolescents.

(c). Special classes will enable Veterans to start at a point where their abilities and talents permit them to move at their own rate of speed. In these special classes individual achievement and the gaining of necessary competencies should be watch words rather than "units," and "the number of hours spent in a course."

(d). It will not be possible for the public school to receive any remuneration from the Veterans Administration for tuition if veterans are enrolled in regular classes which are supported by local taxes.

(e). Veterans will not as a rule be able to achieve enough in a short period of time if enrolled in regular public school classes. Regular public school classes, as a rule, would not permit the veteran to complete the requirements of a course in the shortest period of time.

HOW MANY HIGH SCHOOL UNITS MAY BE EARNED IN ANY ONE SEMESTER BY THE VETERAN WHO DESIRES TO COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL IN INTENSIVE REFRESHER COURSES?

Answer: Three standard high school units may be earned by the veteran in one semester provided he has sufficient ability and aptitude to move at this rate of speed.

A total of two units in Social Science may be counted toward high school graduation for military experience gained while in the Armed Services. One unit in Social Science may be granted for Basic Training and one year of service. An additional unit may be granted for an additional year of service.

Also, certain courses which were completed while the veteran was in service may be counted toward High School graduation.

WHAT REFRESHER COURSES ARE IN GREATEST DEMAND?

Answer: The refresher courses which are in greates demand are English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science. Other courses may be offered according to demand.

HOW MANY HOURS MUST THE VETERAN SPEND IN CLASSES PER WEEK TO DRAW SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES AND FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TO RECEIVE REMUNERATION FROM THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

It is necessary for the veteran to remain in classes for a minimum of 25 clock hours per week in order to receive full subsistence payments from the Veterans Administration.

The veteran who spends 6 hours in school but less than 12 hours receives one-fourth of the total subsistence allowance. Those who spend from 12 to 17 clock hours receive one-half subsistence; those who spend from 18 to 24 hours receive three-fourths of the total subsistence, and those who spend 25 or more hours in school per week receive a full subsistence check.

AFTER A VETERAN HAS COMPLETED WORK REQUIRED FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND COLLEGE ADMISSION, HOW CAN HE GAIN ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGES OF NORTH CAROLINA?

Answer: When a veteran completes the units required for high school graduation as required by the local school board, he will be granted a high school diploma. He may also gain college admission by special examinations or tests. Plans are under way to grant High School graduation to veterans who can make adequate scores or the General Educational Development Examinations.

If the veteran is not able to pass the test satisfactorily he may continue in the refresher courses until he is able to pass the examinations satisfactorily.

HOW MUCH SHOULD THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHARGE THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR INTENSIVE OR REFRESHER COURSES WHICH ARE OFFERED?

A reasonable tuition fee seems to be $8.00 month per course for each veteran. If a veteran pursues three courses the tuition fee should be

approximately $24.00 per month. In those localities where a large number of persons will probably enroll for refresher work, the tuition fee might be lower. On the other hand, where the enrollment is likely to remain low, the tuition fee may be higher. Tuition fees do not include laboratory fees, and fees for books, supplies, and equipment.

HOW DOES THE VETERAN APPLY FOR EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS?

The veteran should use the following procedure in making application for educational benefits.

1. Have a photostatic or certified copy made of his discharge. It is possible to have this done at the Court House or City Hall.

2. If study is desired under the provisions of Public Law 346, fill out application Form 1950. These forms may be secured from the Red Cross, Veterans Guidance Centers, Veterans Information Centers, etc. If study is desired under the provisions of Public Law 16, fill out Form 1900. (One must write to the Veterans Administration and request Form 1900 if study is desired under Public Law 16).

3. Send the certified or photostatic copy of the discharge along with form 1950 to

Mr. E. C. Hemingway, Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation and
Education Division
Veterans Administration
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

The Veterans application for educational benefits will then be considered and if approved he will receive a Certificate of Entitlement and Eligibility which may be submitted to the principal of the school where he plans to study.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO STUDY UNDER THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

Any citizen of the United States who served in the armed forces of the United States or of any Allied Nation for at least 90 days and who has an honorable discharge is eligible for educational benefits.

WHEN SHOULD A VETERAN BEGIN HIS TRAINING AND HOW LONG IS HE ABLE TO STUDY?

A veteran may begin training any time within four years after discharge or after the end of the war. So far as possible, an effort should be made to arrange a program of studies for veterans which will enable them to begin study at any time they desire. This will not be difficult since the emphasis in these classes will be on individualized instruction.

He has nine years to complete his training under government benefits.

Under the new provisions of the law, the veteran is entitled to education for a period of one year plus the amount of time he was in actual service, not to exceed four years.

WHAT SUBSISTENCE ALLOTMENTS ARE AVAILABLE TO THE VETERAN WHO RECEIVES BENEFITS PROVIDED THROUGH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

A veteran with no dependents receives $65.00 per month if he studies under the provisions of Public Law 346. (The G. I. Bill of Rights)

A veteran with dependents who studies under the provisions of Public Law 346, receives $90.00 per month.

A veteran pursuing education under Public Law 16, is entitled to minimum subsistence payments according to the following schedule:

Without dependents - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 105.00 per month
One dependent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	115.00 per month
A child in addition - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10.00 per month
Each additional child - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7.00 per month
Dependent parent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15.00 per month

WHAT SHOULD BE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHERS WHO ARE TO BE IN CHARGE OF VETERAN CLASSES?

The qualifications for the persons in charge of these classes should be the same as those for the regular public schools in this state. The local school boards, superintendents, and principals should make an effort to secure very competent teachers for these positions.

In some cases it may be possible to use some of the teachers who are regularly employed in the day school. In other cases it may be more desirable to employ personnel for veteran classes who have no connections with the day school classes; in other instances, it may be desirable to use a combination of these two classes of personnel.

AT WHAT TIME DURING THE DAY WILL IT BE MOST CONVENIENT TO SCHEDULE CLASSES FOR VETERANS?

Due to the large enrollment and limited class room space in most schools, it may be more expedient to offer courses for Veterans in the afternoon and evening. The time at which these courses are scheduled will vary from school to school and will be dependent on certain factors which are present in the local school situation.

VETERANS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS MAY REQUEST VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVISEMENT AT ONE OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CNETERS. IT WILL BE HELPFUL IN MANY CASES TO HAVE VETERANS GO THROUGH THE VETERANS GUIDANCE CNETERS IN ORDER TO BE BETTER INFORMED CONCERNING THEIR ABILITIES, APTITUDES, INTERESTS, ETC., BEFORE OUTLINING A COURSE OF STUDY FOR THEM.

After the Veteran has received a letter of Eligibility and Entitlement from the Veterans Administration, he may receive vocational and educational advisement at the Veterans Guidance Center. This service is provided for the veteran without cost. For this service call at the college in person or write to Dr. Roger K. Williams, Director of Veteran Advisement, A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

A Survey of Veterans Services for Negroes in Arkansas

By Harry L. Wright

Field Representative, Veterans Services Division, Southern Regional Council

"EX-G.I. JOE" is marching home — marching back home with the same spirit of hope and faith that, not so long ago, he marched off with to the battlefields of the world to do his bit toward making the world a better place to live. In the days of war, he found unusual problems and, somehow, he solved them; in these days of peace, again he is finding unusual problems; how well he will solve these depends largely on the concern and the counsel of the folks back home.

Arkansas sent 250,000 of her sons to war. One of every four of these was a Negro. Since the end of war about 150,000 of these men have come back home to Arkansas — approximately 40,000 of these are Negroes. The job of helping all of these veterans to get fitted back into their niche in the scheme of progress is Arkansas' obligation and opportunity. How well is the job being done?

In order to get a picture of how Negro veterans were actually faring in Arkansas, I spent two and a half months traveling throughout the state. From beneath the capitol dome in Little Rock to the humble shacks of Helena, I talked on cordial terms with officials of veterans organizations, administrators of federal and state veteran agencies, local officials, preachers, teachers, farmers and just plain "Ex-G.I.'s" hanging around on street corners and in the pool rooms.

> *"I came home from years of war.*
> *Everything was like before,*
> *People hadn't changed a bit,*
> *That's the awful part of it!"*
> — Christopher Morley

Education

"On paper" Arkansas furnishes to all veterans four plans for training under the GI Bill: on-the-farm training; on-the-job training, cooperative on-the-job training and institutional training. The first is for the time being limited to veterans who as owners or renters have full control of a farm. It is a plan of teaching veterans how to become better farmers right at home on their own farms under the supervision of the local vocational agricultural teachers. It involves some classroom teaching, too. The second gives veterans the opportunity of learning a trade in local businesses; supervision of both the practical work and the related studies being assumed by the businesses. The third also offers veterans the opportunity of learning a trade in local businesses; the practical work being supervised by the businesses with the local school supervising related instruction. The fourth is straight high school and college education modified to meet the special needs of the veterans. Here are three typical examples of conditions of the training programs among Negro veterans, found in towns visited:

Town number one is a peaceful little place of about 6,000 people — 40 per cent Negroes. It's a town thriving on

the agricultural enterprises of the surrounding communities. There are three Negro doctors, a few Negro teachers, still fewer tradesmen and the usual large number of just plain "workers." I took a walking tour of the business section and had casual talks with veterans "hanging around" the shoeshine stands. In order to get the official side of the picture, I talked with the Veterans Administration's contact officer. Not one of the many Negro veterans with whom I had talked knew where this office was; the leading Negro doctor pointed out where I *might* find it. After climbing two flights of stairs up a narrow passageway, looking in vain for some kind of signs along the way, I finally peeped into the right office. In our talk, the contact officer explained that Negro veterans were "doing a good job." There were eighty-eight white veterans in the on-the-job training program and only two Negro veterans.

Town number two is a "river town." Fifty per cent of its 8,000 people are Negroes. Like all other delta towns, most of its income is from the surrounding agricultural communities, plus a few mills. There are open gambling and vice dens. In these places I found veterans with their discharge emblems pinned on dirty shirts standing over grimy tables rolling dice and cursing. Most of these veterans were "country boys" from the nearby communities, who came to town to try and live by being one of the smart gamblers. To my suggestion for them to get on some kind of veterans training program, their only comment was: "I just haven't thought about it." The contact officer informed me that there were "eighty-some" white veterans on-the-job training program and only "some few Negro veterans in the high school."

Town number three is an "oil town." White people outnumber Negroes five to one. The few Negroes who live here are the "left-overs" from oil-boom days. They have decent homes, beautiful churches, and poor schools. There are hundreds of opportunities for skilled workers in the many oil refineries and supply businesses here. A trade and industry teacher is employed in the Negro high school, yet the school has neither workshop nor equipment.

Institutional training for Negro veterans in Arkansas meets with the traditional problems of education for Negroes in the South — inadequate buildings and equipment, a shortage of well-trained teachers, and the ever-present "limited budget." The State A.M.&.N. College for Negroes at Pine Bluff offers the best opportunity for institutional training for Negro veterans in Arkansas. The College officials have worked out a good program. Their courses for veterans range from the teaching of a trade along with the three "R's" to regular college courses in the sciences. There is a good plant here, fairly well equipped and staffed by qualified teachers. Four hundred and fifty veterans have crowded into all the departments of the college. Class rooms and housing facilities are overcrowded. More than 150 veterans have been refused admission in the last two months by the college officials because of the overcrowded conditions. This is the only school in Arkansas that offers Negro veterans a well-rounded trade education.

High schools should furnish the major portion of institutional training for Negro veterans because most of the Negro veterans are of the high school level or below and the high schools are more advantageously located. Of the fifteen towns visited only seven had fair high school buildings and equipment. Only four of these fifteen had a fairly well equipped trade shop.

The GI Bill provides that the states shall supervise veterans training. In Arkansas this authority to supervise veterans education drifts from the officials of the State Department of Education to the County or City Superintendents of Education and still further down to one of the (white) high school teachers designated co-ordinator of veterans. The coordinator and

his staff are paid from the tuition received from both Negro and white veterans; typically, his office is located in the white high school.

Under the four plans for veterans training in Arkansas there are 12,990 veterans in training; 6,638 of these are on cooperative job and farm training; 466 are taking on-the-job training in business establishments, and 5,886 veterans are training in educational institutions.

Information on the racial distribution of veterans in all of these training programs was not available from officials of the Veterans Administration; neither could an approximate estimate of such a racial distribution be obtained from those officials whose every-day association with a large number of Negro veterans should enable them to have this information.

Employment

In the fifteen towns visited, employment offices reported plenty of job opportunities, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Most of the task of getting employment for veterans falls on the United States Employment Service. Nine of the towns visited had local USES offices. Responsible officials in each of these offices stated that their placements of Negroes were almost exclusively in laborer and menial jobs. Little if any effort was being made by them to sell the idea of employing Negroes in any other than the so-called "Negro job," despite veterans' qualifications and service-acquired skills. In Arkansas the USES employs hundreds of professional and clerical workers; not one Negro is employed in these brackets.

The regional office of the veterans administration is located in Little Rock. The work of the regional office is supplemented by the work of twenty-four contact offices located in the following towns: Batesville, Blytheville, Camden, El Dorado, Fayetteville, Fordyce, Forrest City, Ft. Smith, Harrison, Helena, Hope, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, Malvern, McGhee, Mena, Morrilton, Mt. Home, Pine Bluff, Pocahontas, Russellville, Searcy, Stuttgart and Texarkana. There are guidance centers at most of the principal white colleges and at the one Negro State College.

The state offices of the Veterans Administration employ thousands of professional and clerical employees. Only five are Negroes; these five are doing an excellent job at the Negro State College in Pine Bluff where they are stationed.

A break-down of the non-agricultural placements in Arkansas during May, 1946, shows that non-whites received only one of the 66 placements in professional and managerial jobs, three of 522 clerical and sales placements, 13 of the 478 skilled placements, and 77 of the 647 semi-skilled jobs. In the lower income brackets non-whites received 827 of the 1350 placements in service jobs and 1203 of the 3489 placements in unskilled; 95 per cent of the placements for non-whites were in the service and unskilled jobs. While these figures don't specifically show the placement of Negro veterans, the Negro veterans are included in figures for all non-whites, and the over-all picture shows that Negro veterans along with other non-whites are being referred to the low income jobs to the tune of 95 per cent of their placements.

Lack of Understanding

In Little Rock, officials of agencies that handle veterans' affairs on a state-wide basis were interviewed. Without exception they proved to be men of integrity, who had a sincere interest in seeing that all veterans received the best services that their agencies could furnish. These officials described in detail the work of their agencies out in the state and outlined the opportunities offered both Negro and white veterans — a beautiful picture of "separate but equal" facilities and programs for Negro veterans.

Out in the state it was found generally that Negro veterans and their community leaders were uninformed about veterans' rights and opportunities; they had a vague idea about

available benefits, but lacked the know-how of making the right contacts and getting problems to officials who could help. In all of the veterans information centers in towns visited, the employees (white only) were generally informed about their Negro communities and businesses. Consequently Negro veterans were handicapped in being advised, and policy-making officials in the state and regional offices were not being presented with the specific problems that hindered the effectiveness of their program with Negro veterans.

G. I. Loans

The State Office of the Loan Guaranty Division, Veterans Administration, is located in Little Rock, with sub-offices spotted out in the larger towns of the state. These offices furnish guidance and information to veterans applying for loans from private lending agencies, in addition to handling the administrative work of the government's guaranty on loans to qualified veterans. This state office reports that there have been approved for veterans in Arkansas 199 farm loans, 189 business loans and 1,250 home loans as of June 1, 1946. The office did not have available information on how many of these loans were approved for Negro veterans. Responsible officials in the state office declined even to estimate the number of Negro veterans receiving guarantees for loans through their offices.

In all of the fifteen towns visited in Arkansas, this writer has talked with hundreds of Negro veterans and their families and has found only three veterans who have received loans with government guaranties provided for under the G. I. Bill.

Self-Employment Allowance

The GI Bill provides that self-employed veterans whose net earnings don't amount to $100 per month can claim a supplemental amount from the federal government to raise their net earnings to that amount. This benefit is available to veterans up to a maximum of 10 3/5 months, depending on the length of the veteran's qualifying service in the armed forces.

During May, 1940, 20,888 veterans in Arkansas were certified to be paid $2,095,348 in these allowances. Information on the number of Negro veterans receiving these allowances was not available from responsible officials.

Readjustment Allowances

In Arkansas during May, 1946, 32,437 veterans received $2,529,429 in readjustment allowances; 99.3 per cent of this payment was made to veterans who were totally unemployed. The number of Negroes included in these figures could not be obtained from official sources; however, observers who work with the veterans' employment from day to day, agree that Negroes constitute a large per cent of the totally unemployed veterans.

Generally the jobs in Arkansas available to Negro veterans are in the service and unskilled levels that pay from $12 to $20 per week. Most men figure that $20 a week coming without working is better than taking one of these low income jobs. A large number of these fellows figure that they possess skills for better jobs but are denied these jobs because of race.

From whatever cause, this number of veterans of both races sustained in idleness cannot be healthy. The benefit is theirs as a matter of law. The number drawing it could be sharply lessened, particularly among Negroes, by employment at wages well above $20 per week. Many of such jobs would require skills, which in turn would tempt veterans to take advantage of the educational and training opportunities offered under the GI Bill. The matter of getting them jobs is a duty for USES and the large number of employers. Getting them educational opportunities is a job of the State.

Arkansas Veterans Service Office

The Arkansas Veterans' Service Office is an agency created by the Legis-

lature in 1945 for the purpose of assisting veterans and their dependents in securing their rights under all laws of both the state and federal government. The director, who must be an honorably discharged veteran of World War I or II, is appointed by the Governor. The director is authorized to employ an assistant director, secretary and other lesser employees necessary to the function of this office.

The County Judge of each county is authorized to appoint a county service officer with the consent of the American Legion Commander in the county and with the approval of the Governor. County Quorum Courts or City Councils equitably with the state pay the salaries of these county service officers. Only a small number of Negro veterans interviewed in all the areas had received from their county service officers benefits other than referrals to other agencies.

Veterans Organizations

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are the majority veterans organizations in Arkansas. Both the Legion and the VFW have organized separate posts for Negro veterans in most of the larger towns. Neither of these organizations, however, has done an extensive job of organizing Negro veterans. The Legion has given valuable assistance in encouraging responsible state officials to expand educational facilities for Negro veterans. The local Legion and V.F.W. officers throughout the state handle claims for both members and non-members, white and Negro.

The newest veterans organization in Arkansas with national affiliation is the American Veterans Committee. The only chapter in the state is at Forrest City. Membership is limited to veterans honorably discharged from World War II. Although racial lines are not drawn the entire group of charter members in this organization is made up of Negroes.

In a majority of the towns visited groups of Negro veterans had organized some kind of provisional organizations and were observing carefully the policies of existing national veterans organizations with a view toward affiliation with the one that offers the best opportunities.

What Would Help

(1) At least one Negro coordinator of veterans education should be employed by the state and the county or town in every county where numbers of the Negro veterans are living.

(2) The Veterans Administration should immediately employ additional qualified Negro personnel to serve as advisers, training officers and contact officers, at least in all sections of the state where Negro veterans are numerically important.

(3) USES should employ Negro interviewers and counsellors in all offices where large numbers of Negroes are served.

(4) USES should revamp its policies and practices (official or otherwise) of referring Negro veterans to menial jobs only. All veterans should be referred on the basis of qualification, despite the "employers' preference." This would go a long way to sell employers the idea of giving Negro veterans fair employment opportunities.

(5) The State Department of Education should quickly make an overall survey of the standards of educational facilities available to Negro veterans. This survey might well be made by both qualified Negro and white personnel from some recognized body not having official ties with the department.

(6) The educational facilities at Pine Bluff should be immediately expanded. The state has the opportunity to secure one of the several prisoner-of-war camps available in Arkansas, with a view to converting it into a well-equipped trade school for Negro veterans.

(7) Local organizations and leaders of both races all through the state should get acquainted with the affairs of veterans and encourage and instruct Negro veterans in taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the GI Bill.

Erratum: page 4, column 1, line 7 should read "generally *un*informed," etc., instead of as printed.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Veterans Services Division

63 Auburn Ave., N.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Public Law 679 - 79th Congress

August 8, 1946

To authorize the Veterans Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended by section 401 of the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "Any such appropriation shall also be available for use by the Administrator in reimbursing State and local agencies for reasonable expenses incurred by them in (1) rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of industrial establishments for furnishing on-the-job training to veterans under the provisions of Part VIII of such training, or (2) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other services or facilities in connection with the administration of programs for training on the job under such provisions, or (3) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, information concerning educational opportunities available in schools and colleges."

Sec. 2. Paragraph 6 of Part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a) as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $65 per month, if without dependent or dependents, or $90 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis,

and such person receiving compensation for productive labor whether performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business, or other establishments, or otherwise, shall be entitled to received such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: Provided, That in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the compensation received exceed $175 per month for a veteran without a dependent or $200 per month if he has a dependent or dependents."

Sec. 3. Paragraph 2 of Part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a) is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"II. (a) As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions" shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State appreticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service in accordance with Public Law Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government Authorized under other laws to supervise such training.

"(b) As used in this part, the term 'other training on the job' shall include courses offered by establishments approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator whenever such courses of training on the job are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:

"1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program will be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program will include the following:

"a. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.

"b. Length of the training period.

"c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, operations, or work tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to spent on each operation or task.

"d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.

"e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.

"f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions required.

"2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or the Administrator may approve the application of the establishment when such establishment is found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

"a. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"c. The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turn-over.

"d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

"e. The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training.

"f. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"g. Provision is made for related instruction for the individual veteran who may need it.

"h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report showing the conduct and progress made in the course of training on the job will be provided for the Veterans Administration.

"j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him and his training period shortened accordingly. No course of training will be

considered bona fide if given to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"k. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans Administration by the employer.

"l. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"3. The Veterans Administration is not authorized to award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this paragraph".

VIRGINIA EDUCATION *Bulletin*

SEPTEMBER 1946

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION

YOU CAN STILL HELP THE VETERAN

by EMORY T. JUDY

Mr. Judy is Field Representative of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

LARGE NUMBERS of veterans are still unaware of the many benefits available to them under Public Law 346, commonly known as the G. I. Bill of Rights. Efforts are being made to acquaint Virginia veterans with the bill, through newspaper and magazine articles, Veterans' Information Centers, private businesses, civic organizations, Veterans' Administration, and the State Department of Education. These are also trying to clear up misinformation. For example, there is the veteran who believes that he is not eligible because of some service connected incident. Any veteran is eligible if he was honorably discharged from the service, and for many benefits anything other than a dishonorable discharge gives eligibility.

Veterans in the counties and small communities of Virginia are falling behind in applying for benefits. They are not in the direct lines of disseminated information and there has been a definite lack of field representatives. In these localities any teacher or other educator can render a great service by acquainting first themselves, and then the veterans, with the following facts:

Veterans in Virginia are entitled by law to certain opportunities and benefits. "New South", published by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia, grouped the principal benefits under the headings of information, jobs, and education.

1. INFORMATION. If a Virginia veteran is interested in a job, unemployment compensation, or apprenticeship training, he should go to the U. S. Employment Office. If the veteran wants his old job back and has encountered difficulty in getting that job back, he should contact his draft board. For general information or exact details regarding education, on-the-job training, claims, pensions, or other problems, he should see a Veterans' Administration representative.

2. JOBS. Officials who talk to veterans say they are interested in training for better jobs, or if they held no job prior to the war, in training for a job that will assure them a decent standard of living. In a great number of cases veterans are being offered common labor jobs with very little future and not a high enough wage to live on during these times of inflated living costs. The veteran refuses these jobs and signs up for unemployment compensation in the hope that something better will turn up in the future. Naturally, these men are greatly disappointed with their lot as ex-servicemen.

3. EDUCATION. This is the master benefit. Large numbers of veterans are returning to high school and college. The government tries to help the veteran make up for education lost because of the war. The veteran without disability can make his own choice of the kind of education he wants. If he is disabled more than 90 days, and was not dishonorably discharged, he can go to school, college, or take specialized courses for one year at government expense. After that the aid extends month for month for his time of service up to a total of four years. The government pays a maximum of $500 per school year and an allowance of $65 a month if single, and $90 a month for a man or woman with dependents. These benefits will be paid wherever the veteran goes for study provided the institution is approved by the appropriate state agency. In Virginia the proper agency is the State Department of Education.

If a veteran does not wish to return to high school or college, the vocational aspects of the Bill should be his outlet. These benefits are least known to the veteran. Only during the past few months has the idea of on-the-job and on-the-farm training begun to spread. If a veteran wants to work and learn a trade he has to find himself a job at a place of business which is, or can be approved by the officials of the State Department of Education. The employer undertakes to teach the veteran the skill in question, and sometimes trade school training is required on the side. The employer pays learner's pay or better, depending on what experience, if any, the trainee has had. In addition, the V. A. can give the trainee enough extra per month to bring the combined rate to or toward the pay of a skilled man. Veterans are beginning to take up this opportunity in all sorts of trades.

On-the-farm training is being handled by the Agricultural Division of the State Department of Education. A veteran may take advantage of this training if he is an owner, share-cropper, tenant, or in some cases a hired hand. The idea is that he will be given about 200 hours of instruction per year in the classroom and 100 hours in the field by an agricultural teacher of that county. He will be taught some by visits to other farms, demonstrations, etc., but will learn mostly by farming well himself. A veteran working on the farm draws his pay from the V. A.; $65 if single, and $90 per month if he has a dependent. If he works his own place, of course he gets no wages, unless you call what he makes from the farm wages. If he works directly under a farmer, he gets wages from the farmer in addition to his G. I. pay. Veterans can learn dairy farming, truck farming, or all-round general farming under this plan. Any ex-G. I. interested should contact his county agent, Vocational Agricultural teacher or superintendent of schools for additional information. Virginia needs more well informed, progressive farmers.

The principal benefits of the Bill have been covered briefly in the preceding paragraphs. However, there are other benefits: counseling services, pensions, hospitalization, insurance, and partial guarantees on loans to veterans for buying homes, farms, or other businesses (a loan is perhaps the most difficult of all the benefits to obtain because of reluctance of the private lenders). The local banker within your community is informed on the subject—see him!

The G. I. Bill program is working fairly well in Virginia and the South. However, an expenditure that involves millions of dollars a year will excite the cupidity of many unscrupulous people. The veteran is guilty of this in some cases, and the people whom the veteran approaches for help in others. Employers, in isolated cases, regard the veteran as a cheap source of manpower to be exploited if pos-

(Continued on Page 108)

day. Always leave a ray of hope in a parents mind, telling perhaps ninety-nine bad things about his prodigal son or daughter but always throwing one good thing for good measure.

The custodian must be included. He is our good fellow who goes most of the day doing many things for our comfort and happiness. What will make him happy? Very often less unnecessary work. Train our children not to throw paper on the yard, in the halls and around the building. Make less work for our custodian and this will help him. Let the children know that he is a desirable individual and a wanted individual. He too can befriend them. He, too, can give information along much needed lines.

Tell them of his type of work, how responsible his position is, how utterly impossible it will be to get along without him. Treat him as we treat any other individual. Let him see that he too fits into our pattern and we will then transfer to him a feeling of belonging and he too will be happy.

And we want a happy principal. Our principal, like all others, must realize that to be happy he must radiate happiness, good will, courtesy, integrity, enthusiasm and fair play. He must so demean himself that his characteristerics make him deserving of his position. He must be one to whom suggestions can be openly made, one whose mind is not so narrow that he feels "to suggest is to criticize adversely." For if he himself will readily receive suggestions he will not so readily be adversely criticized. Let the teachers know that he is "down to earth", and that he can converse with them on some phases other than school. Such actions radiate happiness, they make others happy and they serve as a boomerang as happiness bounces back.

Happy individuals will make for a happier community. Why not start today and work on the scheme of Co-operative happiness. It will work, try it.

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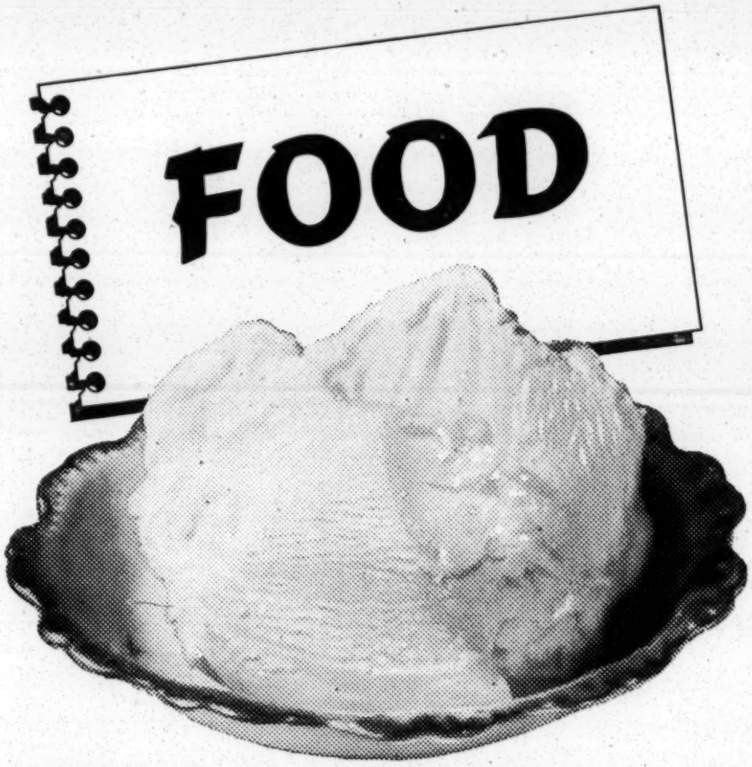
You Can Still Help The Veteran

(Continued from Page 96)

sible. The Negro has suffered most from this unfairness. In Virginia, as well as the South in general, the Negro veteran is a Negro first, and a veteran second. The Negro in Virginia is handicapped by a lack of vocational trade schools, colleges, school equipment, and teachers. A Negro veteran wishes to learn a skilled trade, but he knows that even if he finds someone to train him he will often be refused a license to practice his trade. Virginia has so many unwritten laws whenever the Negro asks for an equal opportunity. Members of some trade unions bar Negroes because they do not wish to admit the Negro, veteran or not, to the same economic and social advantages they enjoy.

These words are not used to discourage the Negro veteran, but rather as an explanation of why the Negro veteran is not realizing the benefits of the Bill in relative proportion to the white veteran. If a Negro veteran is determined and resourceful he should be able to work out the benefits of the Bill.

The G. I. Bill of Rights was one of the greatest pieces of legislation to come out of Washington. Every person in the United States should co-operate by urging the veteran to take advantage of this opportunity. Here is a chance to increase the skill and knowledge of Virginia, the South, and the nation. The G. I. Bill of Rights can be used as an instrument to raise our economic and social level. Spread word of the advantages and benefits of this law to all your veteran friends.



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The NEWSLETTER OF A.&T. COLLEGE

Published By The

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OF NORTH CAROLINA
Greensboro, N. C.

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VETERAN EDUCATION

OPPORTUNITIES WHICH CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR VETERANS THROUGH

THE NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA

This is the second in a series of Newsletters which comes to you from the Guidance Center for Veterans at A. and T. College. The purpose of these letters is to inform principals, teachers, and other educational workers of advantages which are available to veterans.

This Newsletter grew out of a conference on veteran education which was held at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., on October 29, 1946. At this conference it was resolved that the information contained in this publication be made available to each high school, college, and other institutions, which may deal directly or indirectly with veterans.

This Newsletter grew out of the cooperative efforts of the following committee: President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Mr. W. B. Harrill, Senior Institutional Training Officer, Veterans Administration, Winston-Salem, N. C., Dean W. T. Gibbs, A. and T. College, and Dr. Virgil A. Clift, Chairman, A. and T. College.

We feel that this project will be helpful to you as teachers in dealing with problems of veteran education in your community. WE SUGGEST THAT YOU KEEP THIS NEWSLETTER ON FILE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Dr. Virgil A. Clift, Editor
Director of Veterans' Education
A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

The Public Schools and Colleges of North Carolina have an opportunity to serve the returning Veteran of World War II by affording an opportunity for this group to study. The Veteran Administration will pay the public school or college and also the veteran who studies if certain conditions can be met satisfactorily.

There are several reasons why the public schools and colleges should provide educational opportunities for veterans. Some of these follow.

(1). The educational level of our young adults should be raised. The masses of veterans, many of whom have not completed the 8th grade, should be encouraged to study under the G. I. Bill of Rights in order that they may be able to adjust themselves in the community and to make a better living.

(2). Many of the returning veterans who desire to study further will not be able to continue their education unless the schools assume some responsibility in helping them to prepare for college or vocational courses.

(3). It is the responsibility and obligation of the school to render service wherever it is able to serve its constitutency.

(4). The practice of offering educational opportunities to veterans in the school affords an opportunity for the school to expand. There are possibilities for the school in such matters as securing additional funds, equipment, books, supplies, personnel, etc.

(5). In general, most public schools have much to gain by cooperating with one of the federal programs of education.

I. WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING SHOULD THE SCHOOLS OFFER FOR VETERANS?

Answer: The following types of programs are most urgently needed at present:

(1). A program of adult educational study for veterans not planning to complete high school. The Veterans Administration will encourage and cooperate in establishing courses of study in the schools of the North Carolina Educational System. These courses will offer the veteran training beginning at the educational level he has attained, in whatever field he is interested, and in a setting that is favorable to his success.

(2). The second type is an accelerated program for veterans who wish to graduate from high school and perhaps enter college. These courses will be designed to provide an educational opportunity that makes it possible for veterans to complete the requirements for high school graduation as quickly as their ability plus their willingness to work will allow. These would provide small classes where veterans will be given personal attention and allowed individual acceleration - - - there are no time-clocks to check or measure progress.

(3). A third type of program involves intensive refresher work in order that the veteran may review the work he completed before he went into service. In some instances the veteran may feel that it is to his advantage to review certain work completed earlier before taking advanced work in college or in a vocational school.

(4). In some cases schools may be able to offer vocational or trade courses for those veterans who wish to gain skills in one of the occupations.

(5). The colleges may offer the first year of regular college work at

an Off-Campus Center. These Off Campus Centers will enable the colleges to offer work for those students who cannot gain admission to colleges at the present time because of crowded conditions.

II. WHAT PROCEDURE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN INITIATING SPECIAL COURSES FOR VETERANS?

The principal who is interested in a program of education for veterans should take the following steps:

(1). The cooperation of the superintendent should be secured.

(2). A survey of the community should be made in order to determine the number of veterans who are interested in the program. (Approximately fifteen veterans should express a positive interest in one of the programs before an attempt is made to establish it.)

(3). Request that a representative of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the Veterans Administration come to your school for a conference on the program that you desire to offer.

(4). Prepare an outline of the course of study which is designed to meet the needs of veterans in your community. (See No. I, above for the types of courses which may be offered.) This outline should include: Title or name of subjects; nature of subjects or major topics to be covered; length of time ordinarily required for the completion of the course; tuition, laboratory, library, and other fees; estimated cost of books, supplies, and equipment required by each student who pursues the course.

(5). Mail copies of the above outline to Mr. E. C. Hemingway, Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, Veterans Administration, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

III. SHOULD VETERANS BE PLACED IN REGULAR CLASSES WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS?

Answer: No. Special classes should be set up for veterans for several reasons. Some of these follow:

(1). In special classes there will be a greater opportunity for individualized instruction.

(2). Veterans are older and more mature socially, psychologically, physically, etc., and therefore should not be taught in the same classes with children and adolescents.

(3). Special classes will enable each veteran to start at a point where his ability and talents will permit him to achieve at his fastest possible rate of speed. In these special classes individual achievement and the gaining of necessary competencies should be watch words rather than "units" and the "number of hours spent in a course."

(4). Regular public school classes, as a rule, will not permit the veteran to complete the requirements of a course in the shortest period of time.

IV. WHAT COURSES ARE IN GREATEST DEMAND FOR THOSE VETERANS WHO DESIRE TO FINISH HIGH SCHOOL OR TO GAIN COLLEGE ADMISSION?

Answer: The accelerated courses which are in greatest demand are English, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Science. Other courses may be offered according to demand.

V. WHAT TYPES OF COURSES ARE IN GREATEST DEMAND IN THE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM WHICH DOES NOT LEAD TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND COLLEGE ADMISSION?

Answer: English, Arithmetic, and Citizenship are courses which will probably be in greatest demand for those persons who desire to improve their skill and ability in the fundamentals. Courses such as elementary agriculture, elementary woodwork, auto mechanics, and other vocational courses should be offered concurrently with the above named subjects according to demand and interest.

VI. HOW MANY HOURS MUST THE VETERAN SPEND IN CLASSES PER WEEK TO DRAW SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES AND FOR THE SCHOOL TO RECEIVE REMUNERATION FROM THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION?

Answer: It is necessary for the veteran to remain in classes for a minimum of twenty five clock hours per week in order to receive full subsistence payments from the veterans administration.

The veteran who spends 6 through 11 hours per week in school receives one-fourth of the total subsistence allowance. Those who spend from 12 to 17 clock hours receive one-half subsistence; those who spend from 18 through 24 hours receive three-fourths of the total subsistence, and those who spend 25 or more hours per week in school receive a full subsistence check.

VII. AFTER A VETERAN HAS COMPLETED WORK REQUIRED FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND COLLEGE ADMISSION, HOW CAN HE GAIN ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGES OF NORTH CAROLINA?

Answer: When it is thought by the administrator of the accelerated or refresher program that the veteran is prepared to do college work, it is recommended that the veteran take the General Education Development Examination in order to gain admission to college.

If the veteran is not able to pass the examination satisfactorily he may continue in the accelerated courses until he is able to qualify.

VIII. HOW MUCH SHOULD THE SCHOOL CHARGE THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR SPECIAL COURSES WHICH ARE OFFERED FOR VETERANS?

Answer: The charges to be made for each veteran will be determined by the lowest estimated operational cost of conducting the educational program in a particular community.

HOW DOES THE VETERAN APPLY FOR EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS?

The veteran should use the following procedure in making application for educational benefits.

1. Have a photostatic or certified copy made of his discharge. It is possible to have this done at the Court Hourse or City Hall.

2. If study is desired under the provisions of Public Law 346, fill out application Form 1950. These forms may be secured from the Red Cross, Veterans Guidance Centers, Veteran Information Centers, etc. If study is desired under the provisions of Public Law 16, fill out Form 1900. (One must write to the Veterans Administration and request Form 1900 if study is desired under Public Law 16.)

3. Send the certified or photostatic copy of the discharge along with Form 1950 to

Mr. E. C. Hemingway, Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation and
Education Division
Veterans Administration
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

The Veterans application for educational benefits will then be considered and if approved he will receive a Certificate of Entitlement and Eligibility which may be submitted to the principal of the school where he plans to study.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO STUDY UNDER THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

Any citizen of the United States who served in the armed forces of the United States or of any Allied Nation for at least 90 days and who has an honorable discharge is eligible for educational benefits.

WHEN SHOULD A VETERAN BEGIN HIS TRAINING AND HOW LONG IS HE ABLE TO STUDY?

A veteran may begin training any time within four years after discharge or after the end of the war. So far as possible, an effort should be made to arrange a program of studies for veterans which will enable them to begin study at any time they desire. This will not be difficult since the emphasis in these classes will be on individualized instruction.

He has nine years to complete his training under government benefits.

Under the new provisions of the law, the veteran is entitled to education for a period of one year plus the amount of time he was in actual service, not to exceed four years.

WHAT SUBSISTENCE ALLOTMENTS ARE AVAILABLE TO THE VETERAN WHO RECEIVES BENEFITS PROVIDED THROUGH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

A veteran with no dependents receives $65.00 per month if he studies under the provisions of Public Law 346. (The G. I. Bill of Rights)

A veteran with dependents who studies under the provisions of Public Law 346, receives $90.00 per month.

A veteran pursuing education under Public Law 16, is entitled to minimum subsistence payments according to the follwoing schedule:

Without dependents - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 105.00 per month
One dependent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	115.00 per month
A child in addition - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10.00 per month
Each additional child - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7.00 per month
Dependent parent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15.00 per month

WHAT SHOULD BE THE QUALIFICATIONS OFTHE TEACHERS WHO ARE TO BE IN CHARGE OF VETERAN CLASSES?

The qualifications for the persons in charge of these classes should be the same as those for the regular public schools in this state. The local school boards, superintendents, and principals should make an effort to secure very competent teachers for these positions.

In some cases it may be possible to use some of the teachers who are regularly employed in the day school. In other cases it may be more desirable to employ personnel for veteran classes who have no connections with the day school classes; in other instances, it may be desirable to use a combination of these two classes of personnel.

AT WHAT TIME DURING THE DAY WILL IT BE MOST CONVENIENT TO SCHEDULE CLASSES FOR VETERANS?

Due to the large enrollment and limited class room space in most schools, it may be more expedient to offer courses for Veterans in the afternoon and evening. The time at which these courses are scheduled will vary from school to school and will be dependent on certain factors which are present in the local school situation.

VETERANS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS MAY REQUEST VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVISEMENT AT ONE OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTERS. IT WILL BE HELPFUL IN MANY CASES TO HAVE VETERANS GO THROUGH THE VETERANS GUIDANCE CENTERS IN ORDER TO BE BETTER INFORMED CONCERNING THEIR ABILITIES, APTITUDES, INTERESTS, ETC., BEFORE OUTLINING A COURSE OF STUDY FOR THEM.

After the Veteran has received a letter of Eligibility and Entitlement from the Veterans Administration, he may receive vocational and educational advisement at the Veterans Guidance Center. This service is provided for the veteran without cost. For this service call at the college in person or write to Dr. Roger K. Williams, Director of Veteran Advisement, A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

A Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Oklahoma

By Harry L. Wright

Field Representative, Veterans Services Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

OKLAHOMA is different from most other Southern states in affording Negroes opportunities for political participation; yet the pattern of veterans services for Negroes in Oklahoma falls to the same low standards as in Mississippi, where Negroes vote only at the risk of their lives.

Oklahoma has received 226,000 Veterans back home from the war; 15,000 of these Ex-GI's are Negroes. The problem these veterans face in bridging the gap between life in the armed services and life "back home" is a most important problem of Oklahoma's post-war period.

The over-all administration of state veterans affairs in Oklahoma is delegated to the three-man board of the Soldier's Relief Commission. The special task of supervising education and training under the GI Bill is assigned to the Governor's Veterans Advisory Committee. Although these two veterans' policy-making bodies have to struggle with the many special problems that 15,000 Negro veterans present in such a segregated society as Oklahoma fosters, not one Negro has been appointed to either of these two agencies.

It was the assignment of this writer to appraise the administration of Oklahoma's veterans services, and in particular to Negro veterans. That involved, at the outset, honest questions and frank answers from State and Federal officials at the State capital and in the main cities.

To view the other side of the picture, a number of trips were made to cities and towns in the section of the state where most of the Negro population is centered. Here the method was conferences with officials; visits to schools and churches and to the homes of veterans; casual chats at the shoe-shine-barber-shop hang-outs with veterans; and talks with community leaders of both races. Out of this double inquiry into how the services are set up at the capital and how they actually work across the backwood towns these conclusions stand out.

Education

One Ex-GI summed up his quest for a better education this way. "I want to learn something more so that I can get a better job in order to live a better and more secure life. In the Army I learned how much it pays to know how to do something well."

Ten percent of all the veterans who have returned to Oklahoma are receiving some of the educational benefits under the GI Bill. Oklahoma offers three plans of training for veterans: (1) Institutional training, which is instruction in colleges and schools; 21,000 veterans are training under this plan. (2) On-the-job training, which furnishes practical instruction in business establishments or on the farms; this plan has attracted 6,000 veterans. (3) The cooperative job training plan, practical instruction given on the job, with the paper work given in the schools and colleges; under this plan 7,000 veterans are training.

Neither State nor Federal officials admitted having information on the number of Negroes included in these figures, even though such

information would aid their agencies' work with the special problems that Negro veterans necessarily present.

A recent announcement by the State Board of Regents for Higher Education on the enrollment of veterans in Oklahoma colleges shows one instance of how Negro veterans are denied equal opportunities for education and consequently an equal opportunity for earning a better living. The 18 State-supported colleges have enrolled 16,000 veterans; twenty-two independent and municipal senior and junior colleges have enrolled an additional 5,000 veterans, totalling 40 colleges and 21,000 veterans. Oklahoma permits Negro veterans to enroll in only one of these 40 colleges, and only 309 of the 21,000 veterans enrolled are Negroes. Fifteen times more white veterans than Negro veterans have returned to Oklahoma, yet 60 times more white veterans than Negro veterans have been given an opportunity for education in Oklahoma's colleges.

Here are two typical examples of conditions found in areas where Negro veterans return:

Town "A" is located near the Oklahoma-Texas border. It is the shopping center of a large agriculture area. Most of the businesses are supply or service enterprises; 3,000 of the 20,000 inhabitants are Negroes. There are a number of Negro ministers, a fair number of teachers and one plumber. Negro-owned businesses are of the usual kind found in small Southern towns — a few cafes, a shoe repair shop, a barber shop, and the ever-present poolroom. In this town 200 white veterans are working under the job-training plan, and only five Negro veterans are on the program. On the farm-training program in the county there are 20 white veterans and not one Negro veteran.

Town "B" is an urban area. Its economy is built around the oil industry. There are approximately 180,000 people living here, 20,000 of them Negroes. Responsible officials estimate that 27,000 white and 3,000 Negro veterans have returned to this town. Negroes freely take part in the political life of the community. The police department employs 20 Negroes whose duties range from "beat walking" to detective work. The city bus transportation company employs a number of Negroes as bus drivers, and there is an unusually large number of competent Negro business and professional men.

Notwithstanding this progress, unusual for the South, this town with a white-Negro veteran ratio of 10 to 1 has over 50 times more white veterans on the job-training program than Negro veterans—1,200 white and only 25 Negro veterans.

Employment

Recently, in a survey of employment opportunities for Negroes in Oklahoma City, Mr. J. Harvey Kerns of the National Urban League wrote: "Practically 85 percent of the Negro labor force consists of workers engaged in occupations which are least secure and lowest paid — 90 percent of employed Negro men and women are in domestic employment, personal service jobs and in unskilled labor jobs."

Negro veterans returning to Oklahoma are finding their opportunities limited to the same old patterns of employment—the unskilled labor jobs, domestic employment, and any other of the "least secure and lowest paid" jobs available.

During the month of July, 1946, the United States Employment Service in Oklahoma placed 8,749 persons on jobs; 20 percent of these jobs went to non-whites (mostly Negroes), veterans and non-veterans included. Of the 70 professional and managerial job placements, non-whites received only one; of the 736 clerical and sales placements non-whites received only three; from 637 skilled job place-

ments non-whites received only four; 715 semi-skilled job placements included only 32 placements from non-whites but in the "least secure and lowest paid" job placements non-whites who were only 20 percent of all persons placed, received 955 of the 2,043 service job placements and 709 of the 4,546 unskilled and other job placements.

Not only is this pattern of employment of negroes drawn by private employers but in most cases also by State and Federal agencies.

The State Veterans Service Office employs seven full time service officers and a large clerical staff to assist all veterans in getting their benefits; three of these service officers are located in each of the two regional offices of the Veterans Administration, and one service officer does field work over the State. Though this tax-supported State agency pledges services to all veterans without regard to race, not one Negro veteran has been employed in this agency to assist in solving some of the special problems of Oklahoma's 15,000 Negro veterans.

The U. S. Employment Service maintains a state office in Oklahoma City and branch offices scattered in every principal town in Oklahoma.

These offices are staffed by several hundred clerical and professional workers, all white except for five Negro clerical and professional workers employed in the two understaffed, poorly-equipped, segregated USES offices in Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

The U. S. Veterans Administration maintains two regional offices and 12 contact offices in Oklahoma. The Regional offices are located at Oklahoma City and Muskogee. Contact offices are open at Lawton, Enid, Clinton, Shawnee, Ponca City, Bartlesville, Vinita, McAlester, Hugo, Durant, Hogansville, and Okmulgee. Each of the regional offices employs 600 or more clerical and professional workers and each of the contact offices employs at least two such workers; yet only nine Negro clerical and professional workers are employed by the Veterans Administration in all of its Oklahoma offices.

General

Veterans organizations freely accept Negro members. There are separate American Legion and Veterans of Foreign War's posts for Negroes in most of the large towns. The American Veterans Committee has recently organized a chapter in Oklahoma City open to veterans of all races.

The American Legion is the largest of all veterans organizations in Oklahoma. It has 70,000 members scattered in 320 posts over the State. Legion officials estimate that 10,000 of their membership are Negroes. Informed Negroes thought the estimate high. By far the greater part of the Negro Legionnaires are World War I veterans. These Negro veterans are organized into 50 separate posts. Each of these posts has a Negro service officer who works part time assisting member and non-member veterans with their problems. Posts for Negroes receive equal and fair representation at the Legion's state convention.

Several new local veteran organizations are springing up in a number of the large towns; these groups are interested in studying the programs of all established veteran organizations to determine which one best represents their interest. None of these organizations is making a whole-hearted effort to organize Negro veterans.

The lack of a progressive and extensive organizing program among Negro veterans of World War II is impeding their re-adjustment to peace time living.

Oklahoma City is the only city in the State that has made a worthwhile effort toward straightening out the "bottleneck" in housing for Negro veterans. Several real estate firms have developed two excellent housing

projects in the city. Negro veterans in Oklahoma City with good credit ratings and a steady income are receiving GI loans to purchase these homes without difficulty. In other cities and towns of Oklahoma only a neglible number of Negro veterans get an opportunity to take advantage of the loan benefit. This writer has not met even one Negro veteran among the large number of veterans interviewed in all of the principal population centers of Oklahoma who has received a GI business or farm loan.

The two primary problems which hinder Oklahoma's veterans program from being an effective tool in assisting Negro veterans to get re-adjusted to peace-time living are: (1) the failure of responsible veteran officials, local, State and Federal to get an understanding of the problems of Negro veterans and (2) the failure of the Negro veterans and their leaders to become informed on veterans' rights and opportunities.

This writer has interviewed officials of all the agencies concerned with the administration of the veterans program in Oklahoma. Not one of these officials knew even the extent of their agencies' services to Negro veterans. With the exception of the nine Negroes employed in the Veterans Administration and the five Negroes working for the U. S. Employment Service, all of the agencies and information centers are staffed entirely by white employees. Rarely do these white employees have more than a superficial knowledge about conditions in Negro communities, yet they make all the policies and plan all the programs for all veterans in Oklahoma.

The Negro Veterans and their leaders get their information about the rights and opportunities of veterans mostly from "second-hand" sources. They are not appointed to the advisory and administrative positions of veterans servicing agencies in Oklahoma, consequently they are usually uninformed and frequently misinformed.

What Would Help

1. Appointment of a Negro to the Governor's Veterans Advisory Committee.
2. Appointment of a Negro veteran to an administrative position of the Veterans Administration to work on a state-wide level; and the employment of an adequate number of Negro veterans as vocational advisers, contact officers, and training officers, especially in the areas where large numbers of Negro veterans live.
3. Expansion of the educational facilities, especially in trade education.
4. Negro veterans should be employed on the staff of the State Veterans Service Office and assigned to the areas where Negroes are numerically important.
5. The two Negro offices of the USES located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa should be integrated into the principal offices of the USES in these cities.
6. Interested Negro and white leaders and community organizations should make a study of veterans programs in their communities, with a view to stepping up acceptance and use of benefits and fair administration of the programs.
7. A conscientious public relations program should be launched by civic organizations, especially Negro civic organizations, through newspapers and radio, to explain in "ABC fashion" the opportunities all veterans have under the GI program.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave. Atlanta 3, Ga.
December, 1946

THOMAS G. PULLEN, JR.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LEXINGTON BUILDING
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

February 6, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

This communication is in reply to your letter of January 27 in which you wrote me as president of the national association of State Directors for Vocational Education. My term expired in December, 1946 and I suggest that you write Mr. R. E. Cammack, State Director of Vocational Education, Montgomery 4, Alabama.

I am sure that Mr. M. D. Mobley, State Director of Vocational Education in Georgia, whose office is in Atlanta, will be very glad to have you review his copy of the national list of State Directors of Vocational Education and the national list of State Supervisors of Vocational Agriculture. I feel that you could get all the information you want by reviewing the above mentioned lists.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Seidel
Assistant State Superintendent for
Vocational Education

JJS:M

CC - Mr. Cammack
Mr. Mobley

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By DR. FRANCIS J. BROWN

Executive Secretary

President's Commission on Higher Education

◆

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* * *

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MINUTES OF THE

INITIAL MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

OF NEGRO VETERANS IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.
February 6, 1947

Room 100 - Science Building
10:00 A.M. - 12:45 P.M.

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Dr. A. E. Manley, Undergraduate Dean of the North Carolina College, presided at the second meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Education of Negro Veterans in North Carolina in the absence of Dr. James E. Shepard, President of North Carolina College.

The purposes of the meeting were (1) to organize a central committee to advise the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Education in the training of veterans in North Carolina, and (2) to develop a state-wide plan for the education of veterans. To set the background for the meeting, Dr. Manley read excerpts from a report of a study of educational programs for veterans in the South. This study was made by Dr. George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council, and appeared in SOUTH TODAY.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE
FROM VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Virgil Clift of A. & T. College listed the following programs for which funds are available from the Veterans Administration:

1. The regular college program

2. High school refresher work for veterans interested in going to college. These applicants must be high school graduates.

3. The accelerated high school program in which the veteran obtains his high school diploma upon completion of the required work.

4. The college refresher program which is designed for those veterans interested in professional or graduate education.

5. Combination vocational and high school work which offers trade courses on the high school level.

6. Agricultural program for individuals taking on-the-farm training.

7. On-the-job training. Here the applicant secures training through a business firm.

8. Special schools--such as those providing training in radio mechanics.

9. Off campus centers where veterans pursue high school or college education which clears through some college.

Dr. Newbold remarked that watch and jewelry repair were other programs in which veterans are now engaged.

Mr. Ferguson raised the question, "Are there any restrictions as to who takes training in the vocational schools under the Veterans Administration?"

Dr. Clift explained thusly: Under Public Law 16 the Veterans Guidance Administration or Veterans Rehabilitation Administration, ex-service men are restricted as to school and type of training available. Under Public Law 346, no limitations are made and the veteran is able to choose the school and type of vocational training he desires.

Mr. Jackson further explained that the State Approving Agency approves or disapproves the school of vocational education which the veteran wishes to attend. However, no definite program has been inaugurated stating what vocational schools should offer in each field and what equipment each should possess. The State Approving Agency is a Department of the State Department of Public Instruction and has been in existence since the close of World War II.

Mr. Simmons mentioned that Mr. Paul Reid of the State Department ruled recently that a principal in the Farm Training Program was ineligible for compensation for work done outside the usual administrative duties expected of a principal.

Mr. Newbold and Mr. Ferguson expressed the belief that such a ruling must have been issued by the State Board of Education since this department handles the payment of school principals and the law did not originate in the office of The Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Harrill voiced the opinion that the State Board of Education is not justified in passing a rule prohibiting a principal from being paid for overtime work. He felt that all overtime work done in a school should be under the direct supervision of the principal.

Mr. Hemingway stated that such a rule would not hold true under the Veterans Administration because they have sufficient funds to establish any program desired in the field of education and adequate funds to pay the instructors involved.

WHO IS THE NEGRO VETERAN IN NORTH CAROLINA?

In accord with this phase of the program, Dr. Manley reported that only 1.4 per cent of Negroes from North Carolina, enlisted in the Armed Services during World War II had four years of college training and up. He expressed the desire to obtain the educational level of all Negro veterans residing in North Carolina.

Mr. Harrill stated that at the present time no statistics are available as to the percentages of white and Negro veterans in North Carolina.

Mr. Hemingway suggested that the information might be obtained from the State Service Office.

Mr. Lee suggested that the information might be obtained from the State Service Office.

Mr. Simmons gave as a possible source Dr. Webb in Charlotte who has compiled a veterans index for North Carolina.

WHAT ARE THE PRESENT PROGRAMS FOR NEGRO VETERANS IN NORTH CAROLINA?

Mr. Harrill gave the following as programs now in operation for veterans:

1. Adult program of education, veterans who desire practical knowledge and want to learn to read and write are enrolled at any academic level. Classes are small and must take place in an approved high school.

2. Accelerated course. Veteran enrolled at any academic level. The classes are small, individual attention is given. When the applicant has progressed fully he can get a high school diploma. The length of training is not limited, and instruction must be in an accredited high school.

3. Vocational school. The veteran learns a trade such as bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry, motor mechanics, etc.

4. Regular high school curriculum.

5. College education.

   a. Off campus training, (one in Fayetteville and one in Asheville). Here the student pursues a regular college course and his work clears through some college within the state.

Mr. Harrill expressed the belief that vocational offerings not based on the high school level prove best for Negro veterans; also that A. & T. College provides best training of this type in the South for Negroes. There is none available for whites.

Mr. Hemingway added to the list of programs now available to Veterans given by Mr. Harrill:

1. The Junior High School program.
2. The Vocational-Agricultural program.

Dr. Clift informed the group that under the vocational guidance program at A. & T., the Veteran takes two academic courses and has special training in tailoring, commercial art, bricklaying, radio, plumbing, carpentry, auto mechanics, electricity--whichever he chooses. There is the possibility that photography will be included soon.

PLANNING TO MEET THE TRAINING NEEDS OF VETERANS

Mr. Hemingway began the discussion of the training needs of veterans by asking which would prove more useful---more types of training or more facilities to enable more veterans to profit from the training programs now available for veterans.

Mr. Duncan replied that he felt extensive facilities would prove more beneficial.

Miss Williams voiced the opinion that wherever adult education takes place the veteran should be consulted as to his needs and desires of training. Adult education stresses the point of training in special fields that are not covered in any other curriculum. For example, should the veteran be interested in housing, loans, real estate, qualified persons should be called in at different intervals to give the veteran information concerning his problem.

Mr. Hemingway stated that the Veterans Administration does not maintain training centers in which veterans, who have no formal training, can enroll for specialized training, but it does have the funds necessary for

developing further programs which the veteran desires.

Dr. Manley asked Miss Williams if it is possible for a school teacher to fail in the teaching of adults where she succeeds with children.

Miss Williams replied that experts in adult education agree that this is highly possible. Generally, adults work better under less supervision and in informal circumstances. She also stated that it might be a good idea to set up summer institutes for the purpose of training people who plan to work with veterans.

Mr. Duncan agreed with Miss Williams on the summer institute plan, adding further that community organizations and individuals should be trained to teach veterans.

Mrs. James suggested that veterans and their wives be trained in buying and spending, in working in a home and making a home.

Mr. Hemingway observed that the same problems now existing in the education of veterans exist among civilians in peace time. He suggested that the present programs be expanded and that the State Approving Committee and the Veterans Administration make it mandatory that certain related subjects be carried on with on-the-job instructors through high schools, correspondence schools, and community organizations.

Mr. Lee remarked that classes in the high school or college should bring in individuals to give extra curricula training in their respective fields of specialization.

Mr. Harrill felt that greater emphasis should be placed on citizenship courses in high school and college; also, on courses dealing with people who are interested in broadening their general every day knowledge.

Mr. Newbold assured the committee that the machinery can be made available for executing ideas and programs in the field of further training

for veterans.

Mr. Hemingway voiced the belief that educators have trouble pulling the purse strings of the State Department, and informed the committee that the Federal Government has plenty of money to put into veterans training. The Veteran Administration has funds to purchase equipment and secure facilities for such training. These vocational fields can include both veterans and civilians.

THE JOB OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. Manley asked the following questions concerning the job of the advisory committee: Is this committee designed to just advise? Does it need sub-committees? Should there be qualified personnel to carry on further work in connection with the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration?

Mr. Jones stated that in a previous meeting of the Advisory Committee, it was agreed that a report be made in the next meeting on developing skills in the training of veterans according to interest, needs and ability, plus the training of personnel being sponsored by the Veterans Administration.

Mr. Harrill suggested that a committee be set up to work with the Veterans Administration in dealing with institutional problems. For the sake of information he added that in a meeting of Registrars and representatives from the Veterans Administration it was decided that a committee be organized among the Negro people and one among the white people to study the needs and problems of veterans. It was felt that committees should be made up of people who work with veterans from day to day. In view of the fact that the committee for whites has been organized, Mr. Harrill suggested that Dr. Newbold act as chairman of

the Negro committee and that Dr. Clift and Dr. Manley work with Dr. Newbold.

Dr. Newbold was reluctant to serve as chairman, and suggested instead that an outstanding Negro be made chairman of the committee and that he would work in collaboration with the committee.

Mr. Harrill nominated Dr. Clift and Dr. Manley to serve as members of this institutional committee whose duty it is to set up the committee and advise on the training of veterans from every educational level. Mr. Harrill agreed to work with Dr. Clift and Dr. Manley when the committee is organized.

Dr. Newbold moved that the committee be composed of Dr. Clift, Dr. Manley and Mr. Harrill. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Miss Williams remarked that she was in agreement with the point of view expressed by Mr. Jones, namely, that local committees be set up to work in coordination with the central committee.

Mr. Harrill said that the central committee will work in conjunction with sub-committees which will be organized as soon as the central committee has been formed.

All phases of the program were discussed and adequately dispensed with during the morning session, therefore, the session scheduled for the afternoon was cancelled and the meeting was adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE CENTER, A. & T. COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

TO : Deans, Heads of Departments, and all members of the A. & T. College Faculty DATE: Feb 1947

SUBJECT: The Veterans Administration Guidance Center

Although the Veterans Administration Guidance Center has been in operation for almost a year, many of you, I am sure, are not altogether familiar with its operation, or the purpose for which it was set-up. I have even heard rumors that the Center has been blamed for the large number of slow and ill-prepared students and for crowded classes. Suppose we just blame Nature for the former situation and -- may be Nature for the latter. But do not prejudge the center. You will find that the center can actually be of service to you in many ways.

Veterans Administration Guidance Centers have been established on college campuses throughout the Country to give advice and guidance to veterans. Disabled veterans are always sent to a center for vocational advisement before training or study is begun. This is not true for veterans studying under the "G. I. Bill". These veterans simply secure Letters of Eligibility and take whatever they want. The natural result is that many find themselves in courses and subjects for which they are not prepared nor well suited. These are the veterans who need the services of the center most.

At the Guidance Center each veteran is given individual attention. He is interviewed by vocational experts and tested by psychologists. On the basis of the interview, test results, and other pertinent data, he is assisted in choosing a vocational objective. With his chosen objective or goal set before him, and with the training necessary for achieving this objective outlined in detail, the veteran can pursue his training and education intelligently.

The services of the center are available, free of charge, to any veteran who requests vocational guidance. You will note that he must want guidance -- he must request it. Is it not true, though that many who need vocational guidance are not fully aware of this need? As teachers and advisers it is incumbent upon us to point out the necessity for guidance and to urge those in need to avail themselves of the services at hand.

Do you have contact with a veteran who is failing or who seems to be dissatisfied? Why not suggest that he seek vocational guidance? With hundreds of veterans who obviously need vocational guidance, it is strange indeed that so few have requested it on our campus. You may actually save some veteran from becoming discouraged by urging him to seek vocational guidance now.

The guidance center is not a dumping ground for misfits; nor do we have a panacaea for all educational ills, but we are equipped to render effective aid to the veterans of this college. Perhaps the upper five percent need no guidance; most others do. For men on the failing list, vocational guidance is a must. Won't you help us reach these men early in their training?

You are cordially invited to visit the center in its new offices on the North Campus, Building T-1200.

Very truly yours,

B. A. Bianchi, Acting Chief
Veterans Administration Guidance Center

HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Issued by
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bulletin No. 110 March 17, 1947

HOUSING
FWA AND FPHA
SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATION

The President has submitted to Congress a request for the supplemental appropriation of $20,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency for construction of the veteran's educational facilities program. This action has been endorsed by the Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government and by meetings of the Regional Housing Advisory Committees of the American Council on Education. If the appropriation is passed, it will bring to $100,000,000 the funds authorized for the temporary non-housing program. As submitted to Congress, the language of the appropriation limits obligations for new projects to September 30, 1947.

President Truman has also requested a supplemental appropriation of $50,000,000 for FPHA to complete all of its contracts for temporary housing units. The bill, H.R. 2340, introduced to carry out the President's recommendation, would also authorize refunds to institutions for their expenditures incurred in completing any or all of the contract for reuse housing under FPHA.

This would not include refund of expenditures for site acquirement or preparation. Nor would it include refund of the institution's outlay under VN contracts. A study now completed shows that the 126 institutions replying spent a total of $15,351,000.

REGIONAL ADVISORY
HOUSING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Meetings of the regional Housing Advisory Committees have been held in Chicago and in Fort Worth, Texas; meetings are also scheduled in Detroit, Spokane, and San Francisco of the respective regional committees. Present at these discussions were the regional members of the committees and executives of Federal agencies. The conferences afforded opportunity for general exchange of information regarding the problems of securing physical facilities for increased enrollment in educational institutions. The recommendations of the two conferences which have been held included support for funds for FWA and FPHA for temporary housing but at the same time recognized need for immediate formulation of plans for legislation to provide grants-in-aid for permanent construction.

FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Available to colleges and other institutions as well as to individuals is the mortgage

insurance system of the Federal Housing Administration. The insurance is restricted by law to residential property wherein the project comprises living facilities and is completely independent of any other property. FHA also insures loans for modernization and repair work which may be of assistance to colleges. Full details may be secured from any private lending institution through

FPHA HOUSING

On January 30, 1947, FPHA issued a circular revising, in two respects, supplemental agreements. Under this recent ruling, local bodies making contributions to development costs of projects will be permitted to recover from net income the reasonable debt service on the funds contributed by them. The circular also provides that local bodies shall be permitted to carry fire and extended coverage insurance to the extent of their contributions to the development of the project and to charge the premiums for the insurance against the project income. Institutions in which FPHA has found it necessary to cut back their contract, may collect all rentals including those in completed FPHA housing until the institution has been reimbursed for the amount of their investment.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION BUILDING SURVEY

Through its Chief Educational Offices located in the Offices of the Division Engineers of FWA, the Veterans Educational Facilities Unit of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Office of Education is making a nation-wide survey of the needs of institutions of higher education for additional temporary and permanent building facilities. As the notes accompanying the questionnaire indicate, the form has been carefully constructed after detailed consultations with governmental and private agencies and offices concerned. Every effort has been made to make the form compact and complete. It is greatly to be hoped that full and prompt returns may be made so that the facts will be available in assisting in determining the need for legislation for grants-in-aid to colleges and universities to meet present and future building needs resulting from veteran enrollment.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR PROMPT SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS

The Veterans Administration recently stated that incomplete information from the school or veteran and failure to report change of address are the two main reasons for delays in the payment of subsistence allowances to students. The VA suggests that checks can be speeded up if the following steps are followed promptly:

1. Veterans transferring to different schools must obtain from the regional office handling their case before transfer a supplemental Certificate of

Eligibility to turn in at the new institution.

2. The school must be approved for training under the GI Bill before payments can be made.
3. The veteran should supply as quickly as possible any and all additional information requested by the Veterans Administration.
4. Change of address must be reported immediately. This is especially important since checks which cannot be delivered to a veteran at his listed address are returned to the Treasury, not to the Veterans Administration.

10 PER CENT ALLOWANCE FOR BOOKS AND SUPPLIES

Attention should be drawn to VA Circular No. 268, Section V, Par. 30 directing that provision must be made in the contract between VA and the educational institution for 10 per cent compensation to be allowed for handling books and supplies. If such provisions are not included in the second semester contracts and if compensation is desired, contracts must be amended for this purpose.

VFW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

With the current interest in education demonstrated by veterans, it is encouraging to note the educational program recently announced by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Immediate objectives of their program are adjustments in the veterans' educational program to meet present day demands, particularly for the veteran with dependents; review of the On-the-Job Training Program; and provision of adequate housing for students. Of larger range, however, are the goals of Federal aid to education, so that there may be adequate schools in every district and especially in rural areas; improved status of the teaching profession; international exchange of students; and support of the activities of UNESCO. It is planned to implement this program through local, state, and Federal units of VFW in cooperation with educational groups.

ECONOMIC REPORTS

The first of the Economic Reports to be sent by the President to the Congress in accordance with the Employment Act of 1946 is now available through the Government Printing Office at 15¢ a copy. This report, together with the Economic Committee's First Annual Report to the President (price 10¢) contains significant information in the total economic outlook for 1947. These may have some significance in educational planning.

ESSAY PROJECT
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

To commemorate the Great Migration of 1847 from the Netherlands to the Middle Western section of the United States, the Centennial Commission, Holland, Michigan is sponsoring

an essay contest on the subject: "The Influence of Dutch Settlement on American Civilization." Students of collegiate level are eligible to enter the contest and a similar project has been opened for seniors of high school. The first, second and third prizes in the contest will be scholarships to the Netherlands. Inquiries can be addressed to Dr. Clarence de Graaf, Chairman of the Essay Project of the Centennial Commission, Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

Harold E. Snyder, Executive Secretary of the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, describes four basic needs of educational institutions in war-torn areas: books, periodicals, and the means of producing them; other supplies and materials; personnel services; service projects. UNESCO has launched a campaign for $100,000,000 in books, materials, fellowships and cash to aid in rebuilding devestated educational facilities. Books, especially printed technical materials, are worth their weight in gold. The value of a book discarded here is measureless abroad. As indicated in Bulletin 109, the War Department has made channels available so that printed materials may be sent to specified institutions or individuals in Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea at domestic mailing rates. Another simple but expedient project has been set up by the American Book Center located in the Library of Congress. All books sent prepaid to the American Book Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. are allocated and shipped abroad by the Center. The costs of overseas shipments are paid from a fund collected for the purpose. There are, of course, many ways in which American educational institutions can help to alleviate the hardship in other centers of education. Supplying books and other printed matter in either of these two methods, however, will be of definite and immediate value.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS VETERANS' AFFAIRS

More than a dozen bills have been introduced to modify the existing veterans' program for education and rehabilitation. On February 25, 1947, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs reported out H.R. 246 which would increase the ceilings now placed upon a veteran's earned income if he is to continue to receive subsistence payments from the government. Sponsored by Congressman Kearney (New York), H.R. 246 sets the combined subsistence payment plus earned income of a single veteran student or trainee at $250 a month, that of a trainee with a dependent at $300, and provides a ceiling of $325 if the veteran has more than one dependent. If the combined income is more than these amounts, subsistence payments are reduced proportionately. The bill also extends the period of on-the-job training from its present two years to four years.

Currently the committee is holding open hearings on the issue of whether or not to raise the subsistence payments to trainees. Present proposed legislation would increase subsistence to as much as $100 per month for a veteran without a dependent; $125 with one; and $150 with more than one. Dr. Francis J. Brown, Staff Associate of the American Council on Education, testified before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on March 7 and presented the results of the subsistence study of the Council (See Bulletin 109) and the recommendations of the Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government that the present benefits for children of veterans under Public Law 16 ($10 per month for the first child, $7.50 per month for each additional child) be applicable also to veteran students under Public Law 346. Congressman Klein has introduced H.R. 867 which would prevent payments by the Veterans Administration to any educational or training institution consistently pursuing a policy of discrimination based on race, creed, or color.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

It is expected that hearings on universal military training will not begin until the President's Advisory Commission has made its official report on this subject about April 15. Senator Gurney has introduced S. 651 and S. 652 which would establish male youth training programs. H.R. 1988 (Brooks, La.) has been introduced into the House for the same purpose. As previously indicated as probable, it has now been announced that Selective Service will not be continued beyond March 31, 1947.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

More than a dozen bills have been introduced into the Congress to provide Federal aid to education. These include provisions to increase teachers salaries, to develop school health programs, to promote "moral temperance, and character education," to provide funds for state educational planning, and the general aid bills to improve and/or equalize educational opportunities. All of the bills have been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare or the House Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings will probably not be held on any of these bills before April 15 due to the pressure of labor legislation.

The bill most likely to be given major consideration in the hearings is S. 474 introduced by Senator Taft and others. This would provide Federal aid to the states through several formulae including an assurance of an expenditure of $40 minimum per school child per year. Funds would be allocated to the states

for reallocation to all schools which the state determines are "public schools."

In none of the bills is provision made for aid to higher education although it might be possible under some of them to include junior colleges if they are considered a part of secondary education.

Brief hearings were held on the bill to establish a Department of Health, Education and Security with a Secretary of Cabinet rank and an assistant secretary for each of the three divisions. Hearings will be resumed on March 17, 18, 20 and thereafter if necessary.

PROPOSED SCIENCE FOUNDATION LEGISLATION

The old controversies regarding legislation to establish a national science foundation have been reopened in the three bills already introduced into the Senate. (Companion bills have been introduced in the House.)

In order to avoid the continuance of the controvery that was an important factor in the failure of the House to act on S. 1850 which the Senate had passed in the 79th Congress, the American Association for the Advancement of Science called together representatives of more than 100 scientific and educational organizations. This group expressed an informal judgment on the major issues involved and elected an executive committee of nine members. President Edmund E. Day of Cornell University was chosen permanent Chairman.

Since one of the major functions of this Committee is to seek to draw up legislation that will have the unanimous support of all interested in this legislation, the Bulletin will report their recommendations when completed rather than analyze differences in the present proposed bills. Hearings on the bills have already begun.

MEETING OF CONSTITUENT MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

On January 24-25, 1947, representatives of 53 constituent members of the American Council on Education discussed: federal aid; the proposed Department of Health, Education, and Security; universal military training; and UNESCO. A report of this conference is now being printed and will shortly be mailed to all college and university presidents and to the constituent and associate members of the Council.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND INCOME TAX

A bill, H.R. 1992, has been introduced by Congressman Eberharter to give employees of religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational institutions the benefit of coverage under the Social Security Act, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. When these Acts were under

first consideration most of the groups and especially educational organizations, were active in preventing the provisions from including their employees. Over the years, there has been a gradual reversal of judgment on the part of many as indicated by a Council study made several months ago. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. At this time it seems unlikely that action will be forthcoming in the early future. Mr. Reed of New York has introduced H.R. 2037 which would exempt the same group of employees from the requirement of withholding tax at source of income. Contrary to recent practice of the Treasury Department is the newly-issued statement that parents of veterans attending school under the GI Bill may claim an exemption for the student if the amount contributed to the veteran student's support is more than the amount furnished by the government. In the past, no exemption has been allowed if the person listed as "dependent" had an income exceeding $500 a year.

ADVANCED PAYMENT BY VA

One of the problems which the Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government has, on several occasions, discussed with the VA is provision for advanced payment to non-profit educational institutions. The February 28 Bulletin of the VA (TB 7-27) authorizes regional offices to enter into agreements with well established colleges and universities, if they normally require students to pay tuition and other charges at the beginning of the term, by which the VA will pay 75 per cent of the estimated total charges for tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment for all eligible veterans enrolled in the institution under Public Law 346. The initial voucher may be submitted on any date within the first 15 days of each semester or quarter. The following procedure is required:

"The voucher will be supported by a certified statement, signed by a responsible officer of the Institution, showing:

(1) The total number of eligible veterans enrolled in the Institution under the provisions of Title II, Public Law 346, as amended, for the preceding comparable term, session, semester, or quarter, and

(2) The total amount billed the Veterans Administration for tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment and other necessary expenses (not including the 10% allowance for handling books, supplies and equipment) for all such eligible veterans enrolled for the preceding comparable term, session, semester or quarter, and

(3) The average total charge for each such eligible veteran determined by dividing (2) by (1), and

(4) The total number of eligible veterans enrolled in the Institution under Title II, Public Law 346, as amended, as of the day of the term, session, semester or quarter specified in Article 1 (a) hereof, and

(5) Either

(a) The estimated total charges for tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment and other necessary expenses for the term, session, semester or quarter for which advance payment is requested, such total estimated charges to be derived by multiplying the total number of eligible veterans enrolled under the provisions of Title II, Public Law 346, as amended, as of the day of the term, session, semester or quarter specified in Article 1 (a) by the average charge per veteran for the preceding comparable term, session, semester or quarter, and, if necessary, adjusted to reflect any changes in fees and other charges of the institution from those of the preceding comparable period.

(b) The actual charges for the term, session, semester or quarter as of the day of the term, session, semester or quarter specified in Article 1 (a).

(6) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the total derived in (5) (a) or (5) (b) above."

The Bulletin also provides under this plan for a single voucher also at the end of the semester reporting the exact amount of payment due the institution minus the advance payment. If the initial payment exceeds the amount of the final voucher, the institution will refund the difference; if it is less, the VA will make up the difference.

For a complete copy of the Bulletin, contact your regional VA office.

The Committee recommended to the VA that the basis of payment to institutions for veterans under Public Law 346 be extended to include also veteran students under Public Law 16. It also urged that the VA seek, within the framework of existing legislation, to give more adequate compensation to institutions for administrative expenses in excess of those which would be required for an equivalent number of non-veterans.

VETERANS ENROLLMENT On February 28, the number of veterans now in education and training under Public Laws 16 and 346 was 2,497,010--an increase of 63,567 over the previous month. On-the-job training dropped off slightly during the month but the enrollment in educational institutions increased by 64,608. Assuming that the October 1946 percentage given by the VA is still applicable, the enrollment of veterans in colleges and universities at the end of February was 1,161,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Washington 25, D. C. March 24, 1947

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

This technical bulletin follows TB 9-18 distributed to Central Office, branch offices and regional offices.

Guardian of Insured Adjudged Incompetent by a Court or Held Incompetent by a VA Rating Agency May Not Designate or Change Beneficiary Nor Select or Change Settlement Option Under a National Service Life Insurance Policy.

a. The guardian of an insured who is adjudged incompetent by a court or held incompetent by a VA rating agency may not make an original designation of beneficiary or change of beneficiary. The designation or change of beneficiary designation for insurance is a testamentary act which may be accomplished only by the insured and not by any person acting in his behalf.

b. If the insured is unable, owing to mental disability, to understand the nature of his act in designating or changing a beneficiary designation for insurance, such an act on his part would be without effect. Any request, however, for change of beneficiary from an insured shown by the records to be incompetent will be filed in the records of the case. (The validity of the designation will be determined when the insurance becomes a claim). There is no prohibition against the filing of evidence relating to the testamentary capacity of the insured at the time he manifests the desire for such designation or change.

c. A guardian of an incompetent veteran may not select or change a settlement option under a National Service Life Insurance policy because such selection or change would affect the rights of beneficiaries and may cause a diversion of the payments from one estate to another.

By direction of the Administrator:

O. W. CLARK
Executive Assistant Administrator

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Washington 25, D. C. March 26, 1947

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 31, 1946, OFFICIALLY TERMINATING HOSTILITIES, ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE AND NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

This technical bulletin follows TB 9-19, distributed to Central Office, branch offices and regional offices.

1. The proclamation of the President of December 31, 1946, terminating hostilities is not a legal termination of the war. It relates only to wartime laws wherein the "cessation of hostilities" was the limiting factor. With respect to insurance activities, the proclamation affects Public Law 13, 78th Congress, and Public Law 144, 78th Congress, only.

2. Public Law 13, 78th Congfess, approved March 23, 1943, amended Section 301 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to authorize renewal of expiring Five-Year Level Premium Term policies of those in active military or naval service, and certain others outside the continental limits of the United States. The provisions of that law are effective until the termination of hostilities as proclaimed by the President or as determined by joint resolution of the Congress, and for three months thereafter. The law provides for renewal of Five-Year Level Premium Term insurance at the expiration of any five-year period by the designated beneficiary or by an agent authorized in writing by the insured to take such action for a second, third, or fourth five-year term period. This law also made provision for automatic renewal where the insured was in active service outside the continental limits of the United States at the expiration of the five-year period. Accordingly, the provisions of this law will terminate at twelve o'clock noon, March 31, 1947. (See Administrator's Decision No. 735, January 14, 1947.)

3. Section 10 of Public Law 144, 78th Congress, provided that service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, or as a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy on or after December 7, 1941, and before termination of hostilities incident to the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or by concurrent resolution of the Congress, shall be considered active military or naval service in World War II for the purposes of laws administered by the VA. Accordingly, active service ceased as to those classes at twelve o'clock noon, December 31, 1946, by virtue of the proclamation of the President. (See Administrator's Decision No. 735, January 14, 1947.) The foregoing would not, however, affect the eligibility of those cadets who are undergoing flight training and are entitled to insurance at government expense under the provisions of Public Law 571, 77th Congress, approved June 5, 1942.

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By direction of the Administrator:

O. W. CLARK
Executive Assistant Administrator

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Washington 25, D. C. March 26, 1947

INSTRUCTIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

This technical bulletin follows TB 9-20, distributed to Central Office, branch offices and regional offices.

Requests for Issuance of Substitute, in Lieu of the Original VA Form 9-360, "National Service Life Insurance Certificate."

1. In any case where it is reported by an insured or guardian of the insured that an original certificate of National Service Life Insurance, term or converted, has been lost, destroyed, stolen, mutilated, or defaced, and request is made for its replacement by the issuance of a substitute certificate, VA FL 9-71 (Revised March 1947) will be forwarded to the insured or guardian, as the case may be. A substitute certificate will not be issued except in cases where the insured under a converted policy applies for a new or additional loan, and the original certificate is not available for one of the reasons stated above. In such cases, substitute certificates, and tissue copies will be prepared, and referred to the loan and cash settlement group, in the accounts unit of the appropriate V-section for loan endorsement.

2. In any case where a substitute certificate is issued, the following endorsement will be placed on the certificate: "SUBSTITUTE CERTIFICATE TO REPLACE ORIGINAL REPORTED_____," (lost, destroyed, stolen, mutilated , or defaced.)

By direction of the Administrator:

O. W. CLARK
Executive Assistant Administrator

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Regional Insurance Office
MEMORANDUM NO. 2

Veterans Administration
105 Pryor St. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
April 11, 1947

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

1. This Regional Insurance Office Memorandum supplements Regional Office Bulletin No. 19, Supplement No. 1, dated March 18, 1947.

2. The following comparative standing in Branch Office Area No. 5 of National Service Life Insurance reinstated by Regional Offices, as compiled by Insurance Service for the periods indicated, is furnished for your information:

(a) March 13 through March 19, 1947

	ITEMS	AMOUNTS
Georgia	146	$ 974,000
Miami	38	272,500
Pass-A-Grille	54	366,000
Alabama	66	471,000
Tennessee	116	820,500
South Carolina	48	306,000
All Other	4	24,000
	472	3,234,000

(b) March 20 through March 26, 1947

Georgia	295	2,132,000
Miami	69	558,000
Pass-A-Grille	183	1,372.500
Alabama	165	1,246,500
Tennessee	220	1,665,000
South Carolina	131	911,500
All Other	16	132,000
	1,079	8,017,500

(c) March 27 through April 2, 1947

Georgia	355	2,612,500
Miami	121	942,000
Pass-A-Grille	255	1,916,000
Alabama	220	1,596,500
Tennessee	263	2,078,500
South Carolina	183	1,221,000
All Other	30	241,000
	1,427	10,607,500
GRAND TOTAL March 13 through April 2, 1947	2,978	$21,859,000

(3016-9)

Fred L. Tucker
FRED L. TUCKER
Regional Insurance Officer

Distribution:
Regional Insurance Office - 530

INSURANCE
INFORMATION BULLETIN

(This Bulletin is informational only and does not have the effect of law or regulation.)

REINSTATEMENT OF NSLI

As the National Service Life Insurance Information Program develops, the demand for accurate information on current reinstatement requirements may be expected to increase. The VA's responsibility is to make available to the veteran the facts regarding reinstatement and, in addition, to provide the full facts on insurance rights and benefits which the veteran seeks when thinking through his quite natural question, "Why should I reinstate?"

The right to own National Service Life Insurance is a valuable privilege--especially with the flexibility given to it by the Insurance Act of 1946. NSLI on a peacetime basis provides a choice of beneficiaries, plans of insurance, modes of settlement, and also makes available total disability income coverage.

Lapse

Lapse occurs when a premium is not tendered on its due date or within the following 31 days of grace. (The postmark date on the envelope in which the remittance is mailed is accepted by the VA as the date of tender.) This due date--the same day of the month as the one on which the insurance became effective--is important. For reinstatement purposes, the due date of the first premium in default is considered the "date of lapse," and governs time limits for health requirements.

Term Insurance

A lapsed term policy may be reinstated at any time before expiration of the term period upon written application accompanied by two monthly premiums, without interest, and satisfactory evidence of the required state of health. One premium is for the month of lapse, because protection was afforded for the 31 days of grace; the other is for the month of reinstatement. For a policy which was applied for and made effective on or before December 31, 1945, the period for term insurance has been extended to eight years; for a policy effective on or after January 1, 1946, the period is five years.

Policyholders frequently have misunderstood the exact period covered by the second of the two premiums required for reinstating a term policy. A brief explanation, such as the following, will give them a clearer understanding of their contract. If a veteran whose premium due date is the 16th day of the month meets reinstatement requirements on June 5, the second of the two monthly premiums required will pay the premium due May 16th. Therefore, his next premium will fall due on June 16th and not one month from date of application for reinstatement--July 5. Again, if requirements are met on June 15, the last day of his premium month, his next premium becomes due on the following day, June 16--not

* * * * * * *

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

July 15. In some cases, therefore, particularly when the exact premium due date is not known, the veteran may wish to pay a third monthly premium in addition to the required two, in order to prevent another possible lapse. He should also understand the importance of remitting his premiums regularly each month as they fall due after he has submitted his reinstatement application, whether or not he receives premium notices.

Pursuant to P.L. 5, approved February 21, 1947, new health requirements have been established for reinstating lapsed insurance, as follows:

Within three months after lapse or on or before August 1, 1947, whichever is later, evidence is required that the applicant is in as good health as he was on the due date of the first premium in default. A comparative health statement over the applicant's signature will usually be sufficient for this purpose. If, since lapse of the insurance, there has been any illness, injury, inability to work because of poor health, or resort to medical advice or treatment, all details are required. The VA may, of course, request a physical examination in any case to determine comparative health. After the expiration of the foregoing time limits, evidence of good health must be submitted in the form of a complete physical examination. It is very important that the necessary remittance be made at the same time or prior to the showing of compliance with the applicable health requirements.

Where application for reinstatement is made prior to January 1, 1950, the existence of good health will not be denied because of any disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive.

Permanent Insurance

A lapsed permanent NSLI policy may be reinstated at any time, except that a policy which has been surrendered for cash or paid-up insurance cannot be reinstated.

All premiums in arrears must be paid, together with interest from their respective due dates to the date of reinstatement. Interest is compounded annually. On premiums in arrears for July 1946 and all prior months: the interest rate is 5% to the August 1946 premium due date and 4% thereafter. On premiums in arrears for August 1946, and subsequent months: the interest rate is 4%.

Interest is calculated to the due date of the premium falling due on, or immediately before, the date on which application and remittance are submitted. Factors to be used in calculating amounts of premiums plus interest are given at the end of this Bulletin.

Health requirements are the same as for reinstating term insurance, with the following exception: A policy which has lapsed and is running on extended term insurance may be reinstated without health statement or other medical evidence if the extended term period has at least five more years to run, or, in the case of a lapsed endowment policy, if the extended term runs to the end of the endowment period.

For applications made before January 1, 1950, the existence of good health will not be denied when the conditions are the same as those outlined above in connection with term insurance.

Total Disability Income Rider

When attached to term insurance, the rider may be reinstated upon written application and the payment of two monthly premiums. When attached to a permanent policy, all premiums with interest are required. In reinstating a rider attached to either term or permanent insurance, a comparative health statement usually will be acceptable within three months after the due date of the first premium in default, or on or before August 1, 1947, whichever is later. After the expiration of these time limits, a report of physical examination is required. If, however, a satisfactory report of physical examination is completed in connection with the reinstatement of a permanent policy, that examination may be used as a basis for the purchase of a new total disability income rider at attained age, if desired. This will obviate the necessity of paying all premiums in arrears with interest on the previous lapsed total disability income rider, but this would not uniformly be to the advantage of the insured.

However, if application for reinstatement of this rider is submitted prior to January 1, 1950, proof of good health will be waived as to an actually service-connected disability, less than total in degree. The period of service during which the disability was incurred need not fall between any specific dates, as is the case in connection with reinstating the basic life insurance itself.

Multiple Policies

In some cases, an insured has been granted, and subsequently lapsed, amounts of insurance which ultimately total more than $10,000. In such cases, the privilege of reinstatement is limited to the last $10,000 of insurance issued. Any other insurance previously issued is considered to have been surrendered and therefore not subject to reinstatement.

For example: in a hypothetical case, John Doe was granted $4,000 term NSLI, effective May 1, 1942; the insurance lapsed for non-payment of premiums. He was later granted $7,500 insurance. effective May 1, 1944; this likewise lapsed. John Doe now wishes to reinstate $10,000.

The granting of the $7,500 contract replaces, in effect, all of the earlier $4,000 contract except the $2,500 portion which, when added to $7,500 will make up the maximum of $10,000. Fifteen hundred dollars of insurance--the balance or "excess" of the original $4,000 contract--is considered as having been surrendered.

The same rule applies to conversions. In the example just given, John Doe, by paying the necessary reserves, may convert $7,500 of insurance as of its effective date, May 1, 1944, and $2,500 of the earlier $4,000 policy as of its effective date, May 1, 1942.

Conclusion

NSLI now offers exceptionally liberal, low-cost protection suitable for the civilian needs of all veterans. The veteran should therefore consider his rights and privileges under NSLI in relation to the requirements of his own family situation, such as: what will be needed to provide a living for his family in event of his death; what income will be available from other sources; whether there are young children to be considered.

Factors Used in Reinstating Permanent NSLI Policies

NOTE: The monthly premium is used as a basis for computing the amount due, even if premiums have been paid other than monthly. If it is desired to pay future premiums quarterly, semiannually, or annually, the application for reinstatement should so state.

1. If lapse occurred on or after August 1, 1946:
Determine the number of monthly premiums due, including both the first premium in arrears and the premium for the current month. In Table A, find the factor corresponding to the number of monthly premiums due. Multiply this factor by the amount of one monthly premium.

TABLE A

Number of months indicated includes current premium month without interest.

No. of months	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Factor	2.0033	3.0098	4.0197	5.0328	6.0493	7.0691	8.0923	9.1188	10.1486	11.1819	12.2185

Example: Effective date of policy: January 12, 1946
Due date of first premium in arrears: August 12, 1946
Date remittance tendered for reinstatement: November 19, 1946
Due date for current premium month: November 12, 1946
Number of monthly premiums due: 4
Factor: 4.0197
Monthly premium: $12.30
Premiums and interest required: 4.0197 x $12.30 = $49.44

2. <u>If lapse occurred on or before July 31, 1946:</u>

In Table B locate Month of Lapse in first column, then read across row to the Month of Reinstatement column to find correct factor. Multiply this factor by the amount of one monthly premium.

TABLE B

The factor includes the premium (without interest) for month of reinstatement.

MONTH OF LAPSE	MONTH OF REINSTATEMENT											
	OCT. 46	NOV. 46	DEC. 46	JAN. 47	FEB. 47	MAR. 47	APR. 47	MAY 47	JUNE 47	JULY 47	AUG. 47	SEP. 47
JULY 1946	4.0205	5.0337	6.0501	7.0699	8.0931	9.1196	10.1494	11.1827	12.2193	13.2593	14.3027	15.3495
JUNE 1946	5.0353	6.0518	7.0716	8.0947	9.1212	10.1511	11.1843	12.2209	13.2609	14.3043	15.3512	16.4014
MAY 1946	6.0542	7.0740	8.0972	9.1237	10.1535	11.1868	12.2234	13.2634	14.3068	15.3537	16.4039	17.4576
APR. 1946	7.0772	8.1004	9.1269	10.1568	11.1901	12.2267	13.2667	14.3102	15.3570	16.4073	17.4610	18.5181
MAR. 1946	8.1045	9.1310	10.1609	11.1942	12.2308	13.2708	14.3143	15.3612	16.4114	17.4652	18.5223	19.5830
FEB. 1946	9.1359	10.1658	11.1991	12.2357	13.2758	14.3193	15.3661	16.4164	17.4702	18.5274	19.5880	20.6522
JAN. 1946	10.1715	11.2048	12.2415	13.2816	14.3250	15.3719	16.4223	17.4760	18.5332	19.5939	20.6581	21.7257
DEC. 1945	11.2113	12.2480	13.2881	14.3316	15.3786	16.4289	17.4827	18.5399	19.6006	20.6648	21.7324	22.8036
NOV. 1945	12.2554	13.2955	14.3391	15.3860	16.4364	17.4902	18.5474	19.6082	20.6724	21.7400	22.8112	23.8859
OCT. 1945	13.3037	14.3473	15.3943	16.4447	17.4985	18.5558	19.6165	20.6807	21.7484	22.8196	23.8944	24.9726
SEP. 1945	14.3563	15.4033	16.4538	17.5076	18.5649	19.6257	20.6900	21.7577	22.8289	23.9037	24.9819	26.0637
AUG. 1945	15.4132	16.4637	17.5176	18.5749	19.6357	20.7000	21.7678	22.8390	23.9138	24.9921	26.0739	27.1593

Example: Effective date of policy: January 12, 1945
Due date of first premium in arrears: August 12, 1945
Month of lapse: August 1945
Date remittance tendered for reinstatement: December 4, 1946
Due date for current premium month: November 12, 1946
Month of reinstatement: November 1946
Factor: 16.4637
Monthly premium: $9.75
Premiums and interest required: 16.4637 x $9.75 = $160.52

HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

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32136

A Survey of Veterans Services for Negro Veterans in Mississippi

By Harry L. Wright

Field Representative, Veterans Services Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

IF the South is the nation's number one economic problem, then logically Mississippi must be considered the South's own number one economic problem. It's no sensational revelation to anybody to find that Mississippi is at the bottom of the list of all states in per capita income, wealth, and education. But it becomes a live issue to Mississippians to find that the state is missing a most useful opportunity for improving these conditions by neglecting to develop fully the GI program.

The population of Mississippi is nearly evenly divided between Negro and white citizens. When the call to the colors was sounded for World War II, 216,000 Mississippians took up arms. Since Victory Day 170,000 of these men have been discharged. Fully 68,000 of this number are Negroes who have come back home to Mississippi to live. These men are "casting their lots" with Mississippi; their opportunities and successes are Mississippi's, their limitations and failures likewise are Mississippi's.

Because of strict adherence in Mississippi to traditional bi-racial patterns, Negro veterans necessarily find many special problems in their efforts to take advantage of the GI program. It was the interest of this writer to study these special problems Negro veterans face and to find to what extent Federal, State and county veterans servicing agencies were assisting them in making adjustments. In assembling these facts, the writer conferred with responsible officials of all the veterans agencies and organizations in the State capital, and with local officials, community leaders of both races and with veterans in these towns where the Negro population in Mississippi is centered: Natchez, Vicksburg, Brookhaven, McComb, Hattiesburg, Meridian, Clarksdale, Greenville, Cleveland, Greenwood, Yazoo City, and Jackson.

"There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest and fullest development of all of us."

—Booker T. Washington.

Administrative Organization

To handle its activities with veterans in Mississippi, the U. S. Veterans Administration has established a regional office in Jackson; sub-regional offices in Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Meridian, and Tupelo; and contact offices in Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Meridian, Tupelo, Biloxi, Gulfport, Jackson, Senatobia, Brookhaven, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Columbia, Columbus, Corinth, Forrest, Greenville, Grenada, Holly Springs, Indianola, Kosciusko, Laurel, Louisville, McComb, Natchez, Oxford, Pascagoula, Philadelphia, Starksville, Vicksburg, and Yazoo City.

On the state level, several state agencies are charged with assistance of veterans on their problems: The Mississippi Service

Council, The State Service Commission, and the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Board.

The Mississippi Service Council is composed of the heads of all State and Federal agencies concerned with veterans affairs. This Council acts as the Governor's Advisory Committee in the assistance and guidance of veterans. The Council also serves as a liaison agency between veterans organizations and promotes an educational and information program. It is staffed by a director and two clerical employees. It has no offices outside Jackson.

The State Service Commission was created by the 1924 Legislature under the sponsorship of The American Legion to assist veterans of all wars and their dependents in adjudicating claims with the U. S. Government. The staff of this agency consists of a director, six assistant service officers and three clerical employees. This entire staff is located in the Jackson office.

In 1946 the regular session of the State Legislature passed the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act to aid veterans who were unable to secure four percent loans from private lending agencies to buy a small farm or a home. Any honorably discharged veteran who was a resident of the state for two years prior to December 7, 1941, and who served at least sixty days in the armed forces is eligible for assistance from this agency. The Board is composed of these veterans, appointed by the Governor: B. B. Allen, Chairman; Hubert Nunnery, Vice Chairman; David Cottrell, Jr., Frank Y. Whitfield, Robert Hays, and O. B. Elliott. The Board's offices are located in Jackson.

On the county level, county service offices extend the same type of services given by the State Service Commission. The 1946 Legislature authorized county boards of supervisors to appropriate $250 to $750 per month (depending on the State's classification of the county) for the employment of county service officers. Most of the 82 counties in Mississippi employ at least one service officer. In many of the counties, the county service office is the only veterans servicing agency available "on the spot" to veterans. Currently there are being organized county Veterans Farm and Home Board Advisory Committees. These committees will be composed of three or more persons. All applications for veterans loans will be referred first to these local committees for approval and forwarded to the state board for final action.

Education

Let no one be fooled that the GI educational and training program for Negro veterans in Mississippi escapes the traditional evils and shortcomings of the general educational program in Mississippi for non-veteran Negroes. The continuity of the educational pattern is maintained.

By law, the state is delegated the authority to supervise the educational and training program of veterans under the GI Bill. In Mississippi this task is assigned to the Department of Education. Veterans in Mississippi train under three plans: (1) Institutional Training, which is training in an educational institution: 13,000 veterans were training under this plan as of December, 1946. (2) Job Training — learning by working in business establishments, with related instruction by the firm: as of December, 1946, 18,000 veterans were enrolled under this plan. (3) Co-operative Job Training, which includes training on the job in business establishments or on the farms with related classroom instruction in schools: as of December, 1946, 2,000 veterans had chosen this type of training.

Both State and Federal veterans officials say they keep no records

which tell how many of the veterans in training are Negroes. One responsible official who works with veterans on a state-wide basis estimates that only 4,000 Negro veterans in the entire State are included in the total number of veterans on all of the GI training plans in Mississippi. If this is a sound estimate it means that Negro veterans, 40 percent of the total veteran population of the State, make up only 12 percent of the veterans receiving educational training opportunities under the GI Bill in Mississippi.

A comparison of the training facilities furnished by the State and available to whites and Negroes in Mississippi gives a clearer picture of the inequities of training opportunities provided for Negro veterans. In Mississippi a Negro veteran in every way is first a Negro then a veteran. From the taxes received from Negroes and whites Mississippi provides for the training of white citizens these educational facilities: nine colleges, 14 junior colleges and 1,109 high schools and consolidated rural schools. For the Negroes who are half of the State's population, the share of Mississippi's "separate but equal" education system is two colleges, no junior colleges, 48 high schools, and only a handful of consolidated rural schools. All of the educational institutions for white are accredited by recognized educational associations, but only a minority of the schools for Negroes have even a limited accreditation.

Logically, the high schools should provide most of the training opportunities for Negro veterans, because the high schools are "at home" in the veterans' own communities; the majority of the Negro veterans in Mississippi are high school or pre-high school grade levels; and most of this group of veterans are family men whose responsibilities compel them to stay close to home. A string of accredited, fully staffed and well equipped Negro high schools scattered over the State would be "tailor-made" to fit the needs of the veterans training program in Mississippi.

Two only of the high schools in the thirteen towns visited had any kind of training program at all that was geared to the needs of the returned servicemen. In every town visited the Negro high school was overcrowded, understaffed and inadequately equipped.

Both of the state supported Negro colleges are concerned with the needs of veterans education. The State Teachers Training College for Negroes is moving ahead under able leadership, with a useful veterans program. Special courses have been set up to meet the needs of a large number of pre-college veterans. Over three hundred veterans are enrolled here.

The State-supported Agriculture and Mechanical College at Alcorn is surely the least effective of its kind in the whole country; — all the evils of a poor institution exist here: it is understaffed, poorly managed, inadequately equipped and traditionally its program is limited by the "starvation budget" doled out to it by the State. A representative of one of the accrediting associations appraised the education setup at the college as being at its most backward in the last twenty years. The mechanical courses are makeshift, and the agriculture course "would hardly qualify a student to do his own farming or to teach agriculture" as one of the State agricultural experts puts it. This is the only college provided by the State of Mississippi to teach Negroes agriculture, even though the State is based on an agricultural economy. Between three and four hundred veterans are enrolled.

Assuming that all of the 68,000 Negro veterans in the State took advantage of an average of two years of their entitlement to the GI educational benefit, the sum

payable to them from the Veterans Administration as subsistence would be (at present rates) some 130 million dollars and, as tuition, sixty-one million dollars in addition. No one supposes that more than a modest fraction of the veterans of either race will take full advantage of the educational benefit, but it is clear that present educational facilities in Mississippi could not, even in several years' time, reach as many as 15,000 of the Negro veterans. The sum thus realizable on behalf of Negro veterans' should, even at this outside estimate, amount to over forty-two million dollars.

State officials concerned with Negro education have pointed out these facts to other officials who hold the purse strings, urging an expanded building program for Negro high schools. An interested group of white and Negro citizens has urged the State to acquire one of the surplus army camps similar to several such projects acquired by the State for the training of white veterans. In each instance the State has refused.

Carefully, a number of white investors have assembled these facts on the State's refusal to provide reasonably for the training of Negro veterans, and on the potential income from such training. These investors have set up private trade schools for Negroes only, in several of the areas where the Negro population is centered. Most of the schools are staffed by white teachers, who are for the most part craftsmen, not educators. All of these schools are approved by both the State and the Veterans Administration. These profit-making schools, which give every promise of being temporary, stand in the way of the expansion of public educational facilities for Negroes in Mississippi.

Employment

Most men came back from the war with newly acquired skills and with new ambitions. Negro veterans in Mississippi were no exception, but they found neither an educational system nor employment opportunities which would enable them to improve their condition.

A study of the placement record of the U. S. Employment Service in Mississippi indicates the extent to which the old pattern of Negro employment holds. The Mississippi USES office in October, 1946, made 6,583 non-agricultural placements. Fifty-four percent of the persons placed were non-white (veterans and non-veterans included). Yet this 54 percent group received only one of the 51 professional and managerial job placements, eight of the 530 clerical and sales jobs, 26 of the 467 skilled jobs, and 238 of the 972 semi-skilled jobs. These were the best jobs, but when placements were made in the lowest paid and least stable jobs (54 percent of the total number of persons placed), the non-whites were shunted into 751 of the 1,093 service jobs and 2,537 of the 3,470 unskilled and other types of jobs.

Federal employment of Negro veterans in Mississippi follows strictly the local patterns. The Veterans Administration's regional office, four sub-regional offices and 32 contact offices employ more than one thousand clerical and professional workers. According to a public statement of the state commander of one of the major veterans organizations, 50 per cent of the more than 800 employees of the Veterans Administration offices in Jackson are non-veterans. Presumably the agency would answer that it has had difficulty in finding enough qualified personnel among the veterans. Surely qualified Negro veterans have a right to be considered as among the eligibles.

The State and county veterans agencies make no pretense of considering the employment of Negro veterans to assist veterans' problems, even though in a number of

areas Negro veterans are by far the larger number of veterans to be serviced. Not one Negro veteran is employed in any of the county or state veterans' agencies.

GI Loans

According to records of the state office of the Loan Guaranty Division of the Veterans Administration in Jackson, veterans in Mississippi have had approved by the Government 2,677 loans for homes, 301 for farms and 251 loans for business enterprises, as of January 3, 1947.

This agency, as is usual in this field, had no racial break-down of these figures. A check of a large number of veterans in all of the thirteen towns visited turned up only two Negro veterans who had been fortunate enough to receive GI approved loans.

The primary problem in clearing the way for GI loans for Negro veterans is finding qualified lending agencies willing to fuss with Government "red tape" and a long term contract, when short term, higher-interest rate loans can be readily made without the bother of the Government. Loans, of course, also depend on the racial views of the lending official approached.

The creation of the Farm and Home Purchase Board in Mississippi authorizing the State to make long term, low-interest-rate loans to veterans who couldn't find private lending agencies willing to make such loans for the purchase of a home or farm was viewed by Negro veterans with enthusiasm. As of December, 1946, 210 applications had been made to this Board since July, 1946. An official of this agency estimated that 16 of these applications were made by Negro veterans. Only 36 of these loans have been approved, which includes one loan for a Negro veteran.

To Negro veterans in Mississippi getting a GI loan is similar to seeking "The Holy Grail."

Veterans' Organizations

The most useful knowledge Negro veterans acquired from war duty in the services was how effective group cooperation could be. This knowledge has stimulated in these postwar days an urge in them to organize and to work toward a common goal.

In Mississippi the American Legion is the largest veterans' organization. Legion posts are located in all of the principal towns. The membership of the 154 posts in the state totals 35,000. All of the posts admit only white veterans. However, the 1946 state convention authorized the organization of posts for Negroes. As of the date of this report the organization of such posts for Negro veterans is still in the planning stage.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is the second largest veterans' organization in the state. The VFW's 141 posts over the State have a total membership of approximately 30,000. The first post for Negroes was granted a charter in October, 1946. This post was organized under the sponsorship of the local white VFW post in Clarksdale. Approximately 50 Negro veterans comprise the membership of this post. State departmental officials are well pleased with its progress and are planning to broaden organizational work among Negro veterans over the state.

The most progressive organizing program in the state among Negro veterans is being launched by The American Veterans Committee, Inc. Only four chapters are formally organized and chartered — The Jackson Chapter No. 1, The College Chapter at Utica Institute, The Delta State Teachers College Chapter and the Ole Miss Chapter at Oxford. Even though the AVC forbids racial discrimination, all members of the Jackson and Utica Institute Chapters are Negroes and all members of the Delta Teachers College and the Ole Miss chapter

at Oxford are white. The Utica chapter has a membership of approximately 65 veterans, while the membership of the Jackson chapter exceeds 300 veterans.

In each of the thirteen towns visited there was found some loosely organized veterans committee of from twenty to fifty Negro veterans who were "marking time" until some of the national veterans organizations opened their doors to them.

The 40 posts of the Disabled American Veterans organization in Mississippi have a membership of several thousand veterans. The local posts admit only white veterans.

Not one of these national veterans' organizations has employed even one full time organizer to assist in organizing the 68,000 Negro veterans.

The Effect of the Negro Veteran on the Political Situation

In 1946 the Mississippi Legislature passed House Bill 107, The Glass-Livingston Act, which exempts veterans of World War II from payment of poll taxes for the years 1944 and 1945 if they had no opportunity to pay such taxes by virtue of being absent in military service, and further qualified the veteran, if otherwise eligible, to vote in the primary elections in 1946 by obtaining certificates of eligibility from the county circuit clerk's offices.

When the Glass-Livingston Act became law, Negro home folk saw their first real opportunity (through the Negro veterans) to put their foot inside the political door. They had learned well that their personal happiness and security inevitably were tied up with government, and it was foolhardy for them again to assume that politics in Mississippi was just "the business of white folk."

Negro veterans in Mississippi caught the spirit and moved into the effort with determination. They contested every area of the "white primary," though not without cost; they were jailed and threatened and beaten; still they kept their determination and succeeded in getting a congressional investigation of the primary.

A new leadership among Negroes is forging ahead in Mississippi. At the spearhead of this new movement is a group of young, honest, conscientious, courageous men — the Negro veterans. These men have merited the faith and confidence of their fellow citizens.

Lack of Understanding

The worth of the GI Bill can only by determined by benefits it actually gives to the veterans. Congress intended this measure to benefit all veterans equally and fairly.

All of the veterans' agencies in Mississippi, whether Federal, state, or county, are staffed entirely by white employes. Not one of the administrative officials of any of the agencies interviewed claimed to have even such basic information as the number of Negro veterans receiving the benefits of his services. Therefore, these officials weren't informed on how well their agencies were assisting Negro veterans with the special problems that Negroes encounter within the rigidly "black and white" pattern of living to which Mississippi adheres. No matter how sincere white employees of these servicing agencies may be in advising Negro veterans, their usual "boy what can I do for you" attitude keeps them out of the inner confidence of the Negro veterans. These white employees live within the confines of their own communities, rarely with any associations that would acquaint them with the everyday problems that Negro veterans face.

Among the hundreds of Negro veterans this writer has interviewed in the principal areas of Mississippi, only a small minority were fairly well informed on bene-

fits available to them as veterans. A much smaller minority were informed on details of obtaining these benefits.

Not only is this true of Negro veterans but also of Negro leaders. Negroes in Mississippi live on the outer fringe of official circles; most of their "official" information comes from second-hand sources.

What Would Help

1. Federal, state and county veterans' servicing agencies should make an over-all check on the number of veterans by races enrolled in the established training institutions and programs.

2. The Veterans' Administration, as a Federal agency, should use Negro clerical and professional employees in the regional offices. A fair number of advisers, contact officers and training officers should be employed in areas where the Negro population is heaviest.

3. Each of the State veteran agencies should appoint at least one well qualified Negro veteran in a position where his voice can be heard in policy matters.

4. The State Department of Education should make a study of educational facilities available to Negro veterans with a view to expanding building and equipment at all existing high schools.

5. Interested Negro and white citizens should get the State Department of Education to invite a group of experts from one of the national educational associations to appraise impartially conditions at Alcorn A. & M., and to submit recommendations for improvement.

6. The State Department of Education should acquire at least one of the surplus army camps and convert such a camp into a trade school for Negro veterans.

7. The Veterans' Administration should make a thorough inspection of all trade schools for Negroes only, including the private ones, in order to determine that such schools conform to standards and best serve the interest of the veterans.

8. The USES (now state employment service) should make an honest effort to refer qualified Negroes to other than menial jobs, in order to put to full use the human resources of the state.

9. A full-time veteran organizer should be employed by each of the larger veterans' organizations to travel over the state assisting Negro veterans in organizing.

10. Veterans' organizations and interested leaders of both races should acquaint themselves with benefits available to veterans in order to stimulate veterans to obtain their benefits and to hasten the day when all the veterans' servicing agencies will render fair and equal services to all veterans without regard to race.

Published March, 1947, by
Veterans Services Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

April 25, 1947

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of April 21.

I felt justified in closing out the work of the Veterans Services Division, largely because of the evidences that the Veterans Administration itself and other appropriate agencies are taking up the task of getting services to the Negro veterans in the South. Wherever I went I could see that you were pushing for the things that were right.

I want to continue with an interest in the veterans, of course; and there will be more ways in the future for the two of us to work together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Rm. 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 21, 1947

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

RECEIVED
APR 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to express the pleasure of this office at your elevation to the Presidency of the Southern Regional Council, and to wish you every success in your new sphere of responsibility.

Recalling the sincerity and devotion with which you performed your duties as Director of Veterans Services, it is gratifyingly accepted by those of us who were privileged to work with you in that capacity that you will go to your new position endowed with the same deep desire to render effective service in a difficult area. That you will succeed, this office entertains no doubt.

It is to be hoped that the gravity and scope of your present duties will not take you too far afield from your past personal contacts with veterans and their organizations.

Most sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Albright

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

VERNICE PLEASE SEND

Tenth Man; Vance; complete set Veterans pamphlet; comp. set Bike those in this manila envelope; Economic Value of the Negro; Understanding our Neighbors; Facing Gacts in S.C.

April 30, 1947

Mr. O. Nyking Mehus, Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Division
Veterans Administration
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City 6, Mo.

Dear Mr. Mehus:

I have been slow about answering your letter of April 18.

I send you under separate cover a rather miscellaneous collection of pamphlets. I am sure you have plenty of good ideas of your own. Maybe somewhere in these booklets you will find actual facts. You would get a lot of help out of a recent University of North Carolina book, "What the Negro Wants".

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

V.g
4/30/47

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Regional Office
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City 6, Missouri

April 18, 1947

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: R

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 21 1947
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I appreciate very much receiving the March, 1947 copy of the "New South", and am passing this on to the members of my staff.

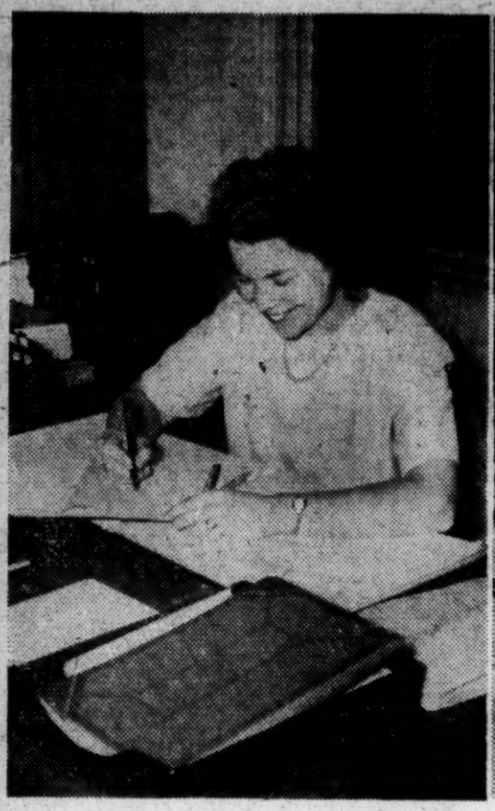
On May 11, I am to discuss "The Problem of White Supremacy" before our Forum. If you should have any new material on this subject, I will be glad to receive it. Please send the material to 3620 Gillham Road, Kansas City 2, Missouri.

Very sincerely yours,

O. MYKING MEHUS, Chief,
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Division

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Times-Dispatch
May 5-47



—Staff Photos

Mrs. Bernard W. Clements, one of Virginia's approximately 1,000 women veterans enrolled in either institutional or job training, is shown at her on-the-job training work for a local store, where she is learning to be an office manager.

Mrs. Harriet Hill Ravanel is the only woman veteran learning to be a civil engineer under the GI bill, learning at on-the-job training at the State Department of Highways. She became interested in engineering when at Wright Field.

Taking full advantage of the GI bill to which she is entitled as a woman veteran, Miss Lynette Odum is shown at the beauty college in which she is enrolled along with 400 other former Virginia WAVES and WACS.

Veterans Administration Training Officer Praises Work Of 1,000 Women Enrolled in Courses Under GI Bill

By Kathleen Parrish

Women veterans—at least the ones in Virginia—enrolled in institutional and job training in the State either under the G. I. Bill or Public Law 16 providing training for disabled veterans, offer no problems to their training officers, according to Miss E. Alden Richardson, State woman's training officer for the Veterans Administration. The former G. I. Janes are "giving an excellent account of themselves," she added.

Everyone of them is making good grades and none of them have been expelled from their schools or jobs. "They seem sincere and serious, and all of them are getting good grades," Miss Richardson said. "I am present where they can contact me every month if they have special problems, but so far no serious ones have come up. The biggest one has been to do with that female trait of not being able to make up their minds about what they want to do. But since a lot of men veterans have had the same difficulty in deciding on their future, I don't really call that a problem."

Public Law 346, the G. I. Bill, is responsible for training veterans, and Public Law 16 is responsible both for training and for providing jobs for disabled veterans. Approximately 1,000 women veterans are enrolled under either one of the two laws. Enrollment of women veterans has almost doubled since July 1, 1946, said Miss Richardson, whose office is at 906 N. Lombardy Street, and who was in the WAC herself for three and one-half years [illegible] ing the war. The fig[illegible] includes approximate[illegible] en studying in coll[illegible] beauty colleges, 209 [illegible] and lesser numbers in [illegible] fields. Non-Virginians studyi[illegible] the State are included in the total.

Some women veterans have enrolled in courses usually reserved for men, Miss Richardson said. One girl is training as civil engineer V1 in the State Department of Highways, having become interested while she was a PFC in the Army stationed at Wright Field doing statistical charting of weather maps and the like. She was the recipient of three medals during this time. Miss Richardson also pointed out that 15 or more ex-service women are taking flight training at various aviation schools throughout Virginia. There are several more enrolled for on-the-job-training as office managers.

Going from the strictly masculine to the strictly feminine, Miss Richardson said that one girl was in training as a bridal consultant, while another has recently completed her training as hotel housekeeper.

Miss Richardson said that only 15 women in the State were enrolled under Public Law 16 for disabled veterans, and some of these have already completed their training and gotten jobs. Very few of them actually were disabled in service, Miss Richardson pointed out, although in other States women veterans have contracted malaria while in the Pacific area, some of them, skin diseases while in the Philippines, or have been injured near the front or at the bombing of hospitals.

Other vocations for which women veterans are training either at school or on the job include physical therapy, public health nursing, sewing, photography, dietetics, laboratory technique, and hotel management. There are more men veterans taking beauty culture than women veterans, Miss Richardson said, and she has to supervise these also.

At this time, there are 37,770 veterans under the G. I. Bill (including women), with 25,235 in institutional training, and 12,535 in on-the-job training. Under Public Law 16, 3,171 veterans are enrolled, 1,108 in institutional, and 2,063 in on-the-job training, according to the Education and Training Department of the Veterans' Administration.

Miss Richardson described as "significant" the number of women veterans interested in nursing and attributed it to the work they were assigned while in the service. She said many former WAVES and WACS who worked in Navy and Army hospitals during the war had decided to become nurses.

While the number of woman training under Public Law 16 is small compared to the number of males in the same category, there are a few taking advantage of veterans' legislation to overcome employment handicaps due to service-connected conditions, Miss Richardson explained.

Pointing to the overall program for women veterans, Miss Richardson said that "the great majority" of female veterans in Virginia are aware of the benefits available under the GI bill. In addition to vocational loan guarantee, National Service Life Insurance and readjustment allowances.

While statistics are incomplete, Miss Richardson estimates that about 62 per cent of Virginia's women veterans of World War II have applied for at least one of these benefits, and that another 7 per cent "have fairly definite plans to apply in the future."

May 5, 1947

Regional Director
Veterans Administration
Pass-A-Grille, Florida

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to send you copies of our just completed leaflet on Services to Negro Veterans in your State.

We are hopeful that the leaflet and its recommendations will be considered in the constructive spirit intended.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 5, 1947

General Omar N. Bradley
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Bradley:

I enclose a copy of our final state survey - this time on Florida.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

May 5, 1947

The Hon. John M. Slaton
Veterans Administration
Branch #5
Marietta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Slaton:

I am sending you several copies of a survey just completed on Services to Negro Veterans in Florida.

We shall be grateful for your interest in the leaflet and for consideration of its several recommendations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

May 8, 1947

Regional Director
Veterans Administration
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to send you copies of our just completed leaflet on Services to Negro Veterans in Florida.

We are hopeful that the leaflet and its recommendations will be considered in the constructive spirit intended.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

May 8, 1947

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Asst. to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

The last of our state surveys was on Florida. I send you twenty-five copies in the hope that from your office they can circulate a bit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

April 29, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 30 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Reference is made to your letter of April 25, 1947, in which you state that you "....felt justified in closing out the work of the Veterans Services Division...." because evidence had been given that the "....Veterans Administration itself and other appropriate agencies...." were satisfactorily "taking up the task" of providing equitable rehabilitation for all veterans in the South.

Such a statement coming from as qualified a source as your office is very heartening to those of us who are deeply concerned with justice for all veterans as is equitably prescribed by the intent of the law.

You may be assured that I certainly shall be as eager as ever to cooperate with you in the expanded sphere of your new position.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

May 13, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: Harold L. Trigg

SUBJECT: Trip to Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, May 5-7, 1947
re: Vocational Courses for Negro Veterans offered in institutions on High School level.

On arriving in Richmond, May 5 at 11:20 a.m. I went directly to the office of Mr. David Alexander in the St. Luke's Building. I found Mr. F. A. Ridgely had become Contact Representative in Alexander's place and that the latter has become Virginia's only Negro ~~remaining~~ Training Officer, with headquarters at Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Ridgeley had neither facts nor figures on the Trades and Industrial courses available for Negro veterans in institutions on the secondary level. He did inform me that many veterans had come to him seeking trades courses but that classes were not available except one in auto mechanics and one in radio repairs recently organized at the Maggie Walker High School and Armstrong, both already filled to capacity (28 in the former and 22 in the latter). I paid a second visit to his office on May 6. No veterans came in at either time.

I went from Ridgeley's office to that of Dr. A. G. Richardson, assistant to Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State Supervisor of Secondary Education and Negro Education. He had no data on schools in which veterans are enrolled nor on number of veterans schools. There are several schools for barbers but that they have difficulty finding practice work. In one instance a Negro organized a class and secured permission for the men to cut the hair of prisoners in the local jail. When he took the class to the jail the next day, the jailer expressed regret that he couldn't go through with the agreement because the trainees might bring weapons into the prison The Negro barber learned later that a white man had organized another class of Negro vets in barbering and had taken over the jail group.

According to Mr. Richardson the State Board of Education has already

selected three institutions to become Regional Vocational Schools for Negroes - Norfolk, Christiansburg and Manassas. Actual work has not yet begun in any one of these.

Mr. Richardson accompanied me to the office of Mr. J. Rupert Picot, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Association for Education. Mr. Picot called my attention to andarticle by Mr. Emory T. Judy (SRC) in the September 1946, Virginia Education Bulletin. Negro principals have read this article but claim that they meet excuses and evasion when they attempt to start cources requested by veterans. VA tells them that the State Board of Education cannot find the teachers for Trades and Industrial courses.

According to one of the several persons in this conference a State official had said that the AF of L opposed the training of Negroes for skilled trades because of the consequent oversupply if skilled labor. Employers also object because they can hire unskilled Negro labor and train them but still pay low wages.

1203 E. Broad St.

I next saw Mr. A. C. Crocker, Negro employee of the Richmond Consuultation Service which is sponsored by the State Department of Education. He went with me to see Mr. Thomas F. Crittenden, Executive Officer of the Veterans ~~Department of Education~~ Training Committee. In a two-hour conference with him and his assistant, Mr. McConnell, I secured the following information:

No. of Veterans in Virginia	272,937	
No. in training	47,343	18%
No. in on-the-job training	20,948	8%
No. in institutions	26,745	10%

The State Board of Education has approved 567 public and 54 private secondary schools for veterans training of which 72 are colored.

He did not have the number of colored veterans in training. He estimate that 10% of these are in on-the-job training.

I told Mr. Crittenden that you had been instrumental in getting VA to insert "Race" on the new Hollenith cards, to be used as of May 1 and thereafter. He showed me the veterans' individual records which had come to his office from VA up to the time of my visit and a good per cent of those did not indicate race.

Mr. Crittenden was very courteous and appeared to be anxious to help me secure data on schools and enrollment of veterans in each course. He gave me the attached Handbood for Veterans and their Advisors which lists eight Negro schools in which trades courses are offered on the secondary level.

Mr. Wiley A Hall, Executive Secretary of the Richmond Urban League had no information on the subject, but he did call the office of Dr. B. H. Van Dot, State Director of Vocational Education. Dr. Van Dots' assistant, a Mr. Ballentine, claimed that data on enrollment by courses was not available in a racial breakdown.

The State Board of Education had begun a complete reorganization on the first day of my visit and some officials were not available. I did not go to the Regional VA office at Roanoke for fear they had not had time to collect all reports for the New May 1st tabulations. This trip can be made later.

The last session of the Virginia House of Delegates authorised and named an Advisory Legislature Council to survey the Virginia public schools. The Committee of Teh which is to do the actual work was announced on May 6 with Delegate E. O. McCue of Charlottesville and chairman.

Mr. Ken Barrett, Assistant Superintent for Vocational Rehabilitation was not in the city during my visit.

On May 7 I visited the Guidance Center at Virginia State College, Petersburg, also the Trades Building where 139 Veterans are enrolled in Trades courses on the secondary level.

Mr. Colson Jackson, Chief of the Center and Mr. David Alexander, train-

ing Officer promised to send me the figures on vocational courses for vets in the territory which they cover.

The shops at Virginia State College are excellent. Courses are offered in Radio, Auto Mechanics, Brick, Plastering, Concrete, Carpentry, Mechanical Drawing, Electricity and Tailoring. There is no machine shop. The equipment is good. The veterans are busy and earnest. This was the bright spot of the entire visit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The only conclusions to be reached from the apparent absence of data on Negro veterans are that (a) records are not complete, and (b) needs of the veterans who are not eligible to attend a college are not being fully met.

2. There seems to be no definate cooperation between the State Department of Education and VA with respect to stimulating the program for making Trades and Industrial Courses to Negro veterans.

3. Veterans organizations are not active among Negroes, and provide a poor vehicle for aiding them.

Some things can be done.

1. I suggested the Dr. A.G. Richardson have VA officials come to his High School Principals Conference on June 16 and give information on how to get the veterans into vocational coursed desired by them.

2. Mr. J. Rupert Picot promised to send information to each principal if this office (SRC) would provide him with the detailed instructions as to "What to do."

3. The location of Regional Vocational schools is already designated. A selected group of influential citizens white and Negro, could be induced to infect some "pep" in this movement.

4. Assistance should be given the educational official in locating vocational teachers.

5. Negro teachers from the colleges in the State should be included on all sub-committees of the projected Survey of Public Schools.

6. North Carolina has a joint committee ~~of staff members of~~ to assist VA ~~and the State Department of Education for the purpose of~~ in seeing that Negro veterans get into the educational services which they want. This type of committee is needed in Virginia.

7. Strong veterans organizations could render valuable service.

Pass to Foster Eustendo

****

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

May 13, 1947

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for the twenty-five additional copies of the survey made by your organization on the rehabilitation of Negro veterans in Florida. I am certain that I will find them very useful.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 13, 1947

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter to the Administrator and copies of the pamphlet, "Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Florida," have been referred to me for study. The pamphlets have been found to be as interesting and instructive as those surveys that the Southern Regional Council has previously made.

General Bradley has asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in submitting them for his attention.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH OFFICE NO. 5
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

May 20, 1947

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

For some reason your letter of May 5, 1947 has just today reached my office.

May I express to you my thanks for the copies of "A Survey of Veterans Services for Negroes in Florida". I am sending two copies to each of our Florida managers and using the remaining copies here in the Branch Office.

Sincerely,

J. M. SLATON, Jr.
Deputy Administrator

June 3, 1947

Mr. T. F. Crittenden,
Executive Officer
Veterans' Training Committee
1203 E. Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Crittenden:

I have tried to wait until I could make a trip to VA at Roanoke before writing you. Other matters have exhausted my time. I am expressing my gratitude to you for giving me so much of your morning on, May 6, and for the information about vocational education for Negro veterans in Virginia.

After leaving you I visited the Trades School at Virginia State College, Petersburg. This was truly a great sight. The 139 veterans enrolled on the secondary level were busy learning something worthwhile in the various shops. I wish we could have such schools accessible to all the veterans in this Region.

North Carolina has recently set up a Committee on Cooperation with the Regional Veterans Administration for the purpose of expanding the educational program to meet the needs of Negro veterans. It is bi-racial and Mr. N. C. Newbold is a member.

When your tabulations for the year are complete I would be very grateful for a copy of whatever data or veterans education which you may distribute.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 26, 1947

Dr. L. H. Foster, President
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Foster:

I am finally getting the opportunity to thank you for your kindness on my trip to Petersburg on May 7.

Virginia State College is making tremendous steps forward under your able leadership. The campus and buildings are beautiful. It is a source of keen gratification to see our institutions transcend the color line and look like first class institutions regardless of race.

I am particular interested in agriculture and trades education. I got the impression that something concrete is going on in agriculture and that the work in the Trades Building is of the highest order. Please express my gratitude to Mr. Fauntleroy and Dr. Lockett for the pleasure that I had in observing their work.

Wishing you continued strength to meet your many challenges,
I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 26, 1947

Mr. H. Colson Jackson
Chief, Veterans Guidance Center
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

My train was so late arriving in Petersburg on May 21, that I had time for nothing else buththe Bishop Payne Commencement.

I am writing an article on the situation in Virginia and North Carolina and feel that it will be incomplete without some definite data on enrollment of veterans in vocational courses. I am anxious for Virginia to make a good showing and will be grateful if you will send me this information as soon as possible. As I told you before, this is not an effort to be critical of the offering of the State, it's simply an opportunity to expose best practices, so that other states will have something to go by. If you wish the data to be confidential, please be assured that this will be done.

It was a pleasure to see you again and to get some first-hand knowledge of what you are doing.

Please let me have this as soon as possible. With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 26, 1947

Mr. David Alexander
723 W. Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I fully intended to see you when I was at the Bishop Payne Commencement. It was impossible however, because I arrived so late there was only time to get ready for the Commencement. I am now writing an article on the Virginia situation and would be very grateful to you if you would send a list of trades courses, and the number enrolled in each, which you promised me. As I told you, there is no desire here to be especially critical. We are trying to set up a description of best practices which may be followed by states which have not made as much progress.

The source of the information will be in strictest confidence if you wish. Please let me have this as soon as possible. With best wishes to you and Mrs. Alexander.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 23, 1947

Mr. G. L. Johnson
Contact Representative
Veterans Guidance Center
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

It was a pleasure to meet you on my recent visit to Petersburg, and to observe at first-hand the excellent services that you are rendering Negro veterans.

I trust that I shall have the opportunity to repeat the visit soon. With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION for EDUCATION

H. ARNOLD TAYLOR, President
J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary
LAVINIA J. BANKS, Treasurer

Headquarters Office:
201 EAST CLAY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

File Vet

May 21, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I was more than happy to talk with you when you were in Richmond recently. Thank you also for your letter of the nineteenth.

The information which Dr. Mitchell is preparing will be awaited with a great deal of eagerness.

I have already had the opportunity to meet with both of the committees surveying the public schools of Virginia and to which you refer. Your comments concerning the appointment of competent Negroes to these committees are quite apropos. However, I am afraid that kind of progress will have to await another election here.

With regards and with the assurance that you can depend upon this organization to work with you in every reasonable and possible way,

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott

Executive Secretary

JRP/jsm

May 16, 1947

Mr. David Alexander
Veterans Guidance Center
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I am indeed grateful to you for your many kindnesses during my recent visit to Virginia.

In reviewing the data which I gathered while there, I am convinced that a very fine program of vocational education for Negro veterans is shaping up in the State. You are building up a splendid repetition for yourself in this field and I trust that your opportunities will continue to expand.

Please send me the information about the number of veterans enrolled in vocational courses in school in your territory and others if possible. I shall be there to speak at the Bishop Payne Commencement on May 21. I will arrive in the morning and hope to see you personally.

With kindest good wishes to you and Mrs. Alexander, I remain

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND, 16

June 4, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I received your recent letter in which you mentioned your visit to Richmond last month. I can assure you that it was a pleasure to see you again and to talk with you concerning the problems facing veterans today. Since your visit to Virginia, I have talked with persons in charge of the veterans' program in the four Negro colleges of our state. In each instance they have assured me that such information as you desire is now being compiled.

In the case of Virginia State College, the information is already available. The same thing is true of Hampton Institute. However, in a few days they will be able to add the number of promotions and failures among veterans in the respective schools. Thus, I believe a letter from you to these schools will now bring the desired results. The names and addresses of the colleges follow:

Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute
Lawrenceville, Virginia

I would suggest in each case that you write to the president of the college. When he turns it over to the proper person you are likely to get faster results. I am almost certain that no such information would be sent from a school without the president's consent. Thus, I usually save time by sending my requests to him in the first place.

While I am thinking and writing about college presidents, please accept my congratulations and felicitations on your latest achievement. A few days after you left my office, I read about your election as president of St.

Augustine College. I have an idea that you knew about it when you were here in my office but somehow we never got around to talk about it. Nevertheless, I wish you every success in your new position. I regard you as a very capable man and there is no doubt in my mind but that the college will progress under your leadership. Any time you are in Richmond, I would appreciate it if you would look me up. It was certainly a pleasure seeing you last month.

Very truly yours,

Curtis A. Crocker

Curtis A. Crocker, Counselor
STATE CONSULTATION SERVICE
815 East Franklin Street (19)

CAC/nw

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

June 5, 1947

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

YOUR FILE REFERENCE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I regret that we have been unable to secure the information you requested concerning veterans in institutions in Virginia. Mr. Alexander has suggested that we submit a list of Vocational Agriculture Teachers; we have indicated on this list those schools which have the T & I Program. We are also including a breakdown of the students in Mechanic Arts at Virginia State College.

I hope that this information will be useful to you in the article you are writing on the situtation of North Carolina and Virginia.

Very truly yours,

Henry C. Jackson

HENRY C. JACKSON
Chief
Guidance Center

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

June 5, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I regret that we have been unable to secure the information you requested concerning veterans in institutions in Virginia. Mr. Alexander has suggested that we submit a list of Vocational Agriculture Teachers; we have indicated on this list those schools which have the T & I Program. We are also including a breakdown of the students in Mechanic Arts at Virginia State College.

I hope that this information will be useful to you in the article you are writing on the situtation of North Carolina and Virginia.

Very truly yours,

HENRY C. JACKSON
Chief
Guidance Center

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS

COUNTY	TEACHER	ADDRESS	T & I PROGRAM
1. Accomac	S H Cooper	Box 236, Accomac	
2. Albemarle	C L Clark	Route 2, Box 77, Charlottesville	
3. Amelia	R W Jones	Box 821, Amelia	
4. Appomattox	R Q Lawing	Box 154, Appomattox	
5. Brunswick	N S Burwell	St. Paul Polytechnic Inst., Lawrenceville	x
6. Buckingham	R T Yates	Dillwyn	
7. Campbell	W R Carter	Rustburg	x
8. Caroline	A M Banks	Box B, Bowling Green	x
9. Charles City	H D Brown	Ruthville	
10. Charlotte	L E Moseley	Box 110, Charlotte Courthouse	x
11. Clark	H D Logan	Box 21, Berryville	
12. Cumberland	J W McLendon	Route 1, Box 51, Cumberland	
13. Dinwiddie I	O W Epps	McKenney	
14. Dinwiddie II	W G Edwards	Dinwiddie	x
15. Fauquier	W H Lewis	Box 123, Warrenton	x
16. Franklin	T M Jones	Box 323, Rocky Mount	
17. Gloucester	G F Harris	Roanes	
18. Goochland	J R Cannon	Central High School, Irwin	
19. Greensville	K H Diggs	207 Walker Street, Emporia	
20. Halifax	L A Johnson	Box 663, Halifax	x
21. Hanover	J R Fleming	Box 212, Ashland	
22. Henrico	R A Bracey	Virginia Randolph School, Glen Allen	x
23. Henry	E W Bassett	Box 923, Martinsville	x
24. Isle of Wight	E Lowe	Box 104, Smithfield	
25. James City	M W Grimes	Box 1336, Williamsburg	x
26. King George	G T Saunders	Edge Hill	
27. King and Queen	F S Wilson	Owenton	
28. King William	P C Taylor	King William Co. Tr. School,King William	
29. Lancaster	W H Dudley	White Stone	
30. Lunenburg	M T Poles	Box 262, Kenbridge	x
31. Mathews	M A McKenney	Box 962, Mathews	
32. Mecklenburg I	C B Haskins	Box 1, South Hill	x
33. Mecklenburg II	R O Harris	Box 252, Clarksville	
34. Middlesex	J H S Walker	Christ Church	
35. Montgomery	D B Travis	Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria	
36. Nansemond I	W B Godwin	Route 2, Box 8, Holland	
37. Nansemond II	Fritz Turner	230 Pine Street, Suffolk	
38. Norfolk	C H Jones	2730 Febian Avenue, Norfolk	
39. Northampton	C N Williams	Box 81, Machipongo	
40. Northumberland	C H Johnson	Beverlyville	
41. Nottoway	W L Carter	Box 26, Blackstone	
42. Orange	A C Washington	Unionville	
43. Pittsylvania	R O Bell	Box 296, Gretna	
44. Powhatan	E N Finney	Pocahontas High School, Powhatan	
45. Prince George	W H Gillard	Box 25, Disputanta	
46. Prince William	J D.Morse	General Delivry, Manassas	x
47. Princess Anne	H L Robinson	Route 2, Box 234, Norfolk	
48. Richmond	W H Walker	Emmerton	
49. Southampton I	W F Banks	Box 427, Franklin	
50. Southampton II	P D Vann	Box 92, Courtland	
51. Spotsylvania	S V Wright	Route 3, Box 112, Fredricksburg	

COUNTY	TEACHER	ADDRESS	T & I PROGRAM
52. Surry	H I Tucker	Dendron	
53. Sussex	P M Morton	Box 415, Waverly	
54. Westmoreland	J J Roane	Templemans Cross Roads	
55. York	J A Allen	Box 36, Lackey	

VETERANS REGISTERED
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

1946 ——— 1947

	P. L. 346	P. L. 16	NEITHER LAW	TOTAL
GRADUATE DIVISION	11	0	0	11
COLLEGE	327	18	9	354
TRADE SCHOOL	143	2	2	147
HIGH SCHOOL	7	0	1	8
NORFOLK DIVISION	138	0	5	143
TOTALS	626	20	17	663

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS REGISTERED IN THE DIVISION OF MECHANIC ARTS - 1946 -- 1947

	COLLEGE	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Auto Mechanics	19	30
Barbering	0	17
Beauty Culture	0	1
Carpentry	12	19
Electric Wiring	12	19
Masonry	10	15
Radio Servicing	7	18
Sheet Metal	12	10
Tailoring	13	19
TOTAL	74	147

No machine shop.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 10, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I have re-arranged plans so as to be at the Southern Regional Council meeting on June 18 at 9:00 a. m.

Being responsible for the topic, "Getting the Veteran to the School," I am anxious to know if there is any tie in with the topic, "Cooperation between Veterans Administration and State School System - North Carolina Plan." I raise this question on the basis of our discussion of yesterday and for the reason that I do not wish to address myself to points assigned to another person.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools

SED:C

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 9, 1947

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

Upon returning to my office after a week's absence, I found your letter of May 30, 1947, awaiting me.

It is again with deep regret that I must inform you that neither Mr. George L. Holland, my assistant, nor myself, will be available for your conference on June 18. At that time I shall be in the field consummating a previous commitment, and Mr. Holland shall be in Detroit at the annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

I am again reassuring you that this office is more than fully aware of the very fine work that the Southern Regional Council is doing in the South in behalf of Negro veterans. This office has stated this opinion upon many occasions, both to the officials of this agency and to the public.

As regards the representative of this agency at your conference, it is respectfully suggested that you immediately contact the office of the Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration Branch Office No. 5 in Atlanta and make your request directly to him. I am certain that he would be more than happy to give you every possible cooperation in order to provide your conference with all of the information necessary concerning such phases of the Veterans Administration as would merit the attention of the conference.

You may be assured of the continued and happy cooperation of this office.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 7, 1947

Dr. H. L. Trigg
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 3 in which you requested a reply to a letter of May 26, which I have not received.

I called Dr. Manley yesterday in order to ascertain the probable contents of your first letter. During the conversation I became convinced that he can easily include the points in his speech that I would make - should you desire him to do so. I am making this suggestion to you only because it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting due to the fact that I shall leave for summer school the last week in this month and will, consequently, have to dispose of mahy matter pertaining to this office before I leave. Otherwise, I should certainly accept your invitation to be present.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools
133.6 Harget St.

SED:c

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Some men 6-9
will come 18th
by air.

Wednesday, June 18, 1947

9:00 A. M.

Provision of Vocational Education for Negro Veterans
On the Secondary Level
In Institutions

1. The Negro Veteran in the South - Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

2. Schools and Vocational Courses on the Secondary Level:

   a. Procedure for Approval

   b. Funds Available

      a. Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Director Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Services
      b. Mr. F. E. Ketchen, Chief, Training Facilities Division
      c. Mr. D. G. Bern, Contract Officer Veterans Administration Branch Office (Tenn., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla.) Marietta, Georgia

3. Getting the Veteran into the School and Course

      a. Mr. S. E. Duncan, Supervisor Negro High Schools, State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.
      b. Mr. Harry Wright, former Field Agent for Southern Regional Council, Veterans Service Division

4. Cooperation Between Regional VA and the State School System
   The North Carolina Plan

      Dr. A. E. Manley, Dean North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
      Chairman Joint Committee on Cooperation with VA.

5. Regional Vocational Schools: The Future -
   (Mr. Norton from Alabama or Dr. Mitchell)

DELEGATES TO SRC STATE MEETING
JUNE 17th - 18th

STATE	W	N
Alabama:		
	Rev. Carl Kluge, 2702 9th Ave.,S.,B'ham.	A.D.Shores, Masonic Temple Bldg.,B'ham
Arkansas:		
	J. L. Ewbank	
	** Rev. D.Mouzon Mann, 2424 S.Tyler St., Little Rock, Ark.	Harry Bass,
Florida:		
	Edgar Ray, Tampa Daily Times,Tampa. Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, Fla.	G.A.Rogers, 1416 N.Blvd.,Tampa, Fla.
Georgia:		
	Dr. Russell	** R.L.Williams,Nat'l Service Officer Nat'l Council Negro Vets. Ft.Valley, Ga. ** J.B.Merriweather,Ga.State Commander Nat'l Council Negro Vets Columbus, Ga.
Kentucky:		
	J.M.Tydings (?),Ch'm Ky.Div.,Lincoln Ridge,Ky	Mrs. Hortense Young
Louisiana:		
	L.H.Unglesby,%Standard Oil of N.J. Baton Rouge, La.	
Mississippi:		1 expected for sure
North Carolina:		
	Cyrus Johnson, 336 S.Salisbury St., Raleigh)	S. E. Duncan A. E. Manley
South Carolina:		

STATE	W	N
South Carolina:		
	J. M. Dabbs, Ch'm S.C.Div., Mayesville, S.C. ** Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Algene Acres, Newberry, S.C. ** Miss Rebecca Reid,	** Prof. John P. Burgess, St.Ag.& Mech Col Orangeburg, S.C.
Tennessee:		
		J. H. Daves, Spec.Negro Ed. & Tr. T.V.A., Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas:		
	Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 6, Texas Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 W. 14th St., Huntsville, Tex.	Chas. A. Shaw, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 6, Tex.
Virginia:		
	** Tom Allen, 1444 E. Main St., R'm 215, Richmond 19, Va. Miss Eleanor Curry, 3205 Chamberlayne Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Washington: D.C.:		
	** H. Munson, Chief Voc.Tr.& Ed., Amer.Legion Nat'l Hdqrs., Washington, D.C.	

** No hotel needed.

June 3, 1947

Dr. A. E. Manley
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Manley:

I thank you for your letter of May 29 accepting our invitation to participate in the conference on veterans education, scheduled for June 18, here in Atlanta.

This session will begin on Wednesday morning at 9:00 o'clock. I am enclosing a rough schedule of the program. This will be a discussion conference. Will you kindly be prepared to present in about five to eight minutes the background and work of the Joint Committee o on our Cooperation with the VA.

The meeting will be held in our office on the fourth floor of the Wesley Memorial Church, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

If you wish accommodations for the night, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

June 3, 1947

Mr. S. E. Duncan
State Department of Public Instructions
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I have not received a reply to my letter of May 26. I am hoping, however, that you can come to our conference on June 18, beginning at 9 A.M. Dr. Manley has accepted.

This will be a discussion conference. Its purpose is to give our State Directors the precedure for providing vocational courses on the secondary level for Negro veterans and for getting the veterans into the school. Will you kindly use five to eight minutes in a discussion on getting the veterans into the school. I am enclosing a copy of the tentative program. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 29, 1947

Mr. Harold L. Trigg
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

I accept with pleasure your invitation to attend the meeting of Directors of State Divisions to be held there on June 18. I shall be pleased to receive more detailed information on the kind of assistance I will be expected to render in order that I may be able to plan definitely for participation in your program.

I would also like to know if arrangements will be made for a room on the night of the 18th.

Recently I read of your appointment to the presidency of Saint Augustine College. This is another big feather in your educational bonnet. Keep it up!

Cordially yours,

A. E. Manley
Dean

AEM:her

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

May 28, 1947

Mr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

Reference is made to your letter of May 23, in which you request my presence at your conference of State Directors to be held in Atlanta on June 17 and 18, 1947.

It is with deep regret that I must inform you that I will be unable to attend this meeting because of a previous commitment. Knowing of the splendid work that your organization has been doing in the South in behalf of Negro veterans, I certainly would have accepted your gracious invitation if it were at all possible. Unfortunately my assistant Mr. George L. Holland, Special Liaison Representative of this agency has also been committed for those dates.

I wish every possible success for your conference and I know it will be of inestimable benefit to Negro veterans in the South. Please be assured of the continued cooperation of this office in any manner possible.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

May 27, 1947

Dr. A. E. Manley
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

DearmDr. Manley:

The Southern Regional Council is planning for a conference of the Directors of State Divisions on June 17 and 18, 1947.

On the 18th, we plan to give considerable time to the consideration of vocational education for Negro Veterans. Because of your experience in stimulating the program in North Carolina, I am writing you, inviting you to attend this meeting on the 18th, so that we may have the benefit of your experience. You would be of tremendous assistance in our effort to help the thirteen states be of service in similar programs of their own.

Your travel expenses will be paid by the Council.

May I have your acceptance as soon as possible so that we can arrange the program.

If your commitment for the Summer Session makes this impossible, would you be kind enough to designate Dr. Thrift of A & T College to represent you? Mr. S. E. Duncan is being invited.

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 26, 1947

Mr. S. E. Duncan
State Department of Public Instructions
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

The Southern Regional Council is planning for a conference of the Directors of State Divisions on June 17 and 18, 1947.

On the 18th, we plan to give considerable time to the consideration of vocational education for Negro veterans. Because of your experience in stimulating the program in North Carolina, I am writing you, inviting you to attend this meeting on the 18th so that we may have the benefit of your experience. You would be of tremendous assistance in our effort to help the thirteen states be of service in similar programs of their own.

Your travel expenses will be paid by the Council.

May I have your acceptance as soon as possible so that we can arrange the program?

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

May 23, 1947

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

The Southern Regional Council is planning to have a conference of our State Directors here on June 17 and 18, 1947. The chief topics on the 18th will be set around services for Negro veterans; especially in the field of vocational education.

I am sure you would be of tremendous service to us in the deliberation of this problem and I am therefore, inviting you to attend this meeting on the 18th. It will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and will end around 5 p.m. A white and a Negro representative will come from each of the thirteen states and I am sure that the conference would not be complete in its effectiveness without your presence.

Will you kindly let me have your reply as soon as possible.
With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

June 13, 1947

Mr. J. C. Holbrook
Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation and Training
Veterans Administration
Branch 5
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holbrook:

I wrote you hastily yesterday, with an early copy of the program for the June 18 meeting.

Here's another, with renewed appreciation of the help we will get from you and from the others.

I trust the program makes it clear that the June 18 meeting is in the Administration Building of Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut Street, S. W. The Board Room is on the second or third floor.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS

Submitted by a special committee of the Veterans Education Council of the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association of the United States.

COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
Harry A. Snyder, Director
Veterans Education Division
Board of Education
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Walter V. Brown, State Director
Veterans Education
Illinois Department of Public Instruction
Springfield, Illinois

Lawrence L. Jarvie, Associate Commissioner
State Department of Education
New York State
Albany, New York

R. F. Robinson, Educational Director
Department of Veterans Affairs
State of Indiana
Indianapolis, Indiana

George H. Van Ness, Director
Veterans Center
Public School System
Cincinnati, Ohio

JUNE 25, 1947

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS

The G. I. Bill of Rights (Public Law 346) provides veterans with the privilege of seeking educational training. This privilege does not guarantee that the veteran would find opportunity in fields to meet his needs, or in fields of training that would be of benefit to society.

Under this law veterans have sought admission to colleges in unprecedented numbers. On April 30, 1947 there were approximately 1,100,000 veterans in institutes of higher learning, with many others planning to enter colleges as soon as they can be accepted. Apparently, however, admission to colleges and universities will be largely solved by next September.

In all other educational institutions, secondary schools, public and private trade schools, private and commercial technical schools, and correspondence schools there were approximately 700,000 veterans enrolled on April 30, 1947.

The above figures indicate that over 11,000,000 veterans have not yet availed themselves of their privileges, either because they have not chosen to do so, or because the opportunities they desired have not been available.

The lack of opportunities below the college level has been of particular concern to the Veterans Education Council, and a special committee has been studying this problem. This committee wishes to present its conclusions and recommendations for action. Unless the inertia that so far has resulted in lack of opportunities for veterans in areas other than collegiate is soon overcome, the time allowed under the law for veterans training will have expired.

The special committee of the Veterans Education Council, on the basis of evidence at hand, believe that:

1. The majority of veterans could most profit by vocational and technical institute levels of training.

2. Facilities for vocational and technical institute levels of training throughout the nation are inadequate to meet the needs of veterans and the demands for skilled personnel.

The problem of training veterans for worthwhile jobs is just as acute as was the problem of training men and women for war industries.

3. The solution to the problem of providing opportunities to veterans below the collegiate level must be solved primarily on a community basis or area or state basis.

Many communities are either too small, or financially unable to solve the problem if they work alone. Little has been done to band together several small communities to take care of veterans on a regional basis.

4. Needed first is the unqualified support of industry, labor, educational institutes and veterans' organizations. There must be a unified attempt by such groups to meet the needs of both the veteran and the community.

5. A point of view must be brought to the problem and to whatever programs develop, that is flexible in nature, which is willing to abandon the traditional secondary collegiate pattern of education. Such flexibility would result in the establishment of courses which would pay little attention to formal prerequisites, but rather to ability, the desire to achieve and placement opportunities.

6. No program or facilities can be provided without capital outlay of funds since either vocational or technical institute programs are relatively expensive.

7. Vocational training opportunities should be made available to veterans for their full or part-time use. Start with what we already have.

8. The training opportunities which are more particularly needed and which are not available now are those at the technical institute level. Into this area many veterans would go rather than into the institutes of higher education, or trade training, if such opportunities were available.

Opportunities for skilled personnel trained at technical levels are increasing in all vocational fields, and both labor and management should welcome the advent of technical institutes.

9. Courses in technical institutes should be open to anyone qualified to profit by them. Courses should not be offered if they do not lead to employment opportunities. A few examples of technical institute courses are given below but the training would vary between states according to their needs, with no one institute teaching in all fields.

A. CHEMICAL. This course could include chemistry, mechanics, electro-chemistry, hydraulics, shop and laboratory practice; industrial chemistry--plastics, gases, refining processes, foods, fuels, fabricated materials; related mathematics, drafting, and communication skills.

The graduates of this course should be qualified for positions as Laboratory Assistant, Analyst, Research Assistant, Salesman of Technical and Industrial materials and equipment, Assistant in Industrial Management.

B. ELECTRICAL. Instruction could be offered in principles of electronics, electric power, motors, wiring, mechanics, principles of drafting, with necessary shop practice; mathematics, theory, and related subjects as needed.

This training should be designed to enable graduates to qualify as Laboratory Assistants, Test Men, Designers, Operators of Technical, Radio and Power Equipment.

C. MECHANICAL. OPTION 1 - The course could include mechanics, engines, hydraulics, metallurgy, modern mechanical shop practices, production methods and records, principles of drafting and design; mathematics, science, and related academic subjects as required.

Students completing Option 1 should be qualified for employment as Production Assistant, Engineer's Assistant, Junior Draftsman and Designer, Laboratory Technician, Salesman of Technical Equipment and Systems.

OPTION 2 - This would include basic mechanics, elementary architectural drafting and design; building codes, piping layouts, electrical layouts for buildings, sanitary systems, structural design; heating, ventilating and air-conditioning; building materials testing, estimating, basic shop practice; related mathematics, science, and academic subjects.

Successful completion of Option 2 should enable the veteran to obtain employment as Assistant to Construction Superintendent, Architect's Assistant, Estimator, Assistant Inspector, Materials Inspector.

D. RETAIL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT. The instruction would be in retail store business practice, wholesaling principles, warehousing, stock control, purchasing, advertising, store layout, merchandise display techniques; product research methods, account methods, economics, sales research and analysis.

Completion of this course should fit the graduate for positions as Assistant to Retail Manager in Sales, Purchases, and Promotion; Assistant to Wholesaler; Merchandise Testing Laboratory Assistant; Assistant Buyer; Junior Advertising Executive; Advertising Production Man. It would also be excellent preparation for a person intending to operate his own business.

E. ADVERTISING ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN. Courses offered in this field would include principles of drafting and design, lettering, poster and billboard

design, package design, principles of textile and garment design, model design and production use of photographic media, color in advertising. Related mathematics and science as needed; history of art; principles and methods of free-lancing. This basic training will fit the student for employment as an advertising artist or designer of a grade depending on individual talent and initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to provide the greatest number of veterans with the maximum number of opportunities to train locally in the technical institute or vocational training field, in existing or projected educational facilities, this committee of the Veterans Education Council recommends:

1. That the chief state school officer of each state call a conference of representatives of management, labor, educational institutes, the press and radio, and veterans' organizations to consider the problem of establishing technical institutes within each state, where both technical and vocational training could be provided.

The committee should be called the State Committee on Technical and Vocational Training for Veterans.

2. That leadership among the above groups be decided upon to obtain action as herein indicated:

a. That vigorous attempts be made to secure both federal and local legislation to support technical institutes within a state. (Funds obtainable under Public Law 679 of the 79th Congress may be available for buildings in this program.) (S. 791, 80th Congress, should make provision for funds for facilities for veterans in not only institutions of higher education, but also for the type of programs herein described.)

b. That the War Assets Administration regulation be revised to place public schools at least at a second priority level in the allocation of surplus war equipment. Preferable, however, that a #2 priority be given to public schools with War Assets Administration allocation to the several states of surplus equipment that is useable by schools or technical institutes, with the states being responsible for the distribution of such property to public technical institutes.

That the receiving educational institution be required to pay only shipping and delivering charges.

c. That the American Council on Education's assistance be sought for the purpose of helping encourage the establishment of technical institutes in which both technical and vocational training could be offered.

d. That the American Vocational Association Council's assistance be sought for the same reasons.

e. That the State Committee within each state call upon labor and management to determine what levels of training are needed in each technical and vocational field.

f. That the State Committee call upon the veterans organizations to determine what programs of training veterans want, and encourage veterans to enter upon such programs.

g. That the State Committee organize comparable committees within each logical geographical or industrial, or farm area within the state.

h. That the State Committee on Technical and Vocational Training for Veterans investigate the possibilities of having the Veterans Administration allocate funds to states, and the states in turn allocating funds to area communities, for technical and vocational training, in a manner comparable to the program carried through in the war defense training program.

i. That the State Committee urge the U. S. Office of Education to establish a division for the purpose of encouraging the development of technical institutes within the states.

j. That the State Committee vigorously call to the attention of members of Congress and state legislators the problems involved in providing veterans with training opportunities below the collegiate levels.

NOTE: These recommendations are not directed to any state which has established technical institutes as part of its public school system.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROVISIONS

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944, AS AMENDED

Title II, Public, No. 346, 78th Congress

(This issue supersedes V. A. Rehabilitation Form 1955, revised July 1945)

The educational and training activities of the Veterans Administration are authorized by Public, No. 346, 78th Congress, as amended, and will be referred to as Part VIII, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (*a*), as amended.

ELIGIBILITY.—A person shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under Part VIII, as amended, *Provided:*

1. That the person served in the active military or naval service of the United States, on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II; and
2. That the person has been discharged or released from such active military or naval service under conditions other than dishonorable, except in case of terminal leave or hospitalization pending final discharge; and
3. That the person shall have served 90 days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or the time he was assigned as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or, if less than 90 days, that he shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability. The qualifying period of service need not all be within the period September 16, 1940, to the end of the war, but may include service extending into or beyond such period.

A person who served in the active military or naval service of a government allied with the United States in World War II and who, at the time of entrance into such service, was a citizen of the United States is eligible in the same manner and to the same extent as a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States, *Provided:* (1) That he is a resident of the United States at time of filing claim; (2) that he has not applied for and received the same or similar benefit from the nation in whose active military or naval service he served.

A person who qualifies under Part VIII, as amended, and has a service-connected pensionable disability and is otherwise eligible for vocational rehabilitation training under Part VII, Public, No. 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended, may elect either benefit, or may be provided an approved combination of such courses, but the total period of any such combined courses shall not exceed the maximum period or limitations under the part affording the greater period of eligibility. **A veteran who has a pensionable disability should apply for vocational rehabilitation training on Form 1900.**

ENTITLEMENT.—Any eligible veteran may receive education or training, for the period of 1 year, plus the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for specialized training in the Army or Navy as stated in item 3, above, under the heading of "Eligibility." In no event shall the total period of education or training exceed 4 years. The veteran's work must continue to be satisfactory throughout the period of training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution. For reasons satisfactory to the Veterans Administration a veteran may change his course, but must have the approval of the Veterans Administration before this change can be made. Whenever the period of eligibility ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

An eligible person shall be entitled to such course of education or training, full-time or the equivalent thereof in part-time training, as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution in which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. Regional offices and subregional offices, Veterans Administration, will advise interested persons of approved educational and training institutions and establishments located within the jurisdiction of their offices. The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Washington 25, D. C., will advise those interested concerning approved institutions in foreign countries.

An eligible person may elect a short, intensive post-graduate, or training course of less than 30 weeks, but not more than $500 shall be paid for any such course. Where the agreed costs are in excess of the rate of $500 for an ordinary school year, the veteran's period of entitlement will be charged in the proportion that such cost bears to $500.

Customary charges in excess of $500 for an ordinary school year may be paid by the Veterans Administration only when the veteran elects to have such excess costs paid by the Veterans Administration, in which event there shall be charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which the excess bears to $500.

An eligible person may apply for a course of instruction by correspondence without any subsistence allowance and, if approved, one-fourth of the elapsed time in following such course shall be charged against the veteran's period of eligibility and the total amount payable for a correspondence course or courses for any veteran shall not exceed $500, but this provision does not preclude the use of approved correspondence courses as a part of institutional or job training, subject to regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

A veteran shall initiate his course not later than 4 years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the war, whichever is the later, and no such education or training shall be afforded beyond 9 years after the termination of the war.

APPLICATION.—Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, may file an application, using Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Form 1950, with the regional office of the Veterans Administration in the State where he resides, or in the State in which the approved educational or training institution which he has selected is located, or with the approved educational or training institution, provided the application is forwarded promptly by such institution to the Veterans Administration.

THE ARMED FORCES VOLUNTARY RECRUITMENT ACT OF 1945, approved October 6, 1945, increases the number of persons who may ultimately apply for education or training. In the case of any individual who enlisted or reenlisted under the provisions of this act, Public Law No. 190, 79th Congress, the present war shall not be considered as terminating before the termination of such individual's first period of enlistment or reenlistment contracted within 1 year after October 6, 1945. Such enlistment or reenlistment may be included for determining entitlement to education or training, even though the war may be declared over by Presidential proclamation or by concurrent resolution of the Congress prior to the termination of such enlistment or reenlistment.

INSTITUTIONAL OR JOB-TRAINING.—An eligible person may take training in an approved educational institution, or training on the job. A veteran may also take training under a cooperative plan, alternating training in an educational institution with training on the job. This type of training is often referred to as the "in" and "out" plan of training. The length of the periods "in" and "out" vary in length, according to circumstances.

PAYMENTS TO TRAINEES.—If applied for, a person while enrolled in and pursuing a course of training shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $65 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or $90 per month if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year without limitations because of the receipt of disability pension or retirement pay. A person attending a course on a part-time basis or a person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of his apprentice or other training on the job is entitled to lesser sums, if any, as may be determined by the Administrator. An eligible person may pursue any full-time or part-time course without subsistence allowance. A person engaged in full-time employment, not a part of his course, is entitled to no subsistence allowance.

PAYMENTS TO EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.—Payments may be authorized to educational or training institutions for each person enrolled for a full-time or part-time course of education or training for the regular cost of tuition and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged including books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution; *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments with respect to any person exceed $500 for an ordinary school year, unless the veteran elects through the execution of Form 1950a to have such customary charges paid in excess of such limitation, in which event there shall be additionally charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which such excess bears to $500. No payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job. No payments shall be made for board, lodging, living expenses, or travel. The effective date of payments of subsistence allowance shall be the date the veteran commences training, but in no case prior to the date of receipt of application.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—A veteran found eligible for education or training under Title II of the act is entitled to the educational and vocational guidance service provided by professionally trained counselors at Veterans Administration regional offices, subregional offices, and Veterans Administration guidance centers, in order to help him to explore his interest, needs, abilities, and capacities, as well as to provide him with information about schools, training and job opportunities, and chances of success in different occupational fields. Such information should help a veteran to make a wise choice and to enroll for courses for which he is suited and prepared, thus avoiding waste of training time and loss of opportunity for additional periods of training.

SECTION 1505 of the act which contemplated that there would be deducted from any benefit in the nature of adjusted compensation (bonus) hereafter authorized by Congress any payments made to or for a veteran in connection with a course of education or training has been repealed.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM has been decentralized to the field stations of the Veterans Administration. A regional office is located in each State and Insular Territory. Subregional offices and guidance centers are located, where needed, for the convenience of veterans.

☆ ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1946—O-682949

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BASIC PROVISIONS OF
THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM
of the
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

(Public, No. 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended)

(This issue supersedes V. A. Rehabilitation Form 1916)

The rehabilitation activities of the Veterans Administration were extended to include vocational rehabilitation through the passage of Public Law No. 16 by the 78th Congress, which has been amended by Public, No. 346, 78th Congress, and by Public, No. 268, 79th Congress. (Part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (*a*), as amended.)

Eligible veterans are those who meet the four following requirements:

1. That the person must have been in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II;
2. That he or she has been discharged or released from the active service under conditions other than dishonorable;
3. That he or she must have a disability incurred in or aggravated by such service for which pension is payable under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or would be but for the receipt of retirement pay; and
4. That he or she must be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability.

A person who served in the active military or naval service of a government allied with the United States in World War II and who, at the time of entrance into such service, was a citizen of the United States is eligible in the same manner and to the same extent as a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States, *Provided:* (1) That he is a resident of the United States at time of filing claim; (2) that he has not applied for and received the same or similar benefit from the nation in whose active military or naval service he served.

A person while on terminal leave, or while hospitalized pending final discharge, may be afforded the benefits of vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law, 16, 78th Congress, as amended, subject to all conditions thereof except actual discharge: *Provided,* That no subsistence allowance shall be paid in such cases. This section of Public Law, 268, 79th Congress, shall be effective from June 22, 1944.

Any person eligible for benefits of Part VII, as amended, who served 90 days or more, or who served less than 90 days but was discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, is also eligible for the benefits of Part VIII, Title II, Public, No. 346, 78th Congress, as amended, and may elect either benefit, or may be provided an approved combination of such courses; *Provided,* That the total period of any such combined courses shall not exceed his maximum period or limitations under the part affording the greater period of eligibility. Application for education or training under Part VIII should be made on Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Form 1950 with the Veterans Administration or through the approved educational or training institution which the veteran has selected.

The purpose of vocational rehabilitation is to restore the employability which has been lost by virtue of a handicap due to a disability incurred in or aggravated by service.

As training facilities to accomplish this purpose, recognized and accredited colleges, universities, and other educational institutions are being utilized to provide institutional training and well-established business and industrial enterprises to afford training on the job.

The filing of application for pension, V. A. Form 526, will initiate a determination as to whether or not the veteran has a service-connected pensionable disability. If the veteran is found to have such a disability he will be so advised, and he or she may make application for vocational rehabilitation training. A person retired from the armed forces with pay on account of disability is not required to file a Form 526 in order to initiate a determination of eligibility for training.

The selection of an occupation in which rehabilitation will be effected is based upon consideration of the individual veteran's education, vocational experience, abilities, personal desires, and present disability, and contemplates that the vocational training to be provided will supply the necessary occupational information and develop the proper skills to afford the disabled person a well-rounded knowledge of and the ability to perform all of the skills, job operations, and work tasks which are essential to meeting employment requirements in the chosen occupation.

Maintenance and support during training and for 2 months after employability has been determined shall be provided through the payment of subsistence allowance in addition to the disability pension or retirement pay to which the veteran may be entitled. Each veteran shall be paid $65 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or $90 per month if he has a dependent or dependents. The payment of such allowance, plus any pension or other benefit, shall be for a person without a dependent not less than $105 per month, and for a person with a dependent, $115 plus the following amounts for additional dependents: (1) $10 for one child, (2) $7 additional for each additional child, and (3) $15 for a dependent parent.

If the pension or other benefit, plus the subsistence allowance of $65 or $90 as the case may be, is less than the amounts stated as minimum payments, then the subsistence allowance of either $65 or $90 will be increased to meet the minimum amounts specified above.

If the veteran is in training on the job by an employer and receiving any wage, compensation, or other income paid by the employer to the veteran, the subsistence allowance may be reduced to an amount considered equitable and just.

Loans not exceeding $100 may be made to trainees commencing or undertaking vocational rehabilitation training, which will be repaid in small installments.

The place of training is dependent upon the employment objective selected. Training on the job is provided in the veteran's home community whenever possible. Institutional training is generally provided in the institution nearest to the veteran's residence. Tuition, books, supplies, and other incidentals are furnished in institutional training and all equipment and supplies required are provided in training on the job.

Where an injury or an aggravation of an injury is suffered while pursuing a course of vocational rehabilitation training as the result of the pursuit of such course, and not the result of the veteran's own willful misconduct, and such injury or aggravation results in additional disability to or death of such person, the benefits under laws applicable to veterans of the present war shall be awarded in the same manner and extent as if such disability, aggravation, or death were service-connected within the meaning of such laws; except that no benefits under this part shall be awarded unless application be made therefor within 2 years after such injury or aggravation was suffered, or such death occurred.

No course of instruction under this legislation shall be afforded beyond 9 years after the termination of World War II.

Veterans discharged from the armed services by reason of disability are afforded the opportunity to make application for pension at time of discharge and this record, with other records, will be forwarded to the Veterans Administration field station having jurisdiction of the territory within which the veteran has indicated he or she intends to reside. These records are there examined and eligibility rights established.

The operation of the vocational rehabilitation program has been decentralized to the field stations of the Veterans Administration. For further information address the manager of the Veterans Administration office nearest your location.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1946—O—682950

July 6, 1947

Mr. A. W. Jackson,
VA Training Officer,
North Carolina College,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Would you be kind enough to check over the inclosed report and make revisions where necessary on the basis of the most recent data in your files. Give complete data where they are not given. Add institutions not already included. Consider only those counties and cities in the area which you serve.

A self addressed stamped envelope is inclosed for your reply.

Yours very gratefully,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

July 8, 1947

MEMO:

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

FROM: Harold L. Trigg

SUBJECT: Conference with VA Branch 5, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service: July 7, 1947.

I went to the offices of VA Branch 5, Marietta, Georgia on July 7 to confer with Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Director of V. R. and E. Service for S. C., Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Holbrook called into the conference Mr. F. E. Ketchem, Chief Training Facilities Division; and Mr. Shelly Robert, Supervisor, On-the-Farm Institutional Training.

I was seeking information on courses in Trades and Industrial Education in institutions on the secondary level for Negro veterans, and the enrollment by schools and courses.

Mr. Holbrook agreed to have a summary of such data made and sent to me within the present week for the 5 states listed above.

We discussed the general situation involving the availability of education for Negro veterans, and the job opportunities following such training.

Mr. Holbrook suggested that the problem of jobs for vets would be made simpler if Negroes would increase the number of small businesses owned and operated by them.

These officials were courteous, frank and genuinely interested in the education and employment of the Negro veteran. They volunteered to write regional VA officials in each of the five states in this area and request that a staff member accompany me to selected educational projects in the respective states whenever my itinerary takes me into any one of the five states.

They felt that I could be of service to them in the promotion of this program of education for Negro veterans.

It is evident that the proper person, not on the government payroll, could do much to stimulate this program. The SRC has the confidence of these officials and is in best position to lend valuable assistance to the program.

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Branch Office No. 5
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 8, 1947

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: AT7C

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Attached is a list of Negro trade and secondary schools in this Branch area as requested by you. This list is not complete but as you visit the Regional Offices, you will be able to get the names of additional schools. It is hoped that you will find this information of some value to you as you go to the various offices. It is our understanding that several new vocational schools are to be opened up in September. We are developing a card system on which will be kept the names of schools, addresses, courses offered, etc., furnished us by each State. We will then be able to furnish complete information relative to schools in this area.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Holbrook

J. C. HOLBROOK
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Service

Encl. - 1

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

STATE OF ALABAMA

Name of Institution	Town	Course
State Agricultural & Mechanical Institute	Normal, Ala.	-
Miles Memorial College	Birmingham 8, Ala.	-
Oakwood College	Huntsville, Ala.	-
Selma University	Selma, Ala.	-
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Ala. -	-
Talladega College	Talladega, Ala.	-

STATE OF FLORIDA

Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach, Fla.	-
Florida A & M College	Tallahassee, Fla.	-

STATE OF GEORGIA

Macon Vocational School	Macon, Ga.	Brick masonry, carpentry, Auto mechanic, shoe repair, tailoring
Athens High School	Athens, Ga.	Woodwork
Brunswick Vocational School	Brunswick, Ga.	Brick masonry
Columbus Vocational School	Columbus, Ga.	Auto mechanic and upholstery
Forsyth Trade School	Forsyth, Ga.	Brick masonry, woodwork
Savannah Vocational School	Savannah, Ga.	Painting and decorating, electrical maintenance, radio repair, brick masonry, shoe repair
Atlanta Vocational & Education Department (Booker T. Washington)	Atlanta, Ga.	Auto mechanic -

Note: Fulton County and the City of Atlanta are opening an extensive trade school in September. We do not have a list of courses to be given.

Beauty and Barber Schools located in the City of Atlanta -

STATE OF GEORGIA (Cont'd)

Name of Institution	Town	Course
Albany State College	Albany, Ga.	-
Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	-
Clark College	Atlanta, Ga.	-
Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley, Ga.	-
Gammon Theological Seminary	Atlanta, Ga.	-
Georgia State College (Industrial College)	Savannah, Ga.	-
Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga.	-
Morris-Brown College	Atlanta, Ga.	-
Paine College	Augusta, Ga.	-
Spelman College	Atlanta, Ga.	-
AtlantaCollege of Mortuary Science	Atlanta, Ga.	"
Ward Street Vocational School		

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Benedict College	Columbia, S. C.	-
Morris College	Sumter, S. C.	-
S.C., State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College	Orangeburg, S. C.	-
Abbeville County Training		
Allendale County Training		
Booker Washington High		
Browning Home & Mather Academy		
Clarendon County Training		
Edgefield County Training		
Finley High School		
Lancaster County Training		
Reed Street School		
Schofield High		
St. Matthew High		
Whittemore High		
Winnsboro Training		
Wilkinson High		
Avery Institute		
Bettis Junior College		
Friendship Junior College		
Voorhees Normal & Industrial		

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Name of Institution	Town	Course
Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science	Nashville, Tenn.	Embalming and Funeral Directing
Carver Institute	Paris, Tenn.	Commercial
Henderson Bros. College	Memphis, Tenn.	Commercial
National School of Business	Nashville, Tenn.	Commercial
Taylor's Aero Service (Fisk U.)	Nashville, Tenn.	Flight
Martin's Barber College	Memphis, Tenn.	
Booker T. Washington	Memphis, Tenn.	Welding, Woodmill or cabinet making, radio, auto mechanic, brick masonry, blacksmith
Manassas	Memphis, Tenn.	Same as above
Austin High	Knoxville, Tenn.	Auto mechanic, woodwork, hotel management and allied trades
Pearl Senior High	Nashville, Tenn.	
High School (Howard)	Chattanooga, Tenn.	
Morristown College	Morristown, Tenn.	
Le Moyne College	Memphis, Tenn.	
Tennessee A & I State College	Nashville, Tenn.	
Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn.	
Lane College	Jackson, Tenn.	
Meharry Medical College	Nashville, Tenn.	

July 9, 1947

Mr. Jas. R. Christmas,
VA Training Officer,
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Christmas:

Would you be kind enough to check over the inclosed report and make revisions where necessary on the basis of the most recent data in your files. Give complete data where they are not given. Add institutions not already included. Consider only those counties and cities in the area which you serve.

A self addressed stamped envelope is inclosed for your reply.

Yours very gratefully,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

July 9, 1947

Mr. John A. Hanser,
VA Training Officer
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Hanser:

Would you be kind enough to check over the inclosed report and make revisions where necessary on the basis of the most recent data in your files. Give complete data where they are not given. Add institutions not already included. Consider only those counties and cities in the area which you serve.

A self addressed stamped envelope is inclosed for your reply.

Yours very gratefully,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

July 11, 1947

Mr. J. C. Holbrook,
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Service,
Branch Office #5,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holbrook: Re: AT7C

I want to thank you for the privilege of discussing the veterans program with you, Mr. Ketchen and Mr. Robert on July 7, and also for the information which you mailed to me together with your letter of July 8.

Not only your personal attitude, but that of Mr. Ketchen and Mr. Robert is tremendously encouraging. I can understand thoroughly the problems which confront you in the provision of educational facilities to Negro veterans. I regret very much that I am leaving the staff of the Southern Regional Council next month, since this will make it impossible for me to aid in the interpretation of this subject to my own people in these five states.

I shall be happy to furnish you the itinerary of my future trips in these five states, and I will be deeply grateful for a letter from you to the Regional VA officials.

The fine spirit of your office convinces me that organizations in the South whose purposes are positive and constructive can work together toward a common goal.

With kindest good wishes and gratitude to you, Mr. Ketchen and Mr. Robert, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

Dillard High School
Fuquay Springs, N.C.
July 22, 1947

Mr. Harold L. Trigg
Assoc. Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

I am returning herewith the draft of the report sent to me for checking and revision.

I regret that I have been unable to give more time to the report, but I hope that the added information will be of some help to you.

I shall also take this opportunity to offer my congratulations upon your appointment to the Presidency of St. Augustine's College.

Very truly yours,
James L. Hardy

July 25, 1947

Mr. Howard F. Dickensheets
Veterans Administration Regional Officer
P. O. Box 1437
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Dickensheets,

I have received Mr. Holbrook's letter of July 21, informing me that he has written you of my proposed visit to Tampa, Florida on July 29, in connection with the meeting of the National Negro Business League.

While there I would like to learn as much as possible about vocational courses in which veterans are enrolled under Public Laws 16 and 346.

If it is agreeable to you, I shall get in touch with you by telephone on Tuesday, July 29, and would be grateful for any suggestions which you may wish to make. I plan to return to Atlanta on Friday, August 1.

With my kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Issued by
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bulletin No. 115 July 31, 1947

RECEIVED AUG 11 1947 Southern Regional Council

Grigg

COMMITTEE ON THE RELATIONSHIPS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

On July 11, the Committee on Relationships met again with representatives of the Veterans Administration to discuss simplification of reports required for veteran-students. Representatives of a number of educational institutions, the Division of Higher Education of the National Education Association, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, and other organizations met with the Committee. Specific recommendations were made to the Veterans Administration regarding attendance and satisfactory-progress reports, the delays in procuring renewals of Certificates of Entitlement, and the delay of veterans in receiving subsistence checks when they reregister for a new term. The VA assured the Committee that the recommendations would be given serious consideration. They reaffirmed the position of the national office that the training officer should not exercise supervisory functions of the college and university in relation to veterans enrolled under Public Law 346 nor determine whether or not a veteran will be permitted to enroll in a different institution if the college is willing to admit him.

A judgment questionnaire on universal military training was approved by the Committee subject to changes to be made after submission to 25 persons. The questionnaire will be mailed out about September 1 to all college and university presidents, the organizational members of the Council and to all superintendents of schools in cities above 10,000 population. The results will be tabulated and presented to the Senate Committee on Armed Services when the Congress reconvenes. The Committee requested the Council to send a letter to all college and university presidents enclosing a copy of An Analysis of the Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training and informing them of the later questionnaire. A letter was also sent to all members of the House Committee on Armed Services urging them to extend hearings on the military training bill, S.4121, to provide an opportunity for full and complete discussion of its provisions.

The Senate version of the bill to increase subsistence payments to veterans was unanimously endorsed by the Committee and letters sent to the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Veterans' Affairs

urging its passage in this session of the Congress.

A delegation from the Committee on Relationships held a conference with General Omar N. Bradley and expressed the deep appreciation of educational institutions for his understanding of their problems in the educational program for veterans and his capable and courageous leadership in assisting them in meeting these problems. The Committee expressed the earnest hope that he would continue in his present position.

VETERANS EDUCATION

On June 30, there were 2,074,433 veterans in training and education under Public Laws 16 and 346. This is a decrease of 461,668 over the May 30 figure of 2,536,101; but this decrease is to be expected since June 30 falls between the end of the school year and the opening of the summer term. More important as a basis of prediction of future veteran enrollment are four facts: (1) A total of 170,094 additional veterans applied for their Certificates of Eligibility and Entitlement during June, thus continuing the average of almost 15,000 a day! (2) The Veterans Administration reports that less than 5,000 of the veterans who have discontinued their training and education have used up their time entitlement. (3) It is estimated that there will be a minimum of 16,000,000 veterans of World War II eligible for the benefits of P.L. 346. Of those discharged to date almost 50 per cent have applied for their Certificates and, of these, 62 per cent have entered into training and education. (4) Approximately 4,000,000 veterans are under 25 years of age and 8,785,000 or 61 per cent are under 30.

Service personnel on terminal leave who have a minimum of 8 days of leave indicating at least 90 days of active duty in the armed forces will be given temporary Certificates of Eligibility without further checking of the individual's military record. This temporary certificate will be replaced by a regular Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement within six months. The adoption of this policy by the Veterans Administration will make it possible for men on terminal leave status to enroll without delay in education and training. Subsistence payments will not begin, however, until the end of the terminal leave period.

The VA reports that more than $2,650,000,000 had been spent by the Federal government for the education and training of veterans by the end of the present fiscal year, on June 30. Of this amount, all but $415,500,000 had been spent during the fiscal year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Special batteries of tests have been recommended by the Veterans Administration for use in its Counselling Centers to assist in determining the aptitude of veterans for training in medicine and in dentistry.

The importance of G.I. education and training in the future attitude of veterans is forcefully indicated in a recent release of the VA. They estimate that by 1952, 43 per cent of the entire population in the United States will be made up of veterans and their immediate families. While the percentage will gradually decline, it will still be 41 per cent in 1957.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

The Office of Housing Expeditor reports that as of April 15, there were 145,248 temporary housing units in active use on college and university campuses. Of this number 95,444 or 65 per cent were wholly paid for by FPHA at a cost of $150,108,000.

EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIPS

The ten-member board to select American students for study in foreign universities under the provisions of the Fulbright bill was established on July 17. The bill authorizes the use of funds derived from the sale of American war surplus abroad to pay a part of the expenses both for foreign students to come to the United States for study and for United States students to go to institutions in any one of 22 foreign countries. It is anticipated that the scholarships will not be available until September 1948 but applications are already being accepted by the State Department.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT

The Mental Health Division of the U.S. Public Health Service is planning to grant a limited number of fellowships in the fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work, and psychiatric nursing. These stipends are available both for graduate study and for research. The Division also is authorized to assist colleges and universities in providing professional courses in these fields.

INFORMATION ON SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL

The Conference Board of the Associated Research Councils (American Council on Education, American Council of Learned Societies, Social Science Research Council, National Research Council) has issued a report on Practices in Collection and Maintenance of Information on Highly Trained and Specialized Personnel in the United States. The Board is initiating the development of a roster of highly specialized personnel in all fields.

INVESTIGATIONS

Two investigations of interest to colleges and universities will be conducted during the period while Congress is not in session. One is on un-American activities in schools and colleges to be conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The other will look into the non-educational

business enterprises of colleges and universities and other non-profit agencies. This investigation will be carried on independently by both the Treasury Department and by a special committee on internal revenue of the Congress.

POTENTIAL TEACHERS The following announcement will be of interest to institutions seeking new faculty members:

"Rear Admiral C. E. Coney, USN (Ret), Executive Director of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, Annapolis, Maryland, recently announced the expansion of the Alumni Association Employment Service, which is now available not only to alumni of the Naval Academy, but to any person having served under honorable conditions as a commissioned officer in the Naval Service. This raises the number of ex-naval officers eligible to more than 300,000.

"Admiral Coney pointed out that many former regular naval officers are interested and are qualified, because of graduate work and experience, as teachers, primarily in engineering and scientific subjects. He further stated that indications are that many former professors and teachers, who, after leaving the service, sought government employment, are now becoming interested in returning to educational work.

"The object of this expanded service is to make available a clearing house or contact point wherein employers desiring the services of specially qualified former naval officers and former officers seeking more suitable placement may come together on common ground.

"Any former naval officer desiring information on this service, and employers wishing the opportunity to review applications of the calibre men and women worthy of naval commissions, should address Commander Ralph A. Sentman, Employment Consultant, U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association Employment Service, Suite 801, 1507 M Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C."

LEGISLATION Bulletin 116 will summarize Congressional action on legislation of importance to higher education. It will be issued as soon as the disposition of bills passed by this Congress and sent to the President for his signature is known.

August 12, 1947

Mr. M. M. Green
Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division
Veterans Administration Regional Office
P. O. Box 1437
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Green:

I am more than grateful to you for the lengthy conference with you and Mr. R. A. Ibold, Assistant Chief of Education Training on July 30.

I was impressed with the fine spirit manifest in your office, and with the genuine interest in the Educational Program for Negro veterans. The trip to the Gibbs' Vocational School was quite a revelation. I have seen many of these schools on the secondary and college level, but not one to eclipse this. Please thank Mr. A. T. Worley for his kindness in escorting me to the school. He certainly has the right attitude for the work he does.

I wish you and your staff continued success in your field, and would be grateful for any other reports or other information concerning veterans.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I have written to Mr. Holbrook.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HLT:EE

August 12, 1947

Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Director
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service
Veterans Administration
Branch Office No. 5
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holbrook:

I am indeed grateful to you for the opportunity to visit the Veterans Administration Regional Office at Passa-Grille.

I had a lengthy and very satisfactory conference with Mr. M. M. Green, Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, and Mr. R. A. Ibold, Assistant Chief of Education Training.

Immediately following the conferenc, Mr. A. T. Worley, Local Training Officer, took me to St. Petersburg to visit the Gibbs Vocational School. This school is one of the best that I have seen on secondary of college level. The equipment for auto mechanics, wood work, machine shop, and beauty culture was new and adequate. The students were busy and happy. The buildings were cement. This could easily be a permanent part of the vocational program for St. Petersburg and that region of Florida.

This is the type of situation that all of us would like to see in strategic places throughout the United States. Mr. Worley said that these veterans had no trouble getting jobs when they learned well what they were supposed to learn.

I am especially grateful to Mr. Green and staff, as well as the others at Pass-a-Grille, for the very cordial treatment accorded me. The visit was an inspiration. If I were not leaving this office on August 31,

I would certainly wish to visit the other projects under the administration of Branch Office No. 5

It is a special pleasure to know you, and I hope you find it possibe to call at St. Augustine's College after September 1.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HLT:EE

Services to Negro Veterans In Louisiana

By George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council

OVER half of Louisiana's young men between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five are now veterans of World War II. The State's population is a little over one-third Negro. Some 160,000 white veterans and 70,000 Negro veterans have returned to the State. For many years to come the experiences as service men and as veterans of this selected third of this generation of young men will be a ruling factor in the life of Louisiana. If the veterans find or make places acceptable to them, the State's gain will have been great; if any large proportion of them in two or three years time feel that opportunity has been unfairly denied them, bitterness and heightened friction will be inevitable. There is still time for Louisiana to see to it that her very best is done in meeting the needs of all her veterans.

Their needs come under five main headings: medical and hospital care, housing, claims, employment, and educational training. The first two have not been particularly looked at and will not be treated in this survey. The remaining three have been gone into by interview and travel and by conversations with a large number of veterans*.

The Machinery

A very considerable administrative apparatus, Federal, state and local, has been set up for dealing with these needs. The Veterans Administration has a regional office for the northern half of the state at Shreveport, and one for southern Louisiana at New Orleans. Between them they operate some seventeen full-time field contact offices, which in turn send out field personnel to reach many small points one day a week. The U. S. Employment Service (which returns to state management in November) and the unemployment compensation agency each cover the state either with settled offices or with itinerant service.

Educational training, including job training and farm training, is under the supervision of the Louisiana State Department of Education. Apprenticeship training is handled by the legislatively established State Apprenticeship Council in coordination with the Apprentice Training Service of the U. S. Department of Labor. Appropriate federal agencies administer farm loans, veterans preference on surplus disposal, and other particular services. New Orleans and Shreveport are the only Louisiana cities that have a locally supported Veteran's Information Center.

Veterans Claims

On matters of claims for pensions, record adjustments, payment for leave, and so on, Negro veterans have no strongly felt grievances. While they uniformly confront white contact men and claims officers, and thereby are exposed to the risk of minor discourtesies, the feeling is general that actual claims arising from service in the armed forces are impartially handled. The facilities are ample. The Veterans Administration will handle claims

*In this work the author had the invaluable assistance of three veterans: Ibra January, of Monroe, and Wesley R. Brazier and Theodore R. Moses, of New Orleans.

directly, or the American Red Cross, or any of the leading veterans organizations, or the Parish Service Officers will take them up for the veterans. Even those veterans organizations which do or did lately exclude Negroes from membership service claims of Negro veterans upon request, and such channels have been used by many Negroes.

Jobs

On the vital matter of employment the picture is not so good. Prejudice can and does enter into the efforts of officials of the Employment Service. In Louisiana it is an all-white agency. Most of the full-time offices are divided into white and Negro sides with separate entrances, and even the Negro sides are entirely staffed with white interviewers and white clerks.

Jobs available have held up well. The state lost around 100,000 strictly war-production jobs, but offerings in service trades, in the oilfields, in lumbering, and in construction have taken up the slack. For Negroes the rub has come not in getting a job, but in getting a job with a future or that will use their best abilities. The Employment Service protests that vacancies are notified without discrimination to the clerks who handle both the white and the Negro applicants, and that it is the practice to send men out to vacancies without distinction of race. Many Negro veterans who have used the Employment Service laugh at this contention. It is their belief that the agency makes a reasonable effort to get white skilled and semi-skilled men in their proper jobs, and seldom exerts itself in the same way for Negroes claiming jobs better than common labor.

It is hardly to be supposed that with an all-white staff the situation could be otherwise. Even your occasional white Employment Service official who is fully informed about the capabilities of the Negro applicants and sympathetic with their wishes confronts in the body of the agency prejudice and practices that work against the perfectly fair arrangements that he might wish to make. Again one has only to stand by while the employment counseling is in progress to feel the difference between the interviews with white and Negro applicants. Your white counselor in a matter of minutes is inside the mind of the white man who wants a job.

Personal observation in Employment Service offices in the State left the view that it is rare for the Negro applicant to give the appearance of being entirely at ease or to use in his replies the shades of meaning that effect understanding. For some Negro veterans the mutual barrier of prejudice is undoubtedly overcome in the interview, but for a broad group it remains, and leaves a wound. An ambitious veteran, Negro or white, when on the hunt for a job is watchful and sensitive; misunderstood and blunted here, a Negro veteran can hardly be blamed for a conclusion adverse to the effort being made on his behalf. Numerous offices of the employment service in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Oklahoma have met this situation by providing Negro interviewers or entire Negro staffs for servicing Negro applicants. Negro Employment Service officials, where used, have shown ingenuity and diligence in opening for Negro applicants the kind of jobs they wish. Louisiana is without the advantage of this useful service.

In simple matters of housekeeping the Employment Service in Louisiana could do a good deal more to convince both white and Negro veterans that it is up-to-date and solicitous of their welfare. Many offices are crowded and dingy; some are dirty. In several the Negro entrance is from a back street or even from an alley. In the large New Orleans office the white side customarily has its blackboard and walls plastered with notices from private employers appealing for workers to take desirable jobs or to enter trade schools, while on the Negro side no such notices have been seen in three separate visits. The explanation is said to lie in the rule of the agency against postings of jobs for which the files contain qualified applicants.

Employment, in good jobs and in poor jobs, is not made by the employment service. Nearly all of it is offered by private firms, and the official agency is not to be blamed for the general difficulties that Negroes face in getting good jobs. Neither does the Employment Service handle more than a small proportion of all the hirings. Still a good deal could be done by the agency in mitigation, and it is a widespread complaint among Negro veterans that far less than might be expected is done by USES.

Unemployment Pay

Here and there in the state, Negro veterans complain that they are cut off the readjustment allowance ($20 a week for up to 52 weeks) while still actively seeking work at their highest skill, sometimes after only a few weeks, on the excuse that unskilled work is available and they should take it. There is little reason to suppose that Negro veterans have thus far in general been denied their rights under this benefit. Many, including many farmers, have had the advantage also of the compensation for self-employed veterans. Figures are not available by race, but the State was the agent for paying the readjustment allowance in September to thirty-two thousand veterans, and the self-employment allowance was reaching nine thousand. Both figures were lower for September than for August, and the readjustment allowance payments had been declining for several months. The Division of Employment Security, which administers these benefits, has been pressing to reduce the load of qualified claimants. The agency is currently reinterviewing men who have had the readjustment allowance for thirty weeks or more. In a release of September 18, 1946 it was stated that "we have found that it was possible in many instances to change the working classification of claimants to one where a job was available. Others have been referred to a training program that will fit them for other types of work." Of 1881 claimants reinterviewed "only 232 refused a referral to a job on the grounds that the job to which they were referred was not suitable."

Veterans whose entitlement to the unemployment allowance (52 weeks) had expired numbered 625 in September, 1946, and those who had used up the whole of their self-employment allowance (about eleven monthly payments) were 1,019.

The existence of these particular benefits challenges every community's ingenuity in finding promising work at top skills for the men who are drawing the readjustment allowance. Additionally, they add to the urgency of providing job-training, farm training and trade training. At present in Louisiana nearly a fifth of the veterans of World War II are drawing one or the other of the unemployment allowances. Twice as many are getting these as are getting educational benefits of all kinds.

The Educational Benefit

Educational training is the master opportunity of the GI legislation. It not only provides tuition and modest subsistence pay to veterans going to college, but is available for high school work, regular or vocational, for correspondence courses, and (subsistence only) for training in formal apprenticeship and for training on the job or on the farm. Louisiana has hitherto ranked at or about the bottom among the states in percentage of population with five years of schooling or less, though she has lately been thirty-fourth in her educational effort. With this handicap, undoubtedly the great number of the Negro veterans stopped school somewhere between the early grammar grades and the early high school years, and therefore only a small percentage of them can be expected to get into college work.

The college-level men have crowded all available institutions. State-operated colleges alone had enrolled by September 30, 1946 about 4,000 white veterans and some 800 Negro veterans. The many private colleges will carry these figures to a total of 14,000 or more, of whom possibly 1,500 will be Negroes. Nothing is heard in Louisiana of such a plan as North Carolina has

begun, under which high school faculties give the first year or two of college work in afternoon and night classes, in many local communities, under the supervision of established colleges.

Regular high school work is not inviting to any large number of veterans anywhere. In Louisiana only a few hundreds of white veterans and a smaller number of Negro veterans have gone in for it, although school boards have offered flexibility to meet the needs of the veterans. The men who are not going to college, but are willing to take further training, are asking for other full-time vocational or technical instruction or are trying to hook onto apprenticeship or job or farm training.

Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship training is open to only an occasional fortunate Negro veteran. In all but a few instances it is operated in agreement with craft unions. Better than 90 percent of the indentured apprentices in Louisiana are believed now to be veterans. The unions which formerly set their upper-age limit for learners at twenty-five now admit veterans up to twenty-seven. The established low ratios of apprentices to journeymen are being held. The only opportunities for Negro veterans to get into apprenticeship training are in a few cases where formal apprenticeship training is operated by employers in the absence of a craft union, or where a vigorous Negro local, in a craft that has traditionally had Negro journeymen, has had a green light from the other craft locals and has worked out apprenticeship training for a handful of Negro veterans.

The whole state has about 1,770 apprentices, of whom about 600 are in New Orleans. Negro apprentices in New Orleans numbered, in October, twenty-odd brickmasons, 15 plasterers, 60 carpenters, 15 painters; and four barbers. Baton Rouge has 15 Negro brickmason apprentices, and such training is expected to be open soon in connection with Negro locals of plasterers and carpenters. Shreveport is said to have a few Negro apprentices in bricklaying, plastering, and cement finishing. Alexandria has 37 white apprentices and no Negro apprentices. Lake Charles has 64 whites and no Negroes. All told, 175 would be a high estimate for the Negro apprentices in the state, a ratio of less than 1 to 10. It should be said that the proportion is improving a bit as additional Negro locals push apprenticeship through. The State and Federal apprenticeship agencies are aware of the disproportions in the present situation, and the officials appear ready to help Negro trade groups, but they take the position that the conflict has to be settled in the sphere of private employment contracts.

On-the-Job Training

Although Louisiana entered the field early she has been slow to unroll on-the-job training and on-the-farm training. For many months in 1945-46 the power to approve factories or business firms whose trainees might receive the GI pay from the Veterans Administration was held only by the Baton Rouge office of the State Department of Education. That office employed little if any additional personnel for the work. Approvals were slow, inspection was not rigorous, and little was done to spread knowledge of this benefit among employers or veterans. Beginning in March, 1946, the State Department of Education asked parish superintendents of education to accept a duty of examining and recommending business and individual applicants for approval. This decentralization has speeded matters. As of October 1, about 2,250 training establishments had been approved. On-the-job trainees (including apprentices) numbered close to 6,000. By comparison, Alabama had about 20,000, Mississippi over 15,000 and Arkansas 9,113.

It is of course up to the veteran to find an employer who will take him on and offer to give him the training toward a skilled or semi-skilled job under which, if the employer is approved, subsistence pay can be granted. Louisiana Negro veterans have had a hard time getting on-the-

job training. A responsible New Orleans official estimated recently that not over three percent of on-the-job trainees in that city were Negroes and there is no reason to suppose that this percentage is exceeded elsewhere in the State.

This again is a field in which the use of Negro officials would quite probably step up the Negro veteran's chance to get the benefit. The State Department of Education uses no Negro officials in its supervision of job-training, and none of the Parishes which have put on additional personnel for the purpose are known in Baton Rouge to have added Negro staff. The Veterans Administration employs thirty-five training officers, working out of its New Orleans regional office, in follow-up on job training, and none of them is a Negro. The State and Federal governments might well try whether the use of some Negro coordinators and training officers would not turn up directly additional training opportunities in Negro businesses and, through contacts with the general staff of coordinators, in white businesses as well. Alabama uses a dozen or more Negro coordinators for job training and about the same number for on-the-farm training, and white officials in the State Department of Education have been pleased with the results.

Farm Training

On-the-farm training is fairly well developed. Under this program an owner or renter of a full-time farm may enroll with his nearest vocational agriculture teacher to work the farm in accordance with an approved plan and to take a stated amount of classroom and farm instruction. He may then draw for a year or sometimes longer his full G.I. pay ($65 if single, $90 if with dependents, more if disabled) in addition to his farm earnings. About 1,400 veterans are on this plan. Statistics by race are not collected, so there is no knowing exactly how many of these are Negro veterans. The writer's guess would be 350.

The program is available in nearly every parish. Regular State - Federal vocational agricultural teachers may take on up to eight on-the-farm trainees apiece. For larger loads (up to twenty) new teachers are employed with tuition money paid the State by the Veterans Administration. Regular white vocational agricultural teachers in Louisiana number 208; Negroes are 83. Some fifty-five additional white vo-ag teachers and one Negro teacher have been taken on to teach veterans in on-the-farm training. Salaries are low and the State has present vacancies for a few Negro vo-ag men which it has not been able to fill.

The program suffers in Louisiana, as elsewhere, from the competition of the self-employed allowance to farmer-veterans who make less than $100 a month, and from the readjustment allowance as well. Officials expect on-the-farm training to grow considerably when the men have used up these benefits or decided to postpone their use till later.

Technically speaking, on-the-farm training is available to farmer-veterans who are not owners or renters. Such men would work under employer-trainers (established farmers) who would agree to teach the veterans some specialized skill, such as plantation management, dairy-farming, or truck-farming. Provision is made even for instruction in general farming. Officials in Louisiana have been reluctant to approve these arrangements, fearing exploitation of such hired-hands. A few cases have been approved. The effect of this reluctance is to exclude from on-the-farm training men who are croppers or laborers, and in many areas it is difficult to rent and just now prohibitive to buy a place on which to grow the prevailing crops. On-the-farm training in Louisiana is least developed in the rice country, does better in the sugar area, better still in the cotton and small-farm country in the northern part of the State, and is furthest along in the mixed farming and truck farming area east of the Mississippi.

Institutional Trade Training

Where the earn - while - you - learn forms of veterans trade training are difficult to get, an extra pressure arises for full-time trade education. The return of the veterans caught Louisiana ill-equipped with such schooling for Negroes. For white students of about high school level the State has ten conveniently placed area trade schools. About 1,000 white veterans attend them. They offer such courses as radio, electricity, sheet metal work, and automotive repair; in general, a good range of modern trade subjects. In addition, New Orleans has 350 white veterans taking full-time trade courses at Delgado Trade School (city operated), plus 650 apprentices who take their related part-time instruction in night classes. For Negro veterans of below-college level wishing trade teaching, the State offers work for about 200 at Southern University at Scotlandville, and for a smaller number at the Negro Normal and Industrial Institute at Grambling. Both these institutions also teach trades on the college level. Total veteran enrollment at both, including pre-college and college, trades and other courses, is 800. New Orleans has a public high school for Negroes which, while not formally a vocational school, does offer a few trade subjects. Veteran enrollment October 1 was 121 in day courses and 21 in afternoon and evening courses. Three or four other parishes offer some vocational training for Negroes —notably Natchitoches, Caddo, and Webster. Five hundred is probably a high estimate of the below-college Negro veterans able to get full-time trade training in public institutions in the State, as against at least three or four times this number for white veterans. The white veterans have the advantages of schools nearer their homes, a much wider range of skills to be learned, better equipment, and easier access to apprenticeship and job training.

Something is being done privately to meet the demand by Negro veterans for such study. In New Orleans, Xavier University has started a radio course for 25 men (below college level), and a Negro machinist teaches auto mechanics to nearly 50 Negro veterans in his own (State-approved) school. The State Department of Education has given approval for veterans' work to twenty-odd other private Negro training institutions. Most of these are barber and beauty schools, but several are business colleges, one teaches photography, and another battery work.

The State Department of Education offered unsuccessfully a measure in the 1946 Legislature which would have greatly expanded Negro trade school opportunities.

Louisiana is a state into which industry is pushing, and it is also a state whose plantation agriculture is clearly in for a great deal of mechanization. Industrialization will offer its best opportunities to people with a background of trade knowledge. The crisis that many foresee on the land could be softened if the present-day cotton choppers and sugarcane hands, as well as general farmers, knew something about industrial materials, tools, machines, and measurement. The Federal Government, at this particular juncture, stands ready to provide teachers' pay, surplus technical equipment, books and tools, and under some circumstances buildings and housing for institutional education including trade education for veterans, and in addition will pay the veterans for taking the training. The main price of a network of good trade training schools over the state is ingenuity and local civic push.

Self-Organization

One of the problems that Negro veterans have in obtaining benefits possible under the veterans legislation is the weakness of contact between the official agencies and the Negro veterans themselves. Notwithstanding a good deal of effort made in the past year by some white veterans service officers, Negro community leaders, and such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League, it is still perfectly possible to go into many a small Louisiana town and find

that a lot of the Negro veterans have not heard of job training or farm training, do not know where the parish service officer or the nearest Veterans Administration contact officer is to be found, and have not given serious thought to the benefits they might obtain. Newspapers do not bridge this gap. In a great many localities the recognized Negro leaders know amazingly little about veterans' rights and benefits. The Veterans Administration, the State Department of Veterans Affairs and other agencies involved take the position that their services are there for those who come for them, and they have no duty to beat up trade. The situation could be bettered if traveling Negro officials were employed by the appropriate agencies. In the New Orleans area Negro leadership has taken special steps to inform the veterans and press for improvement by organizing a Citizens Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Negro veterans have begun to find their way into the various veterans organizations. This promises them new and informed local leadership, as well as access to influential white veterans' leaders. The Louisiana Department of the American Legion, which refused to accept Negro members for all the years between the wars, altered its rules in its 1946 convention, and offered to charter Negro posts wherever the local white posts would sponsor them. Within a few weeks 13 such posts were chartered and others are said to be starting up. The Negro posts have the same rights to convention delegates as white posts. The Veterans of Foreign Wars in Louisiana have long accepted Negro posts. The Disabled American Veterans in Louisiana admits Negro members, with the requirement that they join a Cincinnati post. AMVETS has 24 local posts in the state, all of them white. The American Veterans Committee has a mixed chapter of sixty-odd, of whom 25 are Negroes, in New Orleans, and one or two other chapters elsewhere in the State. The two strongest Negro veterans organizations — The National Council for Negro Veterans and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America—have only just begun to organize in the State. Additionally, a number of cities and towns have purely local clubs of Negro veterans, usually almost entirely World War II men. While organization has not gone far, it is now established that the old line organizations and some of the new ones are open to Negroes, and membership is growing steadily.

Steps to Take

(1) Negroes have a proper as well as a lawful place in the administration of veterans services. In Louisiana the Federal, State and local agencies systematically exclude them. The Veterans Administration which recruits itself mainly from veterans, and whose Personnel Circular No. 165 says "there will be no discrimination either for or against individuals because of race, creed, color, national origin or other irrelevant factors," has over a thousand employees in the State. Of these the only Negroes who are not janitors or porters are seven or eight clerical and professional persons stationed at the Guidance Centers at Dillard University and Louisiana Southern University.

The most pressing need is in offices used by numbers of Negro veterans. It would be a welcome sign of recognition of the needs of the Negro group if the Veterans Administration would take on Negro contact officers and training officers, if the Employment Service would add Negro staff, and if the state agencies and the local veterans information centers would do likewise.

(2) Job training and farm training should be considerably stepped up. The techniques of sound administration of these benefits have been worked out. Conscious effort should be given to the problem of finding more opportunities in both fields for Negro veterans. The probability is that this will come in rough proportion to the share permitted Negro officials in these programs.

(3) The Federal, State and local officials should provide themselves with statistics about their services to Negro veterans. The Veterans Admin-

istration does not know what proportion of the Louisiana veterans receiving subsistence payments are Negroes, nor what part of those getting different educational benefits are Negroes. Neither does it know the number of business or farm loans guaranteed for Negro veterans. The employment service does not publish figures on placements of veterans by race. The Louisiana Division of Employment Security cannot say how many veterans by race are getting unemployment compensation. The State Department of Education has no accurate figures as to Negro and white firms approved for job training, and does not know by race the number of veterans getting farm training or job training. No one collects figures by race on apprentice training.

At each office the inquirer is met with a statement that "all veterans are treated alike," and it is implied that collection of figures by race would be a backward step. As it is, the agencies are without the means of knowing accurately how far their services have reached into a disadvantaged population group.

(4) One of the things that hold back understanding between the races is the paucity of legitimate opportunities for discussion, planning, and cooperation in the conduct of matters that the two races have in common. One of the few institutions which today bridges that gap is the trade union. Veterans organizations offer another such occasion for working together. While it does not appear probable that the leading organizations will do much in the near future to build acquaintance between the body of their Negro and white memberships, the leadership of both groups already and customarily confer and plan together. The confidence so built can hardly fail in the future in many a local difficulty to act as a stabilizing force. The growth of self-organization among the veterans of both groups might well receive even greater encouragement.

(5) Louisiana has now, because of the Federal assistance to veterans training, an unprecedented opportunity to provide itself with a rounded system of trade education. If job training and trade training were expanded to the fullest, possibly a hundred thousand veterans could acquire the basis for security in skilled or semi-skilled employment.

Published by

The Veterans Services Division

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

RICHMOND CONSULTATION SERVICE

A free vocational guidance agency established in 1939.

RICHMOND CONSULTATION SERVICE

1203 East Broad Street Third Floor
Richmond 19, Virginia
Telephone 2-5359

The Purpose of the Consultation Service

When the State Department of Education in Virginia established the Richmond Consultation Service six years ago, it was the first public agency for vocational guidance in the South. Today it serves as a model and training center for similar services being set up in other areas in the State.

The Richmond Consultation Service offers confidential assistance to anyone interested in having a vocational counselor assist him in deciding what occupation he should enter, what type of work he can do, and how to go about making plans for work or training.

How the Consultation Service Can Help You

1. Discuss with you your previous training and work experience in relation to your interest in employment or additional training.
2. Help you discover your interests, aptitudes and skills and decide in what occupation they will be most useful to you.
3. Formulate with you a satisfactory plan for work or training in conformity with your background, interests, abilities and ambitions; and tell you about opportunities in various fields of work.

The Steps in Counseling

If you wish the Service to assist you with your plans,

1. Come for an introductory talk with a member of the staff.
2. Return for a first full interview with the counselor assigned to advise with you. The counselor will wish to talk with you about your education, work experience and your interests and ambitions in order that he will later be able to advise you in developing practical plans. At this time you will tell him about any special problems you may have.
3. Return for some aptitude tests which will aid you and your counselor to determine occupational fields in which you will be most likely to succeed.
4. Return for one or two additional interviews with your counselor. At this time you and he will be discussing and planning what you are to do.

Some Information to Keep in Mind

The Consultation Service is not an employment agency. It has no connection with employers, schools, or social agencies. It is

a section of the Adult Education Division of the State Department of Education, designed to advise with individuals regarding employment and training problems.

No charge is made to anyone coming to the Consultation Service for assistance with his vocational or educational problems.

Counselors conduct interviews by appointment. Appointments may be made in person, by letter, or by telephoning 2-5359.

The Consultation Service does not offer psychiatric diagnosis. Persons in need of this type of service should consult individual members of the medical profession or one of the various clinics.

Counselors will be glad to answer specfic question regarding occupations or training facilities. The Consultation Service maintains a vocational library of information for this purpose.

Consultation Service office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. until 12:00 noon on Saturday.

2-2-45—4M

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 19_____ - 19_____. RACE_____

COUNTY_____

SCHOOL_____

POST OFFICE_____

This is a request for your annual report. This report should be made out in full by the principal, superintendent, or official head of the school, promptly at the end of the spring session. This form of report is used for all types of secondary schools: Rural High Schools, City and Town High Schools, Private High Schools, and Preparatory Departments in Colleges. It can be used by Junior or Senior High Schools or the combination Junior-Senior High School. This report will be used as the basis for the rating of Junior and Senior High Schools. The principal should file two copies with the Superintendent, one to be approved and forwarded to J. Henry Highsmith, Director Division of Instructional Service, Raleigh, N. C., and one copy should be kept on file in the principal's office as a part of the permanent records.

Principal (or other official head)..... Hrs. teaching daily..... Certificate.....

Date school opened..... Date school closed.....

I. TERM, TEACHERS

Length of term.....Weeks.....Days.....

Number years of High School work given.....

Number of High School teachers*: Men.....Women.....Total.....

II. NUMBER GRADUATES

Number graduates: Boys.....Girls.....Total.....

III. SUBJECT LOAD—H. S. PUPILS

Number pupils taking five subjects.....

Number pupils taking over five subjects.....

IV. NO. ENROLLED BY GRADE, ATTENDANCE, FOR YEAR

CAUTION: Do not give seventh and eighth grade figures except for organized junior high schools.

GRADE	Number Enrolled (Code a+c+d+e)			Average Attendance (Use nearest whole No.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Seventh Grade (See Caution)						
Eighth Grade (See Caution)						
1st Year High School						
2nd Year High School						
3rd Year High School						
4th Year High School						
Post Graduates						
Totals						

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

Is building separate from elementary?.....Number classrooms.....

Number used for High School.....Is there an auditorium?.....

Principal's office?.....First aid room.....

Do you have mid-year promotions?.....Mid-year graduation?.....

VI. LIBRARY—File Annual School Library Report separately

VII. PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH, and SANITATION

Physical Education: Number hours per week offered.....

Health Instruction: Number hours per week offered.....

Check grades in which required of all pupils: 7-8-9-10-11-12; grades in which elective: 7-8-9-10-11-12.

Do you have a gymnasium?.....Size.....

Number showers: Boys.....Girls.....

Do students dress for classes? Boys.....Girls.....

Do they take showers after classes? Boys.....Girls.....

Are baskets or lockers provided for all students?.....

Physical examinations this session by.....

Grade	9	10	11	12	Total
Boys					
Girls					

Sanitation: Is sanitation approved by the State Board of Health or County Health Dept?.....

Date last inspection.....By whom?.....

VIII. HOME ECONOMICS and LUNCH ROOM

(Data furnished by Home Economics teacher)

Does the school have a Home Economics department?.....

What years of Home Economics are given? 1.....2.....3.....4.....

Number boys taking Home Economics: 1.....2.....3.....4.....

Number of lessons exchanged with other teachers.....

With what departments?.....

Number of girls who did home practice.....

Number of homes visited at least once by teacher.....

Were adult classes offered?.....Total adults taught.....

LUNCH ROOM:

Does school have a lunch room?.....Is lunch room space used for any other purpose?.....

If so, what?.....

Does the Home Economics teacher direct or supervise the lunch room?.....No. periods a day.....

What is her responsibility?.....

Food prepared by: hired person.....; teacher and pupils.....

Dishes washed by: hired person.....; teacher and pupils.....

Average cost of lunch $.....Average number served daily.....

Is all profit used to improve lunch room?.....If not, for what purposes is money spent.....

Is lunchroom used as an educational project?.....

*Count as teachers those teaching three or more periods. When part-time teachers are used (those teaching less than three periods a day) give equivalent in full-time teachers, counting five periods per day as equivalent to one teacher.

For the convenience of those who use a typewriter, this report consists of four sheets, seven pages; be sure to file complete report.

IX. SCIENCE LABORATORIES

For requirements see Handbook for Elementary and Secondary Schools, pp. 37-51.

Is there a separate room for laboratory?..... Size.....

If no separate laboratory, is science room equipped with tables?.....

Do you have up-to-date inventory of apparatus?.....

Money budgeted for science this year $..... Amount from fees $.....

Answer the four questions below by checking or writing in the proper space. The columns are numbered to correspond with the questions.

1. What sciences were given this year_ (Check in column 1)
2. Does apparatus on hand closely approximate required lists in Handbook, pp. 37-51? (Yes or No—Column 2)
3. Money spent this year for apparatus and supplies. (Column 3)
4. Definite program of experiments with student participation. (Check in column 4)

	1	2	3	4
General Science	.....	.....	$.....	.....
Biology	.....	.....	$.....	.....
Chemistry	.....	.....	$.....	.....
Physics	.....	.....	$.....	.....
Other Science	.....	.....	$.....	.....

X. GUIDANCE

Check the services included in guidance program:

Individual cumulative record folders: State form..... ; other form.....

Standard tests at regular intervals: Intelligence..... ; achievement.....

File of occupational information.....

File on further training opportunities (college catalogs and other agencies).....

Regular course in occupations: Separate cs..... ; unit in other cs.....

Individual counseling about educational and vocational plans (% pupils reached) .....

Assistance in placing all pupils in next steps.....

Follow-up of all graduates and drop-outs.....

Name of person in charge of guidance program.....

Name of person(s) doing individual counseling. Give for each number hours per week scheduled for counseling.....

XI. AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT

Motion picture machine?..... Lantern?..... Opaque projector?.....

Film Strip Machine?..... Micro-projector?..... School owned radio?.....

Sound System?..... Regularly scheduled classroom films?.....

XII. PUPIL ACTIVITIES

Regular activity period?..... Length in minutes?.....

Pupil participation in government?..... Home Room Organization?.....

Does school publish newspaper?..... Magazine?.....

XIII. MAPS

For high school requirements see Handbook, p. 34 and IS487.
Give number of each type and check publisher.

	No.	Approved Publishers				
		Cram	Denoyer	Nystrom	Rand	Weber
World History						
American History						

If union school, are required maps supplied for elementary?.....
(Elementary requirements, Handbook, p. 18)
If separate high school, is set of political-physical maps supplied?.....

If requirements not met, explain.....

XIV. GRADUATES (Senior High School only)

Give names of graduates, arranged alphabetically. Not necessary to give address. Use separate sheet if necessary.

Boys	Girls

XV. WORK REPORT (Teachers supply data on form in back of High School Register)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY, TEXTBOOK AND PUBLISHER Where no text is given or State adopted book is not used, write name of text in this column. Blank lines are for additional courses or subjects.	Year in Which Subject Comes	No. Weeks in Course	No. Recitations Per Week	No. Students in Class	Membership Last Mo.	Number Passed	Per Cent Passing	Units Credit
English—								
English—Applying Good English (Macmillan)—Good Companions (Rand)								
English—English in Action, Course Two, Revised (Heath)—Interesting Friends (Rand)								
English—English in Action, Course Three, Revised (Heath)—Voices of America (Rand)								
English—English in Action, Course Four, Revised (Heath)—English Heritage (Rand)								
Dramatics—The Stage and the School (Harpers)								
Speech—Speech (Lippincott)								
Journalism—Elements of Journalism (Harpers)								
Spelling—								
Mathematics—								
General Mathematics I—Mathematics Through Experience (Silver)								
General Mathematics I—General Mathematics, Third Course (Allyn)								
Algebra I—Modern Algebra, First Course (World)								
Algebra II—Bobbs-Merrill Algebra, Book II (Bobbs)								
Plane Geometry (Row)								
Social Studies—								
Citizenship—Cooperative Citizenship (Row)								
World History—Man's Advancing Civilization (Rand)								
American History—History of the U. S., Revised (Macmillan)								
Economics—Everyday Economics (Silver)								
Sociology—Civic Sociology (World)								
Problems—Everyday Problems of American Democracy (Houghton)								
Geography—The Nations at Work (Macmillan)								
Geography—High School Geography, Revised (Macmillan)								
Geography—Economic Geography for Secondary Schools (Ginn)								
Ancient History—Man's Achievement, Vol. I (Ginn)								
Modern History—Modern History (Silver)								
N. C. History—								
Science—								
General Science—General Science for Today (Macmillan)								
Biology—Dynamic Biology, State Edition (Rand)								
Chemistry—High School Chemistry (World)								
Physics—Modern Physics (Holt)								
Health—								
Physical Education—								
Art—								
Music—								

WORK REPORT (Continued)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY, TEXTBOOK AND PUBLISHER Where no text is given or State adopted book is not used, write name of text in this column. Blank lines are for additional courses or subjects.	Year in Which Subject Comes	No. Weeks in Course	No. Recitations Per Week	No. Students in Class	Membership Last Mo.	Number Passed	Per Cent Passing	Units Credit
Agriculture I—								
Agriculture II—								
Agriculture III & IV—								
Home Economics I—								
Home Economics II—								
Home Economics III & IV—								
Industrial Arts—								
Vocational Shop—								
Diversified Occupations—								
Distributive Education—								
Business Education—								
General Business—General Business, Complete Course (Southwestern)								
Typewriting I—Stuart Typing (Heath)								
Typewriting II—Stuart Typing (Heath)								
Business Arithmetic—Social Business Arithmetic (Mentzer)								
Elem. Bookkeeping—20th Cent. Bookkeeping & Accounting (Southwestern)								
Adv. Bookkeeping—20th Cent. Bookkeeping & Accounting, Advanced Course								
Shorthand I—Gregg Shorthand, Functional Method								
Shorthand II—Gregg Speed Building and Applied Secretarial Practice (Gregg)								
Bus. Correspondence—Effective Business Correspondence (Southwestern)								
Salesmanship—Fundamentals of Selling (Southwestern)								
Bus. Law—Essentials of Commercial Law (Gregg)								
Foreign Language—								
French I—Language, Literature & Life, French Book One (Scott)								
French II—Language, Literature & Life, French Book Two (Scott)								
Latin I—New Elementary Latin (Macmillan)								
Latin II—New Second Latin Book (Macmillan)								
Spanish I—Language, Literature & Life, Spanish Book One (Scott)								
Spanish II—Language, Literature & Life, Spanish Book Two (Scott)								
Other Subjects:								

XVI. HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS (Data from teacher's report in back of High School Register)

NAMES	Training College or University		No. Years as Teacher, Including This Year				No. Daily Recitations	Subjects named on Certificate, see Code.	Subjects Taught This Year (Abbreviate)
	No. Years	College Graduate	Total	In Secondary Schools	In This School	Teaching This Subject or Subjects			

XVII. DAILY SCHEDULE

(Include all duties of each teacher, such as library and study hall, etc. Use additional sheets if necessary)
(Data from teacher's report in back of High School Register)

Net length of minutes of class periods.....of laboratory periods.....Total number of minutes devoted weekly to each Science.....

Teacher's Name ☞												
Time Period Begins	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section

Teacher's Name ☞												
Time Period Begins	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section	Subjects and Duties of This Teacher	No. in Section

Use additional sheets for schools with more than twelve teachers or enclose copy of daily schedule.

I hereby certify the foregoing report is correct to the best of knowledge and belief.

Date..... **(Signed)** .....
Principal

(Approved) .....
Superintendent

SRC - Violence Study

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Albert A. Carmichael
Attorney General
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Mr. Carmichael:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Ike Murry
Attorney General
State of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

My dear Mr. Murry:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Richard W. Ervin
Attorney General
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

My dear Mr. Ervin:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Eugene Cook
Attorney General
State of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Cook:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable A. E. Funk
Attorney General
State of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Funk:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Bolivar E. Kemp
Attorney General
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Kemp:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Greek L. Rice
Attorney General
State of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

My dear Mr. Rice:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Harry McMullan
Attorney General
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. McMullan:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable John M. Daniel
Attorney General
State of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Daniel:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Roy H. Beeler
Attorney General
State of Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Beeler:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable J. L. Almond, Jr.
Attorney General
State of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Mr. Almond:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Mac Q. Williamson
Attorney General
State of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

My dear Mr. Williamson:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Price Daniel
Attorney General
State of Texas
Houston, Texas

My dear Mr. Daniel:

We are sure that you will be interested in the problem of violence described in the attached latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

April 15, 1949

The Honorable Sidney S. McMath
Governor of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

My dear Governor McMath:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable J. Strom Thurmond
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

My dear Governor Thurmond:

The whole South has a task of bettering the record for civic peace, revealed in the middle pages of this latest issue of New South.

We know that your own energies are freely given on behalf of orderly processes.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Fuller Warren
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

My dear Governor Warren:

You have stood for the right on the matter of violence, which is the subject of this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

All who care for the South's future are grateful for your stand.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable James E. Folsom
Governor of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Governor Folsom:

Some of the violence listed in the middle pages of this latest issue of the Council's magazine, New South, occurred in Alabama. We know that your energy goes vigorously into keeping civil peace.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC-Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Herman Talmadge
Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Governor Talmadge:

The pattern of violence revealed in the middle pages of this latest issue of New South will have your earnest concern, I am sure.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Brooks Hays
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

Here are five copies of the latest issue of New South. Observe "Pattern of Violence" inside it.

Also, our latest folder telling about the Council.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Frank Graham
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

We all rejoice in your honor and your opportunities.

Here is the latest issue of our Council's small magazine, with good material on the spreading "Pattern of Violence" in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

S.R.C. Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Lister Hill
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hill:

You will be interested in this latest issue of New South, with its treatment of the "Pattern of Violence" in some, at least, of the southern states.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable John Sparkman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Try to find time to look in the middle pages, at least, of this issue of New South.

We need stouter action to protect civic peace.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

April 18, 1949

The Honorable Claude Pepper
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pepper:

You will be interested in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

We all know that you can be counted on to help protect civic peace in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC Violence Study

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Beauford H. Jester
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

My dear Governor Jester:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Gordon Browning
Governor of Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Governor Browning:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Roy J. Turner
Governor of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

My dear Governor Turner:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable W. Kerr Scott
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Governor Scott:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Fielding L. Wright
Governor of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

My dear Governor Wright:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMPt

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Earl K. Long
Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My dear Governor Long:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable Earle C. Clements
Governor of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Governor Clements:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 19, 1949

The Honorable William Mumford Tuck
Governor of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Governor Tuck:

We are hopeful that you can find time to give attention to the problem of violence, as revealed in this latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Violence Study

DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX., CHAIRMAN
SHERIDAN DOWNEY, CALIF.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
VIRGIL CHAPMAN, KY.
ROBERT S. KERR, OKLA.
HARRY P. CAIN, WASH.
EDWARD MARTIN, PA.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.
JAMES P. KEM, MO.

FRANK BURNETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

April 20, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of April 18, with which you enclosed a copy of the March issue of New South, and in which you call my particular attention to the middle pages of this issue. Please be assured that I shall read this carefully at the first opportunity.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

John

John Sparkman

3

RECEIVED
APR 22 1949
Southern Regional Council

Personal

SRC - Violence Study

EUGENE COOK
ATTORNEY GENERAL
State Capitol
ATLANTA, GA.

April 20, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I certainly did find your magazine issue on violence significant and challenging. You were very kind to send it to me.

Please let me know when I can be of some assistance to you in your work.

Sincerely,

Gene

EC/rm

RECEIVED
APR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Violence Study

STATE OF ALABAMA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

MONTGOMERY

JAMES E. FOLSOM
GOVERNOR

O. H. FINNEY, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
IRA B. THOMPSON
LEGAL ADVISER
MRS. MABEL AMOS
RECORDING SECRETARY

April 20, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Governor is in receipt of your letter of April 18th, enclosing a copy of your magazine, New South. He is deeply interested in keeping civil peace.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

O H Finney Jr.

O. H. FINNEY, JR.,
Executive Secretary

OHF:A

RECEIVED
APR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Violence Study

State of South Carolina

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Columbia

J. STROM THURMOND
GOVERNOR

J. ERNEST CRAIG
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 20, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 18, with attached reprints from the March issue of the New South.

Your sending this material to me is appreciated and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Very truly,

J. Strom Thurmond

J. Strom Thurmond
Governor

JST:ckg

RECEIVED
APR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Violence Study

Executive Department
Atlanta

HERMAN E. TALMADGE
GOVERNOR

BENTON ODOM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 22, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the booklet "New South" which I will take home to read.

It was thoughtful of you to send this along to me and if you will put me on your mailing list to receive other publications of interest from time to time I will appreciate it.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Herman E. Talmadge

HET:fhk

RECEIVED
APR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

(See KKK file)

PATTERN OF VIOLENCE

(From April 1, 1949 - July 24, 1949)

(Items from white press. Alabama not included)

HOOKER, Ga., April 2 — Seven Negroes, while in custody of the sheriff, were seized and flogged by a mob in Ku Klux Klan regalia. Ther sheriff, 3 deputies, and a private citizen were indicted by a grand jury on May 11 for "assault and battery" on the Negroes and for failing to suppress mob violence.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3 -- A white fireman, abducted by four masked men, was beaten after a gunny sack had been placed over his head. Taken into the woods, he was stripped of all his clothing, tied to a tree, and given 25 lashes. His abductors told him he had not been "treating his family with respect."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 5 -- Five unmasked white men entered the home of a white railway worker and beat him severely with a pistol. The victim said that his attackers gave no reason for the beating, which was the 16th in a series of beatings in the Chattanooga area. 8 white men and 8 Negroes have been beaten and terrorized.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6 — 15-foot cross burned near the site of a proposed Negro housing unit.

GASTONIA, North Carolina, April 26 -- Dormant in this locality for two decades, Klan burned cross on lawn of anti-Klan newspaper editor who had exposed and condemned resurgence of Klan activities.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1 -- An anonymous telephone warning and a burning cross marked "KKK" at his front door, threatened a City Councilman the night before he introduced an anti-mask ordinance in Atlanta City Council.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, May 5 -- A Baptist minister, who had openly admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan, was re-elected pastor of his church, despite protests from some of his congregation. In a prepared statement for the press, the minister said; "I wish to state publicly that I am a member of the Klan. I believe in the principles of the organization. The Klan is for God and country, and as a minister of the Gospel I find nothing inconsistent with my membership therein and my work in the vineyard of the Lord."

ORANGEBURG, S.C., May 5 -- Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon of the Klan, addressed approximately 900 hooded Klansmen following a cross-burning outside city limits. Later, a 148-car motorcade sped through town ignoring traffic signals.

DOLLY POND, Tenn., May 7 — Fifteen or twenty armed and masked men, believed to be Klansmen, terrorized the community for an hour or more. Six white persons, two of them minors, were beaten with blackjacks, and a local resident was threatened in his home. The hooded mob also staged a parade around the Dolly Pond church, firing their pistols into the air. Two men, accused of taking part in the terrorism, were indicted by a grand jury on June 29.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 7 — A group of unmasked men threatened a white mechanic in his home after accusing him of "drinking". Although ill, the mechanic was armed with a pistol, and the men did not molest him.

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 8 -- 76-year-old Negro farmer seized by 15 white men, stripped and beaten. One of the unmasked attackers was reported to have said: "We white folks are going to run this state."

CLINTON, Tenn., May 12 -- Grosses burned before homes of 2 white lawyers. Note found by one cross warned "You had better get out of town", and was signed "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan".

WARNER ROBINS, Ga., May 12 -- Ku Klux Klan mile-long parade passed through; among the 50-odd cars and 400 reported participants were three floats and two school buses.

JUPITER, Fla., May 14 -- Second cross within a week burned near newly dedicated Negro beach.

LAFAYETTE, Ga., May 16 -- Some 20 men in KKK costume held a noose around the neck of a white war veteran and horsewhipped him. Taken from his home and family at night, victim says he was accused by nightriders of drunkenness and failure to support his family. He reported a similar assault on a friend in a neighboring community.

MACON, Ga., May 17 -- White man sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with slaying of two Negroes last Marcy.

SOPERTON, Ga., May 21 -- The Mayor of Soperton ripped the maske off three men who had frightened several women by wandering around the streets in Klan regalia. The men were arrested, but charges of disorderly conduct against them were dismissed in Recorder's Court for lack of evidence. Grand Dragon Green accused the Mayor of violating the "Civil Rights" of the three men by unmasking them.

CLARKSVILLE, Va., May 24 -- Revival of Klan "gangsterism" reported with unsolved beating of young Negro.

IRWINTON, Ga., May 30 -- The first lynching of 1949 took place when Caleb Hill, 28-year-old Negro, was taken from the jail by two or more white men and shot to death. Hill had been arrested after a fight in a Negro cafe and allegedly had fired at the sheriff. The sheriff was absent from the jail when Hill was abducted and had left the keys to the jail on a table in a downstairs room. Two white men, suspected of the lynching, were freed by the grand jury on grounds of "insufficient evidence." This marked the 26th unsolved lynching of Negroes in Georgia since 1930.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30 -- An estimated 50 - 100 white persons gathered in from of Negro homes in a "white" area and ordered them to "get out." There were reports of threatened violence.

MACON, Ga., June 3 -- Federal grand jury indicted a deputy sheriff and 7 other residents of Harris County in connection with the year-old beating of a Negro. According to the indictment, the Negro was arrested by the sheriff, and then turned over to the others, who beat him with an axe handle to repay a grudge.

GASTONIS, N.C., June 5 -- Newly organized Klan chapter interrupted services in two churches, as robed members marked resurgence of movement in N.C.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 6 -- Police reported the kidnapping and beating of an unidentified Negro boy by five white youths. Bystanders were quoted as saying that the Negro was beaten and then forced into a car bearing Georgia license plates.

MARION, N.C., June 10 and June 17 -- The Governor was asked to investigate beatings of two union organizers. Police allegedly witnessed one of the beatings and were accused of "cynical complicity" in a "reign of terror" against union activity.

HOUSTON, Miss., June 12 -- A deputy sheriff reported that he had outwitted a mob of armed men who gathered at the jail to seize a Negro rape suspect. The deputy told the mob that he had a number of suspects but "did not have the guilty one". Later the prisoner was secretly moved to a safer jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13 -- Six law officers went on trial for the beating of a Negro prisoner.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., June 14 -- The Ku Klux Klan staged a ceremony at which more than 100 new members were initiated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 17 -- It was reported that the Hamilton County Grand Jury was investigating the police department and the attorney general's office for suspected Ku Klux Klan activity by policemen.

CHESNEE, S.C., June 26 -- A six-foot cross was burned in a white neighborhood on the outskirts of Chesnee. A crudely printed sign, found nearby, stated: "The KKK came today. And we are here to stay." A witness was reported to have seen three men plant the burning cross.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., July 2 -- White man, accused of shooting a Negro women, was saved by police from an angry Negro mob.

HOUSTON, Miss., July 9 -- Two white men were jailed for the fatal beating of a Negro. The Negro was killed with an auto jack because he was "hogging the road" with his wagon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 12 -- A Milledgeville grocer and the Baldwin County Coroner were indicted for the shootings of two Negro women, allegedly in an argument over a debt collection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 12 -- A white man was held in the severe beating and subsequent death of a 65-year-old Negro man.

DUBLIN, Ga., July 13 -- Motorcade of hooded Klansmen.

ORANGEBURG, S.C., July 16 -- Crosses burned in front of a private residence and a dance hall; nobody reported seeing the cross-burners. One victim applied for a gun permit.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., July 16 -- Beating reported of a man and woman by a "hooded group" in the Pulaski Pike section 5 miles from Columbia.

GROVELAND, Fla., July 16 -- Four Negroes were accused of beating a white man and kidnapping and assaulting his wife. After three of the Negroes had been apprehanded and placed in an undisclosed jail, a mob of 100 armed white men approached the jail and demanded the prisoners. The sheriff told them that the prisoners had been moved and, after an hour of talking, convinced the mob that it should leave. The following evening the mob returned and fired several shots into the Negro section. There were no casualties, since almost all of Grove-

land's 400 Negroes had been moved out of town for safekeeping. The National Guard was called out to maintain order in the town.

SOPERTON, Ga., July 17 -- About 150 robed and hooded Klansmen paraded through town in a 40-car caravan, burning a cross in the middle of town. Several of the cars had their license plates either removed or covered.

GROVELAND, Fla., July 17 -- A group of 20 cars passed through town, tossing into the streets pamphlets entitled "Ideals of the Ku Klux Klan".

GROVELAND, Fla., July 18 -- A mob of armed white men burned down three Negro homes, whose occupants had fled town earlier. The same evening, the sheriff dispersed with tear gas bombs a mob of about 50 men riding through Stuckey's Still, a Negro community near Groveland. National Guardsmen were called out for the second night in a row to protect the Negro section of Groveland.

GROVELAND, Fla., July 21 -- National Guardsmen seized a man and confiscated his pistol after he had been observed cruising near a Negro settlement at nearby Clermont. He was later released. Guards were still posted around the Negro sections of Groveland.

GROVELAND, Fla., July 21 -- A special grand jury indicted three Negroes for rape. The indictment made no mention of a fourth Negro who allegedly participated in the crime.

POLK CITY, Fla., July 21 -- A cross was burned by a group of unidentified men in the yard of a Negro elementary school in Polk City, where the fourth Negro suspect in the Groveland case was thought to be hiding out.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22 -- Grand Dragon Green denied allegations of two attorneys that they had been threatened by the Klan and that one had been shot at and had a cross burned on his lawn on July 14. The attorneys had previously asked the courts to enjoin "Dr. Samuel Green, doing business as the Ku Klux Klan", from threatening a client.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 22 -- Dynamite damaged the porch of a Negro home recently purchased from a white family.

7 April 1950

PATTERN OF VIOLENCE, JULY 24, 1949-MARCH 15, 1950

(Based on clippings from white press — admittedly incomplete)

Alabama	30
Arkansas	1
Florida	11
Georgia	62
Kentucky	—
Louisiana	2
Mississippi	4
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	—
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Texas	—
Virginia	2

JPS

Instances in which private citizens or public officials use either actual violence or methods of intimidation to influence the conduct of others in a direction not prescribed by law. From this are excluded crimes committed mainly from ordinary motives such as theft, greed, revenge, or jealousy. ~~crime enters in only when committed in as a part of a~~ ~~act of discrimination discrimination. in furtherance of a pattern of discrimination.~~

or to punish in an extra legal manner for supposed offenses against law or local custom.

1948

Insert Ga. Legislature

Milledgeville	1/6/48/ 6	Two Klan motorcades for the purpose of "throwing a scare into the niggers so they will be afraid to go to the polls in the gubernatorial election"...also..."put an organized check on the Jews, who are getting control of the mercantile stores of Milledgeville."	Letters to Ed. At journ 1/6/48
Schley County	1/26/48	Ingram lynching. Negro woman slays white farmer with a blow on the head. Farmer had a gun. She and her 2 sons were convicted.	At. Journ 4/13/48
Swainsboro, Ga.	2/ approx 4/48	Fiery Cross on Courthouse lawn. (Clipping (in March) does not give exact date)	Bristol Va. Herald Courier. 3/5/48
Swainsboro, Ga. (may be duplicate of above)	2/6/48	Klan parade. 200 Klansmen. Green present. (Clipping filed in March)	Const. (Alex)
Jackson, Miss	2/11/48	New York Times correspondent, Jno. Popham apprehended and questioned following his attendence at an all Negro meeting on Civil Rights.	St. Petersbgh. 2/13/48
Hertford, NC	2/14/48	Officer of law "roughed up" Negro motorist. Patrolman asked to resign.	Ashville Citz. 2/14/48
Anniston, Ala.	2/19/48	Crossburning opposite the home of the mayor, E.D. Banks, following heated meeting in which city employees asked wage increases.	
Gadsden, Ala.	2/19/48	crossburnings in Negro section.	
Anderson, SC	2/19/48	Reported threat on the life of Mayor Sherrard.	
Wrightsville, Ga.	3/1/48 ~~3/4/48~~	Klan demonstration and parade, crossburning on the eve of the Democratic primary. Next day no Negro voted.	At. Jour & Bristol Va. Herald Courier 3/5/48
Gordon Ga.	3/1/48 ~~3/4/48~~	Fiery cross on Courthouse lawn, Election eve.	Bristol " 3/5/48
Shiloh, Ga.	3/14/48 ~~3/14/48~~	Three newspaper men (W) attacked while covering a Klan meeting. Were "roughed up" and drugged. Green, at meeting, claimed therewas no disturbance.	St. Petersbg. 3/14/48
Jeffersonville Ga.	3/20/48	An eight foot fiery cross in the Twiggs County Courthouse square.	
"	3/23/48	Several crossburnings in the Negro section over the weekend "to keep the Negroes from voting.	
Columbus Ga.	3/27/48	10,000 leaflets urging America to wake up to the threats of Communism...distrib. by Klan.	
Birmingham	3/27/48	Negro killed in police car. Officers say that he started to fight and that they killed him in self defense.	Bham News 4/29/48
Birmingham	3/29/48	Negro killed by policeman. Allegedly N. drew a fountain pen type gun. Policeman said slf defense.	Bham News 4/29/48

X	Augusta	3....	Deputy hit convict with metal knucks ← no specific date given.	Const 12/16/48

1948

✓	Columbus Ga.	~~3/31/48~~ 3/27/48	Two arrested for ~~Three~~ white men attacking and beating a Negro boy	Columbus Ledger 3/31/48
✓ EP	Atlanta	3/31/48	Roy Gravitt, ~~Negro,~~ veteran beaten severely by the Black Raiders, some members of which are identified as Klan members, though the KKK does not claim them. W. men posed as detectives to gain entrance to Gravitt's house. He did not report the beating, was scared.	Const. 4/21/48 (clipping filed in March
X	Chatham, Va.	3/8/48	Sheriff shot Negro youth who (allegedly was fleeing Law officers. Sheriff charged with malicious wounding.	Danville Va Register 6/13/48
X ?	West Palm Beach	3/13/48	Five policemen arrested Negro youth on suspicion of stealing cigarettes. Beat him to make him confess. On 1/14/49 the five officers were acquitted (in 5 mins) of beating the Negro man.	Tampa Times 10/22/48 10/16/48 Miami Herald 1/14/49
✓ EP See jurnal	LaGrange Ga.	approx. 4/1/48	Brutal beating of two Negroes, 1 a woman, who said they accused her of cursing a white woman/ Gang definitely the Black Raiders.	Const 4/20/48 (date of incident given as "several weeks ago")
✓	Columbus Ga	3 4/~~14~~/48	Two crossburnings in front of Negro homes.	
✓	Augusta Ga	4/14/48	Initiatio n of 125 new members at Julian Smith Casino the City park.	Const Augusta Herald trib
X	Fayetteville	4/~~3~~/48	Negro man, musician, dead in jail. Police said they arrested him because they found him "wandering and acting queer". He had a three inch long gash in his head. There was no blood in the cell.	4/14/48 Ashville Times
X	Griffin Ga.	4/11/48	State Trooper shot and killed a Negro man Sun night after Negro had allegedly attacked the Trooper.	Griffin News 4/12/48
✓ EP	Dekalb Co., Ga	4/15/48	Black Raider flogging of war Vet. Joe Berry, steel worker. Group of 7 men. Green says Klan has no connec. (Clipping filed in March)	Const 4/20/48 6/3/48
X	Atlanta	4/20/48	Negro striker shot into an occupied dwelling.	Const 4/20/48
✓	Springfield, Miss	4/25/48	Crodsburning/	
X	Birmingham (clipping filed in March)	4/27/48	Nineteen yr. old Negro shot, already under arrest for drunk and disorderly conduct. Drew a knife on officers.	Bham News 4/29/49
X	Warrenton Ga	5/~~3~~/48	Prominent W man shot by Negro, not killed. No reason except that there had been "disagreement between the Negro and the white man's sons.	Warrenton Clipper 5/14/48
?	Memphis	5/16/48	Negro beatem, lost an eye, at police station when he went there to report the loss of $10 during a Police investigation.	Thomasville Times 5/19/48
✓ PI	Miami Fla	5/22/48	Klan burned 5 crosses near Dade county Negro districts.	Miami Herald

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PI ✓	Ocheechokee, Fla.	6/2/48	Election night attack by white men on 68 Negro canning plant workers.	
X	Atlanta	5/28/48	N. man who had been feuding with Negro boys throwing rocks etc., fired a single shot in their direction, only to "scare them"...it killed both boys.	Const 6/2/48
✓	Knoxville Tenn	6/2/48	Fifteen foot cross burned.	
PB ✓	Augusta, Ga.	5/23/48	Wh. guard allegedly ordered Negro prisoner to get into a ditch where there was a live rattlesnake. Prisoner refused and a brutal beating, fatal for the Negro resulted.	Augusta Herald 6/12/48
✓	Bessemer Ala	6/10/ 48	Negro Girl Scout Camp invaded by 100 Klan mmbers in robe. They entered the sleeping quarters of 2 white women counsellors and ordered them to leave The case was not solved by Sept. 9, 48	Bham Post Sept 9/48
✓	Brunswick, Ga.	6/19/48	New Klaverm set up.	
✓	Cusseta, Ga.	6/29/48	Fifty white robed Klansmen paraded in three Negro sections.	
PI ✓	Macon ga	7/1/48	Crossburning at the home of Ga's Negro Candidate for US Senate	
X	Norfolk, Va.	7/6/48	Two Policemen struggled with and shot a Negro man in the bus station,	News and Ob. 7/6/48
X	Louisiana Plantation	7/6/48 ← date reported	Branded Negro boy claims that he was held in slavery by a La. Parish Official.	Tampa Times 7/6/48
✓	Sardis Ga.	7/7/48	Grand Drag. Green addresses 250 Klansmen, 1500 General public	
?	Carthage Miss	7/14/ 48	Two Negroes fired on a group of white men after they had "called on " one of the Negroes to tell him to move out of town because "he had run around with a white woman."	Tampa Times 7/16/48 Columbus
✓	Macon Ga.	7/20/48	White business man and his wife received a threatening letter signed KKK.	
✓	Stone Mt. Ga.	7/23/48	Initiation ceremony. 5000 Klansmen, 5000 spectators.	Const June2/48
EP ✓	Ocilla Ga.	7/24/48	Mob of 200 whites men swarm jail demanding the custody of a Negro man who had "molested a white woman."	Columbus 7/25/48
✓	Dentville ~~Hazelhurst~~ Miss	7/24/48	Threat of an All night shooting battle between 200 whites and 234 Negroes. White posse had gathered to "get" 50-75) two Negroes who had been involved in the shooting of the Sheriff, He was trying to arrest the Negroes because they had allegedly slapped a white woman. (on 7/19/48)	Valdosta Times 7/24/48
✓	Columbia, SC	7/30/48	Crossburning.	
X	Atlanta	8/8/48	Two white men brought on a near riot when they held an alleged Negro molestor at gun's point	Const. 8/9/48

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Columbia SC	8/9/48	Crossburning near a Negro m eting held for the purpose of discussing voting in the Democratic Primary.	
Riviera Beach Fla.	8/9/48	Two, seven-foot Crosses burned near Negro settlement following a proposal to the town council to build another Negro Housing development. Opposition contended that there was already plenty of poom in the present Negro section. One cross burned at midday, the other at night.	
West Point Ga.	8/5/48	Policeman shot down an alleged Peeping Tom (Negro) as he ran away.	West Point News 8/12/48
Milledgeville	8/12/48	Klan meeting.(500 white-robed men.) in front of Courthouse.	Const 8/13/48
Ormond Beach Fla.	8/14/48	Man and woman slain on the Beach. Slayer unknown.	At Jour 8/20/48
Sylacauga,Ala	8/14/48	Negro cab driver shot another Neg o cab driver. Crowd of Negroes gathered at the Talladega jail and asked that the driver be turned over to them for punishment.	Const. 8/17/48
Ft. Oglethorpe,Ga.	8/21/48	Initiation ceremony held in pasture . 92 members initiated. Men and women were robed. Approx 3,500 spectators. Meeting held to prepare for the Primary.	Chat Times 8/18/48
Anderson, SC	8/24/48	Crossburning in a Negro section...claimed prank.	
Stone Mt. Ga	8/26/48	Approx. 125 members attended a meeting in Stone Mt.	
Hayneville	8/15/48	Speculation story on the cause of the death of a Negro man whose badly beaten body was found on the roadside.	Montgom Examiner 8/26/48
Sandersville Ga.	8/28/48	Klan meeting and Parade in "uniform."	Const. 8/26/48
Durham	8/29/48	White student cut up by gang as he was escorting Henry Wallace at a rally...causing near riot.	News and Ob. 9/15/49
Lakeview, Ga.	8/.....	White Physical Educatin Instructor forced to leave Ga. after a fight with the Klan.	Chat Times 11/16/48
Lakeland, Fla.	8/25/48	Crossburning in a Negro district.	says incident occurred several weeks ago.
Central Fla.	9/1/48	Twelve crossburnings reported throughout central Fla.	
Macon	9/1/48	White woman who works in a Negro restaurant found KKK stickers on her door.	Const. 9/2/48
Sandersville, Ga	9/3/48	Address by Grand Drag. Green. 250 Klansmen, 1500 others.	
Fulton Co. Ga.	9/4/48 complaint filed	Two county policemen quetioned a group of Negro boys, took one boy in the car with them and drove to the Church Threatened him, but did not strike him. Took him to jail for 11 days. Not an uncommon incident, had happened before.	Const. 9/4/48
Knoxville. Tenn	9/5/48	Klan meeting. Initiated 26, 100 present.	

1948 7 another feud, 2 shot? 2*

? Chattanooga	9/8/48	Daisy Mountain Feud. One killed.	Chat Times 9/8/48
X Savannah	9/8/48	A colored Policeman beat a Negro United Party worker who was driving a car with a P.A. system. Policeman claimed that driver had insulted him over the P.A. loud speaker.	SavannahNews 10/11/48
PI ✓ Valdosta, Ga.	9/8/48	Two crossburnings...in Bulloch and Houston counties A Negro reports that hooded men placed a small casket on the front porch of his home. Effort to prevent Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary.	
Daytona Beach	9/10/48	Cross burned Seabreeze Golf Club lawn.	
PI ✓ Mt. Vernon Ga.	9/8/48	Isaiah Nixon, Negro, slain by a white man the night of the primary election. ~~A lynching.~~	Chat Times 10/13/48
X Gainesville, Ga	9/11/48	Sixty car Klan motorcade, led by a truck with a band toured the Negro section.	Const. 9/13/48
X Montgomery	9/17/48 reprieve reported	Gov. Folsom grants reprieve to Negro man accused of rape of a white woman. His lawyer claims that he is a victim of race prejudice.	Bham Post 9/7/48
? Miami	9/19/48	Negro man, wanting room in hotel shoots white manager.	Richmond Times Dispatch 9/20/48
✓ Milledgeville	9/19/48	Three Negro educators were driven out of town by threats from a council of the University system at GSCW, Klan stickers were found on campus bldgs.	Const. 9/25/48 At. Journ.
✓ Milledgeville	9/20/48	Crods burn d in the front yard of GSCW's Pres., Guy Wells because Negroes attended Campus meetings.	Chat Times 12/26/48 Const 9/21/48
2 Augusta	9/21/ 48	Approx. 300 Georgians and South Carolinians initiated .	
1 ✓ Gadsden	9/22/48	White man claims that Police Chief beat him when he went to the Chief's office to discuss law- enforcement. Beaten while in the office. The group he and friends were forming was to be called the Etowah County Law enforcement Club.	B'ham Post 9/22/48
✓ Dawson County, Ga.	9/21/48	Several groups of white men threatened two Negro plasters who had been imported into the all-white County to work.	Const 9/23/48
2 Lincolnton, Ga.	9/25/48	KKK meeting.in regalia/	
2 Lincolnton Ga.	9/30/48	KKK parade ending in a crossburning and sppech by Green	
X Wetumpka, Ala.	4/24/48	Two white men raped two Negro women, forcing their hu husbands from their car and shooting after them as they ran away.	Chat Times 9/28/48

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X Chattanooga	10/3/48	Negro policeman ordered white pedestrian to cross at the intersection. Wh. man refused to "obey the orders of a nigger." They fought.	Chat Times 10/4/48
✓ Miami	10/9/48	Crossburning at the home where a meeting was held to protest a new municipality. The reason a new municipality had been suggested in the first place was to prevent the building of Negro Housing units.	Miami Times
X Statesville	10/10/48	Riot in prison camp.	News and Ob. 10/12/48
X Alma, Ga.	10/10/48	Foreman, trying for the third time to quiet "disturbances" in workers quarters (shanties) was shot by a Negro turpentine worker.	Alma, Ga. Times 10/14/48 Const. 10/13/48
mob ✓ Savannah	10/19/48	Police allegedly saved a Negro who had assaulted and robbed a white druggist from possible lynching by a mob of angry Negroes.	Const 10/20/48
? X Tallulah, La.	10/22/48	House blown up.	Const 10/29/48
X Charleston, SC	10/22/48	Judge ~~Waites~~ J. Waties Waring received a letter from the KKK urging him to make a "favorable decision for the white people" in connection with the giving suffrage to Negroes in Democratic primary elections.	Charlotte Observ. 10/24/48
PI ✓ Leesburg, Fla.	10/28/48	Klan announces plans to ride through several towns on election eve (nat'l) Distributed handbills to this effect. also will parade through S. Fla. towns Nat'l. Plymouth, Zellwood, Mt. Dora, Eustis, Tavares, Lisbon, Wildwood.	Const 10/28/48 TAMPA TIMES 10/27/48
X B'ham	10/28/48	Nurse abducted and forced to sew up wound of white man secreted in rural shack	Const 10/28/48
✓ WrightsvilleGa.	10/29/48	Six robed Klansmen visited a Negro woman who worked in a local school lunchroom and told her not to return to her job.	
2 Denmark SC	10/30/48	Klan parade of some 25 or 30 cars through Denmark and Blackville.	
PI ✓ Tuskeegee	11/1/48	Klan burned two crosses, one in front of Courthouse the other at the intersection of the road leading to Tuskeegee Institute.	Valdosta Times 11/2/48
PI ✓ Clearwater, Fla.	11/1/48	Crossburning.	
PI ✓ Nashville	11/2/48	Negro districts flooded by threatening letters warning them to keep away from the polls on Nov.2	
PI ✓ Florida	11/3/48	A Klan parade of 50 cars burned a trail of Fiery Crosses mostly in Negro sections, from Mt. Dora to Miami.	Miami Herald
X Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11/8/48	Seven foot cross burned on the Univ. of Ala. Campus	
X Atlanta	11/8/48	Klan published an 8 page pamphlet entitled "The Ideals of the Ku Klux Klan"....50,000 copies,	
Chickamauga Ga	11/15/48	Teacher quits. Hated Klan	Chat Times 11/16/48 Const 11/16/48

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Bessemer, Ala.	11/4/48	Klan meeting and initiation ceremony. Approx 300 Klan mmbers present. 2000 spectators.	Bham News
Lyons, Ga.	11/20/48	The lynching of Robt. Mallard. Shot by a gang of hooded white men.(4) Tuskeegee says lynching	Chat Times 12/3/48 Const. 11/25,11/26 11/30/48
~~Milledgeville~~			
Charlotte, NC	11/21/48	Negro man slain in brief gun battle. Negro officer sent to his home was met with gunfire.	News and Ob. 11/23/48
Birmingham	11/21/48	Klan goes to church. 75 masked and robed men say they attend because of "recent troubles at the Church" Pastor resigned and been school influence	Const. 11/25/48
Milledgeville	11/24/48	Thanksgiving Eve shooting into a Negro home. Cafe he owned burned prior to this Clippers filed in December	Const 12/16/48
Chattanooga	12/2/48	Bus fracas. 10 or 12 shots fired in a row between a white man and a Negro man over the segregated seating arrangement. Driver egged them on by giving the white man the gun he used.	Chat Times 12/3/48 Thomasville Enterprise 12/3/48 Conat 12/3/48, Macon Tele 12/3/
Atlanta, Ga/	12/4/48	Klan parade through outskirts of town and through Negro sections. About 50 cars participating. robed and masked. Police cleared way.	At Journ 12/ 9/48 Const 12/9
Atlanta	12/4/48	Bettis, a white man, protested the parade of the Klan through his neighborhood, was arrested by 2 policemen who were escorting the Klan., was charged with drunken driving. Jury freed him 1/27/49	At Journ 12/9/48 49 Const 1/28/
Dublin, Ga	12/4/48	A Negro boy (approx 16 yrs.) allegedly threatened the life of Judge Earl Camp as the Judge was walking down the street.	Macon Tele 12/5/48
Dublin, Ga.	12/3/48	Taxicab driver shot three times by a Dublin business man in the city's main thoroughfare. Car pulled up beside victim's car and the shot was fired.	Cnst 12/4/48
Rome, Ga.	12/3/48	Ten yr. old child, striker's son shot an wounded in a ~~month~~-old labor feud at Celanese Corp. Victim was in his own yard cutting wood at the time of the shooting. "Shooting climaxed a tense day."	Const 12/4/48
Dalton, Ga.	12/4/48	White man shot and killed a Negro man who allegedly tried to kiss the white man's wife.	Augusta Chron 12/5/48
Greenwood Miss	12/8/48	White Parolee shot and killed a Negro, claimed self defense.	Jackson News 12/8/48
Macon Ga	12/10/48	Klan initiation. Reporters by invitation only. 3000 masked mmbers. 16 bus loads from Chat, Augusta, Atl.	At Jour 12/15/48 12/ 9/48

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Whaleyville, Va	12/11/48	Ceremony and Crossburning. Klan.	Chat Times 1/23/49
		clipping filed in Jan 49	
Lincolnton, NC	12/11/48	Two men dynamite a home. Sentence reported.	News and Ob. 1/25/49 1/26/49
Nurneyville., Va.	12/12/48	100-150 robed Klansmen burned a cross on a farm; believed to be an initiation ceremony.	
Lookout Mt. Tenn	12/11/48	Club 19, a gambling house, raided by the Klan, burned a cross. ...to "warn "owner of night club . Green denies that it was the Klan. esp the Tennessee Klan. Tenn. license tags seen. Approx. 75 men in all in the raid. Grocery man arrested resultant to having appeared hoods at this raid.	Chat Times 12/15/48 Const 2/18/49
Suffolk, Va.	12/10/48	Cross Burned in field. 100 persons in white robes came onto the field for the ceremony.	Const. 12/13/48
Carrolton, Ga.	10/31/ ~~12/18~~/48	White boy shot and girl allegedly assaulted by an unknown man. "Police will not discount the idea that assailant may be a white man."	Const. 12/18/48 11/8/48
	11/18/	assault of girl by "believed" same man	11/18/48
Augusta, Ga.	12/16/48	Deputy warden hit a Convict, (Negro) with metal knucks. INCIDENT OCCURRED MARCH 48 - no specific date. clipping in MARCH 48 group	Const. 12/16/48
OMIT			
Milledgeville Baldwin County	12/15/48	Three white men arrested for shooting into an occupied Negro home. Gave no reason.	Const. 12/16/48 Chat Times 12/26/48
Rome, Ga/	12/17/48 TRIAL DATE	Negro man accused and tried for slaying a white woman. His atty. claims that he is a victim of race prejudice.	Const. 12/ 17/48
Atlanta	12/19/48	Negro arrested on suspicion of assault. Before arrest and during the incident a white motorist stopped his car and fired at the fleeing man.	Const. 12/20/48
Milledgeville	12/19/48	Cross burned in front of Editor ~~Jere Moore's~~ home, following his scathing criticism of the Klan in his paper.	Const. 12/21/48
Conyers, Ga.	12/23/48	Negro couple beaten by 4 other Negroes who claimed to be the colored Ku Klux Klan. They were robed and had rags over their faces. Flare had burned in the victim's yard the night before.	News and Ob 12/27/48
Talladega, Ala.	12/21/48	Klan plays ~~Santa~~ Santa Claus to an old Negro couple., giving away a radio.	Const. 12/23/48 Chat Times 12/23/48
Au usta, Ga.	12/27/48	Klan plays Santa Claus, giving away $364 of Food to needy white and Negro families. ...pictured widely giving to a Negro couple.	News and Ob. 12/28/48
Kinston	12/25/48	Negro man allegedly wounded white policeman as he attempted to escape arrest.	News& Ob 12/29/48
Atlanta	12/29/48	Fight between 2 patrolmen and a Negro as they attempted to arrest the Negro for disorderly conduct.	Const. 1/27/49

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moved to march 1948

check Palm Beach, Fla	1/ 14/ 49	Five county Law Enforcement officers aquitted(in five Mins.) of beating a Negro.	Miami Herald 1/ 14/ 49
Opelika, Ala.	1/ 14/ 49	Police cleared a path for a parade of armed and hooded Klansmen through the city (26 cars)	
Talladega, Ala.	1/ 17/ 49	Hooded Klansmen stage parade through campus of Talladega College(40 cars)	
Atlanta, Ga.	1/ 16/ 49	75 hooded Klansmen attend Church on Marietta St. in Atlanta.	Const. 1/ 27/ 49
Tallahassee	1/ 17/ 49	Grenville Baker, New York, found shot dead on woodland road. Assailant remainsundiscvered.	Chat. Times 1/ 17/ 49 Const. 1/17/49
Trenton, Ga.	1/ 18/ 49	Abandoned, bloodstained, stolen auto found with black jack in back seat. 3 young boys seen near it.	Const. 1/ 19/ 49
Charlotte, N.C.	1/ 19/ 49	Woman charges on Jan 19 that her brother was kept in jail by city police, while he was unconsc. with a fractured skull. He died.	News and Ob. 1/ 20/ 49
Lavonia, Ga.	1/ 19/ 49	Negro man arrested when,,his car being stuck in a field, he aroused a white farmer who in turn called the police. They subsequently shot the Negro after he was in jail. One policeman wounded.	Carrolville Ga. Herald 1/ 20/ 49
Richmond, Va.	1/ 20/ 49	Cross burned in Negro Schoolteachers yard. He was the only Negro on the block. (J. W. Sweat)	Chat. Times 1/ 22/ 49
Richmand, Va.	1/ 25/ 49	Same man received two anon. letters containing a pistol bullet and clippings of Klan activities.	
Suffolk, Va.	1/ 22/ 49	Cross burned.	Chat Times 1/ 23/ 49
Driver, Va.	1/ 22/ 49	Cross burned in fromt of a Negro owned store.	Chat Times 1/ 23/ 49
Decatur, Ga.	1/ 22/ 49	Man, amputee, files suit for injuries suffered in "rough handling" by police. Defendent charged drunk, aquitted.	Const. 1/ 29/ 49
Chattanooga	1/ 23/ 49	Ku Kluxers go to church, the Philadelphia Baptist. Pianist faints.	Chat. Times 1/ 26/ 49
Charlotte, N.C.	1/ 23/ 49	Negro shot to death by the police as he ran from a stolen car.	1/23/49 News and Ob.
Chattanooga	1/ 23/ 49	White man charges police of assault. Witness threatened.	Chat. Times 1/ 24/ 49

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Macon Ga	1/ 24/ 49	Bibb County Juvenile Court records show that Herman Lavender (exalted Cyclops of Macon Klan, Chapter #314) testified that Klansman E. J. Davidson asked Klan to beat his son in law, W.Wilson Grant of Macon.	
Tallahassee	1/ 27/49	Motorcade (43 cars) of hooded, white robed men bearing an electrically lighted Cross and KKK flags with a Police escort. 6 drivers arrested for improper license tags.	Const.1/28/49 Miami Herald 1/ 29/ 49 At. Journal
Fort Myers, Fla.	1/30/49	Duke student brutally slain, body found in canal, no reason, no suspect.	News and Ob. 2/2/49
Denmark, SC	2/2/49	Grand Dragon, Sam Green, spoke to approx. 1000 Klansmen and 2,500 towns people after a parade in full regalia with KKK flags etc. through business district.	Anderson Independent Waterboro News
Coweta Co. Ga.	2/3/49 no date given but actual incident	Wealthy Coweta landowner kills tenant farmer Tuskeegee calls it lynching. Sentence reported.	Const. 2/3/49
Orangeburg SC	2/8/49 N.	Prisoner allegedly mistreated by guards, died. NAACP interested.	Charlotte News 2/11/49
Temple Ga	2/11/49	3 wh. men driving car. 3 Negro men standing on corner. Car drew up to curb, exchange of words. A Negro fired three times into car.	At. Journal 2/14/ 49
Miami Shores Fla.	2/12/49	Crosses burned in from t of church and pastors home(Negro) A demonstration scheduled because of pastor's participation in Brotherhood Week services at a white church.Services cancelled.	Miami herald 2/17/49 Flex
~~Rossville~~, Ga. Lizzy	2/~~18~~ 19/49 alexgiver this date	A white steel worker was brutally beaten by 10-15 hooded men because" you curse your mother and ~~spend her old age assistance check for whisky.~~ gives date as 2/20	Chat Times 3/1/49 Chi Trib digested in Adl Press Digest 3/1/49
Charlotte	2/17/49	Negro youth gang leader shot by Police interrupting a burglary. Death hushed for two days.	News and Ob. edi. 2/25/49
Mumford, Ala.	2/18/49	Two crosses burned in fromt of Negro homes and threatening letters sent to occupants KKK	Const 2/21/49 B'ham News 2/23/49
Mumford Ala.	2/23/49	Same families sell houses preparatory to leaving town...visited by white robed gangs.	At. Journal 2/24/49
Talladega	2/19/49	Cross burned in open field Some of the hooded men bore firearms and threatened several persons.	
Lanett, Ala	2/22/49	Fiery Cross burned in widow's yard and announcement that Klan will parade in West Point Ga. Mayor gave reluctant permission. No ordinance forbids it.	Montgom. Adv.2/24/49

item omitted, see next pg.

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Birmingham	2/22/49	(alleged) prankster's cross burned in yard of RR workers home.	Montgom. Adv 2/24/49 Const 2/21/49
Talladega....	2/20/49	Young boy kicks down Fiery c oss in his Father's front yard. Defies Klansmen.	
Chattanooga	2/~~23~~/49 18	~~"coded grocery man arrested resultant of a raid by approx. 75 men on a Lookout Mt. Club. the Feb of 1948.~~ Rec 11	Const. 2/18/ 49
Columbus, Ga.	2/23/49	Three Negro school boys kidnapped by 5 white men, driven over the border to Ala. beaten and quizzed on a Brotherhood wk. sp ech at their school. shot at. Klan confident that it wasn't their men.	Columbu s Ledger2/24/49 At Journal 2/25/49 3/2/49
Falling Water, Red Bank and Daisy, Tenn. area.	2/28/49	Klan parades...100 men, both masked and unmasked, beat 2 vets., one disabled, demanded they bow to fiery cross, quizzed them	Chat Times 3/2/49
Manchester, Ga.	2/26/49	Negro man/ under arrest, shot in jail by police. shot 3 times in back behind a locked jail door.	At. Journ 2/28/49 3/2/49 Chat Times 3/9/49
West Columbia, NC	2/23/49	Open meeting of the Klan. Green spoke, Parade crossburning, 1000 present.	At Const 2/24/49 At Journ 2/24/49
Jasper, Ga	2/27/49	Well Killing. Body of white taxi driver found with other personal effects..in a well.	At. Journ 2/28/49
Kings Mountain	2/28/ 49	scuffle between police and 4 Negroes results in the killing of one Negro. Group resisted arrest.	News and Ob. 3/1/49
Spartanburg SC	3/5/49 Rec 4	Five ft. cross burned. Letter and telephone threats signed KKK	Spartanburg Journ 3/5/49
Millegeville, ~~SC~~ Ga.	3/8/49	Businessman jailed. Shot two Negro women, claiming self defense.	At. Journ. 3/8/49
Opelousas, La.	3/6/49	Two white men abducted a Negro, charged w/crim assault from jail, planned to lynch him. He escaped in the nick of time.	Anderson Indep 3/8/49 News and Ob. 3/7/49

✓ 68
? 21
✗ 17

> Police brutality

> Pol. Intimidation

> Pvt Vengeance

> Extra-Legal Punishment for supposed offense

~~January 28~~

Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Reported by — Newspaper Date
Jan 22 49	Suffolk Va Nansemond county	cross burned.	Chat Times Jan 23 49
Jan 22 49	Driver Va	cross burned in front of store (Negro owned)	Chat times Jan 23 49
Dec 11 48	Whaleyville	ceremony + cross burning	Chat Times 1/23/49
Jan 23 49	Chat.	Ku Kluxers go to church. Philadelphia Baptist. pianist faints	Chat Times Jan 26 49
Jan 27 49	Tallahasse	43 car motorcade of hooded white robed men. (6 Drivers arrested for improper lisense tags. Bore KKK flag. electric cross. (police escort)	Const Jan 28, 49 Miami herald 1/29/49
Jan 22 49	Decatur Ga	man files suit for injuries suffered in "rough handling" by police. Defendant amputee, charged drunk but acquitted	Const Jan 29, 49
Jan 19	Charlotte NC	woman charges that her brother was kept jailed by police while unconsc. with fractured skull. He died	News + Ob Jan 20 49
Dec 11	Lincolnton NC	5 men dynamite Home. Sentence reported.	News + Ob 1/25/49 1/26/49

DATE	LOCALE	NATURE OF INCIDENT	DATE + NEWSPAPER reporting story:
Jan 20 49 ✓ 1	Lavonia Ga.	Negro shot in jail - Policeman wounded. Arrested when car was stuck in field. He awoke farmer for aid. Farmer called police.	Carrollville Ga Herald Jan 20 49
"last fall" '48	Marietta Ga.	Beating (by 3 wh. men) of 2 pickets. AF&L Inductmat announcement.	Const Jan 27.49
Jan 14 49 ✓ 1	Palm Beach Fla	5 County law enforcement (in 5 min) officers aquitted of beating Negro.	Miami Herald Jan 14, 49.
Jan 17 49 ✓ 1	Tallahassee Fla.	Grenville Baker - of NY shot dead found on woodland road.	Chat Times 1/17/49 Const 1/20/49 " 1/19/49
Jan 18 49 ✓ 1	Trenton, Ga.	abandoned blood-stained auto (stolen) blackjack in car. 3 18yr olds seen.	Const. 1/19/49
?Jan 17 49	Atlanta Ga.	White fruit stand operator shooks Negro intruder	Jan 15 49 Constitution
Jan 24 49 ✓ 1	Chatanooga	Chas Jones charges officers of law of assault. Witness threatened.	Chat Times Jan 24, 49
Jan 23 49 ✓ 1	Charlotte NC	Negro shot to death by Charlotte police Ran from stolen auto later found to be escaped convict.	Raleigh News & OB. 1/26/49 also article 1/24/49
Jan 20 49 ✓ 1 further report	Richmond	Cross Burned in Negro schoolteachers yard. (He was only N. on street) q W Swent	Chat times Jan 22, 49

DATE	LOCATION OF INCIDENT	NATURE OF INCIDENT	Newspaper + Date reported
Feb 26, 49	Manchester, Ga.	Negro, under arrest, shot in jail by policeman	AT Journal 3/2/49 Chat Times 2/28
Feb 20, 49	near Lytle, Ga. (Lyerly) Chat T	Wh. Steel worker, beaten by 12-15 hooded men	Chicago Trib digested in 3/1/49 Adl. Press Digest also Chat Times Mar 1 49
March 5/49	Spartanburg SC	5 ft. Cross burned. telephone + letter threats signed KKK	Spartanburg Journal 3/5/49
Feb 25/49	Fooling water, Dairy + Red Bank, Tenn	100 men, both masked + unmasked paraded, beat 2 Vets. (discalled) questioned them.	Chat Times Mar 2, 49
Mar 8, 49	Milledgeville Ga.	Business man jailed - Shot two N. women (claims self defense)	AT Journal 3/8/49
Feb 28 49	Kings Mountain	scuffle between police + 4 N's result in Killing one N. Group resisted arrest	News + Ob. Mar 1 49
Mar 7.49	Opelousas, La	Two W. men, abducted a N. from Jail; planned to lynch him. He escaped.	Anderson Indepen. 3/8/49 Raleigh News + Ob - 3/7/49
Feb 23 49	Columbus, Ga	3 N. school boys Kidnapped driven to Ala, beaten - quizzed on Brotherhood week, fired at. Klan confident, not their men	Columbus Ledger 2/24/49 AT Journal 3/2/49 AT Journ. 2/23/49
Feb 17	Charlotte NC.	Negro gang leader (boy) shot when police interrupt burglary - Death hushed until 2 days later.	News + Ob - 2/25/49
Feb 8	Orangeburg, Prison	prisoner alledgedly mistreated by guards - 1 died. NAACP interested	Charlotte News 2/11/1949
Feb 27	Jasper Ga.	Well Killing - body etc of slain cab driver	AT Journal 2/28/49

Date of Incident	Locale of Incident	Nature of Incident:	Reported by: Date:
Feb 11, 49	Temple Ga.	3 W. men driving, 3 N men standing on corner, car drew up – exchange words – N. fired 3 times	AT Journal 2/14/49
Feb 23 49	West Columbia, SC.	Open meeting of Klan parade, crossburning 1000 numbers – Green	AT const 2/24/49 AT Journ. 2/24/49
around Feb 23, 49 Same as below	Munford, Ala	2 families sell homes + move urged by white robed gangs.	AT Journal 2, 24, 49
Feb 17	Chattanooga Tenn	hooded grocery man arrested resultant of raid by approx 75 hooded men on Lookout Mt Club.	Const Feb 1, 49
Feb 19	Talladega Ala	Boy kicks down Burning cross in front yard – Defies Klansmen	Const Feb 21, 49
Feb 19 Same as above	Munford Ala	Two crosses burned (Daisy Lewis) also recieved KKK letter.	Const Feb 21, 49 BHam News Feb 23, 49
~~Jan 27~~	~~Tallahassee Fla~~	~~BIG Klan motorcade~~	~~At Journal Feb 28~~.
Feb 22	Lanett Ala	Fiery cross burned in widow's yard + announcement that Klan will parade in West Point (Mayor gave permission regretfully)	Montgom Advertiser Feb 24, 49
Feb 22	B. 'Ham (Thomas)	Small (alleged) prankster cross burned in Negro workers home.	Feb 24, 49 Montgom Adv.
Feb 1	Ft. Myers	Duke student slain body dumped in canal no apparent reason	News + Ob Feb 2, 49

DATE	Locale	Nature of Incident	Newspaper + Date.
Jan 17 1	Atlanta.	75 men two women Klan attends church on Marietta St. Atlanta	Const. 1/27/49
Feb 3 49 2	Coweta County	Wealthy Coweta farmer kills tenant. Tuskegee says lynching. Sentence reported.	Const. Feb 3. 49
December 4 48	Atlanta	Bettis protested Klan parade in his neighborhood. Was arrested by 2 policemen who were escorting Klan for drunken driving. Jury freed him on Jan 27 49	At journal. Dec 9 49. Const Jan 28 49 At Journal Dec 9 49
Dec 4 48	Atlanta	50 autos of noted masked men paraded	
Dec 30 48	Atlanta	Fight between 2 patrolmen + Negro during arrest attempt (disorderly conduct)	At const Dec 30 48
Dec 4 48	Dublin Ga.	a Negro (16 yr old) alledgedly threatened life of Judge Earl Camp as Judge walked down street.	Macon Telegraph + News 12/5/48
Dec 8 48	Greenwood Miss	Wh. man parolee shot, killed Negro claimed self defense,	Jackson News Dec 9 49
Dec 5 48	Dalton Ga.	Wh. man shot, killed a Negro who alledgedly tried to kiss wh. mans wife.	Augusta Chron 12/5/48

(6)

Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Newspaper + date reporting:
12/20/48	Atlanta	Negro arrested on suspecision of alledged assault. During incident a motorist stopped + shot at fleeing man.	Const 12/20/48
12/4/48	Dublin Ga.	Taxicab driver shot 4 times by Dublin business man in cities main thorough fare. Car pulled up beside victims car and shot him	Const 12/4/48
12/4/48	Rome Ga.	10 yr old child (stukers son) wounded in a months-old labor feud at Celanese Corp. Victim was in own yard cutting wood at time of shooting. "Shooting climaxed a tense day"	Const Dec 4 48
Dec 17	Rome Ga.	~~mu~~ Negro accused + tried for slaying white woman. His atty. claimed that he is victim of race prej. that "they never looked for anyone else"	Const Dec 17 48
Dec 16 48	Milledgeville Ga.	3 wh. men arrested for shooting into Negro's house (gave no reason)	Const Dec 16 48
Nov 24	Milledgeville	Thanksgiving eve shooting into Negro's house. unsolved on Dec 16	Const Dec 16 48
Dec 16	Augusta Ga	Deputy warden hit a Negro convict with metal "knucks"	Dec 16 48 Const.

Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Newspaper + date
Dec 25 48	Kinston	Negro man alledgedly wounded cop. (white) while attempting to escape arrest	News + Ob. 12/29/48
Dec 3 48	Chattanooga	Bus fracas, 10 or twelve shots fired, 5 shot in row between white man + Negro over segregated seating arrangement, Driver gave white man a gun.	Chat Times Dec 3 48 Thomasville Ga Enterprise 12/3/48 Const 12/3/48 Macon Teleg. 12/3/48
approx Dec 20 48 was Sep 19	Nulledgeville	Cross burned at home of Gray Wells pres GSCW because Negroes attended campus meeting	12/26/48 Chat Times
Dec 12 48	Lookout Mt.	Kluxers burn cross and "warn" owner of night club — Klan Dragon denies that it was Klan (esp Tenn Klan) Tenn lic. Tags seen.	Chat Times Dec 15 48
Dec 10 48 Friday	Macon Ga dupl	Public initiation — Reporters by invitation only 3000 masked members (16 BUS LOADS from Chat. Augusta, Atlanta)	At Journal 12/15/48 Dec 9/48
Dec 23 48	Conyers Ga.	Negro Couple beaten by 4 other Negroes who claimed to be the Colored Ku Klux — They were robed with "rags over face". Flare burned in the yard previous nite.	Atlanta + OB. Dec 27 48
Dec 25 dupl	Augusta Ga	Klan in regalia present food to elderly Negro couple and others	News + OB 12/28/48 Chat Times 12/23/48
Dec 23	Talladega	Klan gives Radio to ex Slave	Const 12/23/48

Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Newspaper Date
12/13/48 Funeral	Suffolk Va	Cross burned in field 100 persons in white robes drove onto field for ceremony	Const. 12/13/48
12/21/48	Milledgeville Ga	Cross burned in Editor Jere Moore's yard following his criticism of Klan in his paper	Const. 12/21/48
11/20/48	Lyons, Ga	Lynching of Robert Mallard Driving a car, met a road block, shot fired thru windshield killing him before his wife and relatives. Slaying by four disguised white men	Chattanooga Times 12/3/48 Const. 11/25 11/30 11/26
11/21/48	Charlotte, N. C	Quit Pearson, Negro slain in brief gun battle downtown, Negro officer sent to his home to investigate disturbance, was greeted with gunfire.	Raleigh News & Observer 11/23/48
11/21/48	Homer, Ga	Frank Payne, Negro farmer, shot as he sat on his front porch. Bud Martin, arrested, admitted killing because "Payne shot his brother" recently. G.B.I. appeared after shooting.	Const. 11/22/48
11/18/48	Leland Miss.	Mrs. J.W. Thomson (white) stabbed to death, her daughter wounded. Daughter said young Negro did it.	11/19/48 - Const 11/18/48 "
12/13/48	Carrollton Ga.	Boy (wh.) shot and girl alleged assaulted by unknown man. "Police will not discount idea that assailant may be white"	Const Nov 1848

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Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Paper + Date
? August 48	Lakeview Ga	Phys. Ed. instructor forced to leave Ga. after fight with Klan	Chat Times Nov 16 48
Nov 25 48	Alabama	Klan goes to Church. Minister expected them. About 75.	Const. Nov 25 48.
Nov 1	Tuskeegee	1 Band 20 men robed + hooded men burned 2 crosses (1 in front of Tuskeegee County courthouse other intersection road leading to Tuskeegee Institute.	Valdosta Times — Nov 2/48
Oct 19	Savannah	Police allegedly saved a Negro who had assaulted + robbed a white druggist from possible lynching by a mob of angry Negroes	Const Oct 20 48
Sept 8 Election day 1 Primary	Savannah	A colored policeman beat a colored United Party worker who was driving a car with a P.A. system. Policeman claimed that driver had insulted him over PA system	Savannah Ga News Oct 8, 48
Oct 3 48	Chatanooga	Negro policeman ordered white pedestrian to cross at intersection not jaywalk. white man refused to be ordered by "nigger." They fought.	Chat Times Oct 4 48
Mar 13 48	West Palm Beach	5 Policemen arrested Negro on suspicion of stealing cigarettes. Beat him to make him confess	Tampa Times Oct 22, 48 Tampa Trib Oct 10/48

Date	Locale	Nature of Incident	Date Paper
Oct 22 48	Tallulah, La.	House blown up. White people.	Const Oct 29 48
Oct 28 48	Leesburg Fla	Klan announces plans to ride through several Towns on the election eve. (Nov 1) distributed handbills to this effect	Const Oct 28 48
Oct 11 48	Statesville NC	Riot in Prison Camp.	News + OB Oct 12, 48
Oct 28 48	B'ham	Nurse kidnapped + forced to sew up wound of man secreted in country shack.	Const Oct 28, 48
Oct 12	Alma Ga	Foreman tried to quiet "disturbance" in workers quarters (shantys) He was shot. by Negro Turpentine worker.	Alma Ga Times Oct 14 Const 13
Oct 22	Charleston	Judge Waites warning gets KKK letter.	Charlotte Observ. Oct 24 48
Sept 8 48	Chattanooga	Daisy Mountain Feud 1 man shot	Sep 8 48 Chat Times
Sep. 22 48	Gadsden	Swan Colwell - white claims that Police chief beat him He went to Chiefs office with others to discuss law enforcement. Beaten while there. Group forming called "Etowah County Law Enforcement Club.	Sep 22 Birm Post
Aug 29	Durham.	Wh. Student cut up by white man while escorting Hen Wallace at Rally. Causing near riot.	News + OB. Sep 15, 48

Date	Locale	Incident	Papers + Date
Sep 20 48	Miami	Negro man wanting room in hotel shot Hotel Manager	Richmond Times Dispatch Sep 20/48
9/4/48	Fulton Co. Ga.	2 county patrolmen questioned group Negro boys - took one in car + drove to church. Did not strike him, Threatened him Then took him to jail for 11 days. Not uncommon incident Had happened before	Const. 9/4/48
Aug 16 48	Sylacauga Ala.	Negro cab driver shot another cab driver. Crowd of Negroes gathered at Talladega jail + asked that the driver be turned over to them.	Const Aug 17/48
Sept 12 48	Mt Vernon	Isaiah (N) Nixon slain by wh. man. Night of Primary election.	Chat Times Sept 13/48
Sept 28 48	Wetumpka Ala	2 white men raped 2 Negro women - forced their husbands from car + shot at them as they ran away	Chat Times Sept 28
Sep 17 48	Montgom Post	Folsom grants reprieve to Negro accused of Rape of wh. woman. Lawyer says that he was victim of race prejudice	Birm Post Sep 17 48
Sep 13 48	Gainesville	60 car Klan Caravan toured Negro section.	Const 9/13/48
Sep 2, 48	Macon	Woman (wh) who works at Negro restaurant found KKK stickers on door.	Const 9/2/48

Date	Locale	Incident	Paper Date
Aug 8 48	Atlanta	2 white men brough about near Riot. when they held Neg. molestor at gun point	Const 8/9/48
9/23/48	Dawson Coun Ga.	Several groups of white men intimidated 2 Negro workers brought into all white county to deplastering	Const. 9/23/48
8/26/48	Hayneville	Speculation story on death cause of Negro man whose beaten body discovered on highway	Montgom Examiner Aug 26 48
Aug 11	Westpoint	Policeman shot peeping Tom suspect as he ran away	West Point Ga News. 8/12/48
Aug. 14	Ormond Fla	girl + man slain on Beach Slayer unknown	At Town aug 20
8/26/48	Sandersville	Klan meeting. parade.	Const 8/26 48
Aug 12 48.	Milledgville	Klan meeting 500 white robed. in front of courthouse parade.	Const. 8/13/48
8/18/48	Ft Oglethorpe Ga.	initiation ceremony to prepare for Primary	Chat Times 8/18 48
July 6 48	Norfolk Va	2 policeman shot Negro man in bus station.	Newst OP July 6/48
July 24 48	Hazelhurst Miss	all white. Shooting battle between 200 whites + negroes 50-75 wh. Posse gathered to get 2 Negroes in shooting of Sheriff who, in turn was shot in try up to arrest a N. who alledgedly slapped wh woman	Valdosta Times July 24 48

Date.	Locale	Incident.	Date Paper
July 16 48	Carthage Miss	2 Negroes fired on group of wh men after they called on one of the Negroes to move out of town. "he had run around with a wh. woman)	Tampa Times. July 16 48 Columbus July 16 48
7/24/48	Ocilla Ga.	mob swarms jail demanding custody of Negro who was accused of molesting wh. woman.	July 25 48 Columbus Paper
7/6/48	Louisiana plantation	Negro boy claims he was held in slavery by a La. parish official. Boy was branded.	Tampa Times July 6 48
June 10 48	Bessemer Ala.	Negro Girl scout camp invaded by Klan 100 who ordered 2 white instructors to leave Not solved by September 9	Bham Post Sep 9, 48
June 5 48	Augusta Ga.	White guard allegedly ordered Negro convict to get into a ditch where a rattle snake was. Prisoner refused an a brutal beating which was fatal for the Negro resulted	Augusta Ga. Herald June 12 48
June 2 48	Atlanta	N. man (22 yrs) only "wanting to scare two Negro boys" fired a single shot in their direction, killing both. Incident grew from a feud between boys, developing 1st to Rock battle then shooting.	
March 8 48	Chatham Va.	Sheriff shot colored youth who allegedly was attempting to flee law officers. Sheriff charged with malicious wounding	

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Date	Locale	Incident	Date Paper
July 23 '46	Stone Mt.	Meeting of Klan. approx 10,000	Const June 2/48
April 15 '48	DeKalb County	Black Raiders flogging of Joe Berry, a steel worker by a group of men (7) Green says Klan has no connection.	Const 4/20/48
April	Troup County	Same group definitely connected with brutal beating of 2 negros one a woman who said they accused her of cursing a wh. woman	Const 4/20/48
Mar 31	Atlanta	Roy Graurtt, Negro, beaten severely by Black Raiders. Some members of which are identified as Klannists. Posed as Detectives Graurtt did not report beating, scared	Const 4 21 48
May 14	Warrenton Ga.	Prominent wh. man shot by Neg. not killed. No reason. Expect disagreement between wh. mans sons and Negro	Warrenton Ga. Clipper May 14 48
May 19	Memphis	Negro beaten, lost an eye, at police station when he went to report a $10 theft which occurred during a police investigation.	Thomasville Times-enterprise May 19/48
April 20/48	Atlanta	Negro striker shot into an occupied dwelling.	Const 4/20/48
April 13	Fayetteville	Negro man, musician, dead in cell of jail. Police said they found him wandering — "acting queer" arrested him He had much long gash in head. No blood in cell.	Asheville NC Times April 14 48

Date	Locale	Incident	Paper + Date
Mar 27	Bham	Negro killed in police car. Officers say he started to fight in back seat, killed in self defense.	Bham News April 29 48
Mar 29	Bham	Negro killed by policeman. He drew fountainpen gun. Was shot	"
April 27	Bham	19 yr old Negro shot, was already arrested. He drew a knife on officers subsequent to arrest on drunk disorderly	"
April 12	Griffin Ga	State trooper shot and killed Negro sunday night after Negro attacked trooper	Griffin Ga. News April 12 48
Mar 31	Columbus Ga	2 white men attacked + beat Negro boy	Columbus Ga Ledger Mar 31 48
March 5	Wrightsville Ga. Gordon Ga	→ election eve Klan meeting. → fiery cross election eve	" Bristol Va Herald Courier Mar 5 48
Feb 13	Swainsboro	fiery cross on courthouse lawn.	
Mar 14	Shiloh Ga	3 newsmen (wh) attacked while covering Klan meeting at Shiloh Ga. They were roughed up + drugged. Green (at meeting) denied that there was a disturbance	St Petersburg Mar 14 48
Feb 14	Hertford NC	Officer roughed up Negro motorist.. Patrolman asked to resign from force	Asheville citizen Feb 14 48
Feb 13	Jackson Miss	NYT correspondent Jno Popham (wh) apprehended + questioned following his attendence at an all negro meeting about Civil Rights	St Petersburg Feb 13 48

Date	Locale	Incident	Paper + Date
Jan 26 48	Schley County Ga.	Ingram Case Negro woman slays wh. farmer with blow on head. Farmer had gun 40 yr old widow + 2 sons convicted.	
1/5/48	Milledgeville	2 Klan auto parades - purpose "scare niggers" pre gubtorial election + check on Jews"	letters to Ed At Journal 1/6/48

Negro voting

April 23, 1945

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
1327½ S. W. Fourth Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Stetson:

I looks like I can't catch up with this pile of correspondence. Our recent conference on the South's Postwar Economy was quite successful but it kept out noses to the grindstone.

I am glad that George Mitchell has given permission for you to use the suffrage data which were compiled for him. I have tried to see him several times lately but he has been away a good deal.

We have in mind a pamphlet which would run thirty-two pages or less. We might work in some graphic material to increase the readability.

You asked about states and counties having Negro majorities. No state has a Negro majority. Mississippi was the last one to go over the line. The 1940 census gave it 50.4. The number of counties having Negro majorities in the past several censuses is as follows:

1910	264
1920	221
1930	191

The poll tax data which Dr. Reid prepared for the Southern Frontier came through Frank McAllister. I am sorry that I did not realize that it was material you had prepared, else we would have given you credit and would have sent you a batch of copies. I am mailing you five copies today.

Your manuscript has just come in. It looks good. Thanks a lot. I'll get my teeth into it as soon as possible. I have only about 500 pages of manuscript laid up that I need to work on!

Very cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

White primary

February 20, 1947

Prof. Don West
Oglethorpe University, Georgia

Dear Don:

Thanks for sending us several copies of your radio address entitled, "Georgia's Crisis". Several of us heard it on the radio and we thought it was splendid.

Right now our budgetary situation is such that we can't purchase even a few of the reprints. I am terribly sorry, because I think that it deserves a wide circulation.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

GEORGIA'S CRISIS

By DON WEST

(From a radio speech over WATL, Atlanta, Feb. 5, 1947)

Fellow Georgians:

I speak to you as one of many thousands who have been stirred by the startling recent developments in our state. I am moved to speak up as a native Georgian who realizes that these are times when no public spirited citizen can afford to keep quiet.

We have witnessed recently, and are witnessing, no ordinary squabble of politicians, no ordinary stealing of an election in our state. And although Georgia has become the brunt of many radio and stage jokes, what is happening here is certainly no joking matter. The next few days may determine whether our great state will continue onward along the road of progress it has begun to travel under the leadership of former Governor Ellis Arnall or whether it will become the first spot in which the creeping disease of fascism takes its roots and begins to spread.

JUST WHAT HAS HAPPENED?

First, may we ask, just what has happened to us in Georgia? Simply this: in the recent period we have witnessed an attempted nazi-like seizure of power in our state by the Talmadge forces. In 1932 I was a student traveling in Europe and I heard Hitler make a speech one day. The similarity of Hitler's program and what is now being advocated for Georgia by the Talmadge-Harris forces causes me to shiver with cold fear for the future of Georgia. Not only does this concern Georgians, but every freedom-loving citizen in the entire United States.

Hitler's speeches in 1932 put forth the same ideas against the Jews as the Talmadge-Roy Harris machine now puts forth against the Negro people in Georgia. Because I do not want to see my state and my people end up in the same manner as Germany, I urge that you think soberly and act with both wisdom and speed to prevent it.

Neither Hitler nor Talmadge had a majority of votes. Both used thugs and force to take power away from the people. Both used prejudice and hatred to split in order to divide and conquer. What has actually happened in Georgia is an attempted nazi-like putsch or seizure of power by force. I want to warn you, my fellow-Georgians, that unless we alert ourselves to the tremendous importance of what goes on, we too, will be the victims of an open fascist dictatorship!

THE FASCIST NATURE OF WHITE PRIMARY

Already we see the fruits of this attempted dictatorial seizure of power in the proposed white primary bill, a nazi tactic to maintain power by those who illegally claim it. The result of this bill would be to turn the most important election in our state over to a little clique of power-mad politicians. It would result in disfranchising, first of all, the Negro people, and at the same time, large sections of the white people of Georgia. It already carries with it the threat of re-introducing the poll-tax, the proceeds of which would go into the coffers of a corrupt political machine closely resembling the Hitler pattern.

Hitler first attacked organized labor, then the Jews, the Catholics and Protestants — all people who failed to bow to the nazi yoke. In Georgia the Talmadge forces direct their first attack against the Negro people. They do so under the banner of the Hitler race theory.

They want to deprive the Negro people of their constitutional right to vote, a right that has been won by the sacrifice and struggle of the Negro people on behalf of American democracy in both peace and war. Thousands of Negro soldiers and sailors fought and died bravely and gallantly to defeat Hitlerism and to maintain democracy in this land.

Is their reward now to be a denial of their fundamental rights as American citizens to vote?

The conscience of the people of Georgia will not, must not, permit this to happen.

WHITE PRIMARY STRIKES AT WHITES AND NEGROES

The Talmadge-Roy Harris machine claims that they only attack the Negro, that the white primary is to the interest of the white people. But let us not forget that Hitler made similar claims about the Jews in Germany. The truth is that the white primary will also steal the right to vote from the majority of white Georgians as well and will place political power in the hands of a fascist-minded machine controlled by Talmadge and Harris. Many thousands of the white people of Georgia oppose this Harris white primary bill because they simply understand that it will take the right to vote away from them. This is not only true of this particular white primary bill but is true of any and all such bills regardless of their form.

DEFEAT ALL FORMS OF WHITE PRIMARY

Therefore, the only way open for the white people of Georgia to defend their democratic rights is to guarantee that all people, including Negro people, have the right to vote. For, we must realize the basic truth that democracy, like peace, is indivisible. If we choke off the democratic rights of one section of our population this will inevitably result in strangling these rights for the rest of the population. The German people learned that—but too late!

That is why, in addition to simple justice and Christian morality, it is in their own direct and immediate interest that the democratically minded white people of Georgia must take the leadership in resisting and defeating any effort to deny the Negro people the right to vote—whether by this particular Roy Harris white primary or any other type of white primary or poll tax legislation.

As one who was born and brought up in Georgia, and whose ancestors have been here from the time Oglethorpe and the original colonists landed on our eastern shore, I am thoroughly convinced that the more Georgians who vote the better state we will have, and that any form of restriction in voting weakens our forward march of progress and threatens the very foundation upon which General James Oglethorpe and our early fathers established this state.

The experience of all nations under fascist dictatorships has taught us that any attack upon a minority group endangers the entire people. The world paid for that lesson at the cost of 20 million human lives in

the recent war against Hitlerism. We must not sit idly by now and permit the same sort of thing to be foisted upon our own great state.

UNITY FOR A BETTER LIFE

And what does all this mean in terms of bread and butter, of better living standards? In 1932 the German people might have asked the same thing about Hitler's program. The Talmadge machine again, after the Hitler pattern, offers no real program for raising the standards of living of our people. Again, like Hitler, a minority group is dragged out as a scapegoat, and there is certainly an implied threat against labor. But I tell you, the enemy of the White People of Georgia **is not the Negro people.** On the contrary, in the fight for a freer and better life, the Negro people have been and are, the best allies of the democratically minded white people. **The enemy of the people of Georgia is the Talmadge-Roy Harris machine and the Wall Street backers and Georgia corporations it represents!**

NOT THE "WOOL HAT" BUT THE SILK HAT BOYS!

We hear a lot of twaddle about the "wool hat boys" as backers of Talmadge. But I want to say the real enemy of the Negro People is not the common laboring white man whether worker or farmer. This phrase "wool hat" is used to pull the wool over all of our eyes. The real enemies of the Negro people, as well as the whites, are the **silk hat boys.** Don't forget that. The entire economic life of the South is strangled by Wall Street corporation control. While the Talmadge cohorts rail against the "outsiders", the Yankees and the "furriners", they themselves serve the interest of the real outside enemy by raising false issues, by splitting and dividing our people. This weakens our march of progress and permits the railroads, the utilities, the textile interests and the Wall Street banks to continue to suck the life blood out of our state.

The late President Roosevelt, honorary citizen and beloved friend of Georgia, put forward a program which offered hope for our people. Ellis Arnall implemented and expanded this program, leading our state to some of its greatest achievements. The people of Georgia must still continue to work for and demand the expansion of these beginnings from both state and federal legislators. Such a program can be realized only by the greatest harmony, mutual goodwill and common effort of all people, both Negro and white. Such peaceful, positive, constructive progress cannot be made by preaching hatred and prejudice against any section of our population. It demands the fullest unity of all democratically minded citizens regardless of creed, race, color or political belief.

A PEOPLES' PROGRAM FOR GEORGIA

It is my conviction that such a program will include the building of better schools with well paid and well trained teachers so that every Georgia child—without discrimination—will have educational advantages equal to any in the nation. It will include housing so that every family can live in decency, comfort and security—and a special housing program for the veterans. It will guarantee jobs and living wages with collective bargaining rights for all laborers. It will begin to wipe out the wide-scale farm tenancy and sharecropping which create rural slums. It will make farm ownership a reality for all those who till the soil.

These objectives most certainly cannot be achieved by attacking the Negro people, by sowing prejudice and hatred. As a matter of fact they can only be achieved by guaranteeing them for all without discrimination against any section of the people.

WALL STREET BACKS TALMADGE

But the Wall Street backers of Talmadge know very well that such a positive program can never be achieved as long as the negative ideas of destroying our democratic election laws are posed as the main issue.

This is why the Talmadge-Roy Harris gang would rather talk about the white primary. They would rather throw the dust of prejudice in our eyes while leading us down a blind alley to our own destruction. Hitler also raised such false issues in Germany and led the German people to disaster.

We Georgians have a great and glorious heritage. Our founding fathers fought and died for the basic principles of freedom and human decency. We are proud to be a part of that section of the nation that has produced so many stalwart defenders of human rights and freedom. But never since the day Thomas Jefferson signed that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, has freedom in our state and nation been so dangerously threatened. And freedom, like peace and security, involves eternal vigilance against every restriction upon the rights of any section of the people. If we permit prejudice and hate to rob anyone of his democratic rights, all freedom—yes, all democracy—is threatened. Our fathers defeated the efforts of King George, and in our own day we have defeated the Hitler efforts, to destroy this freedom from the outside. Now this Talmadge machine seeks to do from the inside what King George and Hitler failed to do from the outside.

IT'S UP TO ALL OF US

So what can we as citizens do in this critical hour? We certainly cannot afford to be disinterested. And there are things to be done, things every citizen can do. First, you can continue your organized protest against this forcible seizure of power. You can get your organizations to take action—your club, church, lodge, union. You can insist that the legally elected candidate be seated as governor and that Herman Talmadge be ousted from the office which he is attempting to seize illegally. You can express your opposition to any and every white primary bill and insist that your legislators vote against such bills.

We people of Georgia don't want to work against the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the U. S. A. We don't want to let our state become the proving ground for American fascism! Then we must play our role as loyal Georgians and true Americans by immediately stamping out this nazi effort to conquer our state!

Note: DON WEST is a teacher and writer, author of the current record-breaking best-seller book of poems, CLODS OF SOUTHERN EARTH, published by Boni and Gaer, New York. He was born and reared in Gilmer County, Georgia.

Five cents the copy, $3.00 the hundred, $10.00 the thousand.
Order from Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, P. O. Box 1178, Atlanta, Georgia.

National Office
4103½ Third Avenue South
Birmingham, Alabama.

SRC - Voting Studies

To Heads of SRC State Divisions and affiliated
Interracial Committees

July 13, 1948

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach
Florida

Dear Mrs. Zeuch:

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation just recently has printed this leaflet on bloc voting. It is particularly timely in the Georgia situation, but it occurred to us that people in your State ought to see it, too.

Here are five copies by courtesy of the Georgia Committee.

We are not sending out copies to the other officers of your group, but shall rely on you to give them such circulation as you wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures, 5 copies "Block Voting"

GSM:eb
Dictated but not signed

SRC - Voting Studies

To non-members of SRC who assisted Luther Jackson in connection with pamphlet on voting restrictions.

July 13, 1948

Mr. Frank P. Thomas, Editor
Alabama Citizen
P. O. Box 815
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Mr. Luther Jackson, who prepared the pamphlet which is enclosed, wrote us and asked expressly that a copy of it be sent you.

Mr. Jackson remembered with appreciation your kind help to him last summer in collecting information for the pamphlet.

Could we get you to join our Southern Regional Council? T'other leaflet describes it. We should greatly like to have you as one of our members.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

TO SRC members who assisted Luther Jackson in connection with pamphlet on voting restrictions.

July 13, 1948

Mr. M. W. Day
403 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Day:

Mr. Luther Jackson, who prepared the pamphlet which is enclosed, wrote us and asked expressly that a copy of it be sent you.

Mr. Jackson remembered with appreciation your kind help to him last summer in collecting information for the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: June-July '48 New South

GSM:eb

V. S. C., Petersburg, Va
June 29, 1948

Dear Mitchell:

Herein is a list of some of the many persons who gave me information for my study either by interview or by letter. I think it appropriate that each be sent a copy of the June issue of the Patriot.

Luther
Luther

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

June 29, 1949

PERSONS RECOMMENDED TO RECEIVE JUNE ISSUE OF SOUTHERN PATRIOT

Daniel Byrd	N. A. A. C. P. 20 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.
Gould Beech	Editor, Southern Farmer Montgomery, Ala
M. W. Day	403 Charlotte Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn.
W. L. Davis	2206 Hutchins Street, Houston, Texas
Richard R. Grovey	2303 Dowling Street, Houston 4, Texas
Charles Gomillion	Box 31 Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
The Rev. Ralph M. Gilbert	611 W. 36th Street, Savannah, Georgia
Alexander Heard	University of Alabama, University, Ala.
Douglas Hunt	Editor, Birmingham Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala
Hendley, Charles V. Hendley	Masonic Temple Building, 4th Avenue, Birmingham, Ala
Leroy C. Harris	424½ West Vine Street, Decatur, Ala.
Emory O. Jackson	Editor, Birmingham World, 312 - 17th St., Birmingham, Ala
Sol C. Johnson	Editor, Savannah Tribune, 1009 W. Braod St., Savannah, Ga.
Elbert D. Koelman	613 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Regional Director, C. I. O.
Clarence A. Laws	"Louisiana Weekley" 601 Dryades St., New Orleans 13, La.
John L. LeFlore	504 Chatague Ave., Mobile, Ala
John McGlockton	901 W. Braod Street, Savannah, Ga
T. E. McKenney	Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
John H. McCray	1022½ Washington Street, Columbia 20, S. C. Editor "Lighthouse and Informer."
Frederic D. Ogden	Department of Political Science, John Hopkins Univ., Baltimore 18, Md
James E. Pierce	252 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala
Arthur D. Shores	(Attorney-at-law) Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala
Elijah S. Smith	1307 - 27th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Dr. Lonnie E. Smith	309 MacDonald Building, Houston, Texas (of "Smith vs. Allwright")

Not Member of SRP

June 29, '48

Dr. E. W. Taggert	Masonic Temple Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Frank P. Thomas	Editor "Alabama Citizen" P. O. Box 815, Tuscaloosa, Ala
Porcher L. Taylor	Editor, "The Florida Tattler" 511 Broad St., Jacksonville, Fla
Newman Taylor	321 Calhoun Ave., Yazoo City, Miss.
Mrs. Alma Valley	3628 General Ogden St., New Orleans, La.
Carter Wesley	Editor, Houston Informer, 2418 Leeland St., Houston, Texas
Samuel E. Warren	Southern University, Baton Rouge, ~~Ala.~~ La.
Percy Greene	Newspaper Editor, Jackson, Mississippi
Dr. J. M. Robinson	Arkansas Negro Democratic Ass'n, Little Rock, Ark.
W. Harold Flowers	Attorney-at-law, Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff, Ark.
R. F. Russell	A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
~~Mr~~ J. E. Walker, President,	Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Roscoe Dungee	The Black Dispatch Pub. Co., P. O. Box 1254, Oklahoma City 1, Okl
Merle Eppse	Tennessee A. & I. College, Nadhville, Tenn
Clark Porteous	"Press-Scimitar," Memphis, Tenn.
E. Alexander Looby	Attorney-at-law, 419 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
A. A. Taylor	Dean, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
L. D. Collins	Chattanooga, Tenn. (1019 Cypress St)
C. L. Hyatt	108½ West Vine Avenue, Knoxville 24, Tenn.
Harvey E. Clark	959 Blank St., Nashville, Tenn.
James H. Brewer	Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.
T. C. Jervay	Editor, Wilmington Journal, 412 South Seventh St., Wilmington, N. C.
L. E. Austin	Editor, The Carolina Times, Box 59, Durham, N. C.
T. V. Mangum	Statesville, N. C.
Dr. Robert M. Hendrick	13½ Eagle St., Asheville, N. C.
W. E. Bluford	Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. A. W. Hill	504 N. Coit St., Florence, S. C.
Robert A. Brooks	1828 Park Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

C
O
P
Y

SRC - Voting Studies

Dr. R. M. Gilbert,
Pastor

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH

23 Montgomery Street
Savannah, Georgia

July 15, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please let me thank you for the pamphlet prepared for use of the Southern Regional Council by Prof Luther Jackson, and I shall appreciate it if you will express my thanks also to the author for remembering me. It was a pleasure to be of what aid we could to him, in his collecting his material. I am sure that this whole study will be of tremendous value to me.

Very cordially yours,

/s/ R. M. Gilbert
/t/ Br. Ralph Mark Gilbert,
Pastor.

RMG.
err.

SRC - Voting Studies - Race + Suffrage

July 30, 1948

Professor Benjamin Bullock
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Bullock:

This is Mr. Luther Jackson's pamphlet, which I mentioned to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure : June-July New South

GSM:eb

file

SRC - Voting Studies - Race & Suffrage

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 13, 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.
719 E. Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

My dear Mr. Young:

Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the June-July issue of New South with its report on "Race and Suffrage In the South Since 1940." An extended absence from the Office during the summer months delayed my acknowledgment of your communication.

I have had an opportunity to go through the presentation and I congratulate you and the other members of your group for the sober and convincing presentation of these vital issues. It is, of course, gratifying to note the strides which have been made forward in the enfranchising of Negroes. It is equally as gratifying to note the quality of the recommendations set forth as means for securing additional gains in these areas.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Rall I. Grigsby

Rall I. Grigsby
Acting Commissioner

SRC Voting Studies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

September 21, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern
Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Some out-of-town business for me and vacation time for my secretary have delayed reply to your letter of August 2.

I have checked with the Census Bureau and I don't locate any statistics on white, qualified voters in Southern States similar to the figures contained in the pamphlet you sent me. I note that the population figures of voting age in your pamphlet while labeled 1947 are actually almost identical with those in the 1940 Census. Where did the figures in the column "Number Qualified" come from? The same source ought to indicate similar figures for the white population of voting age.

Sorry that we couldn't get you the information you wanted.

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis H. Bean

SRC - Voting Studies - Race + Suffrage

August 2, 1948

Mr. Louis Bean
3714 North Randolph Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Louis:

We recently put out this little pamphlet.

One of our members called me the other day and asked me if we could dig up for him comparable information on the proportion of white persons in the Southern states of voting age who are qualified voters.

I realize that accurate figures won't be lying around, but I guess also that you might have somewhere handy tables of qualified voters per state. I could figure the number of persons of voting age. We could get the qualified white voters by subtracting the qualified Negro voters from the figure for total qualified voters.

You would oblige us a lot if you could either send me the figures or tell me where to get them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures : June-July '48/New South
SRC (Fleming)

GSM:eb

SRC - Voting Studies

March 3, 1949

The Librarian
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose several copies of the latest issue of our Council's small magazine.

It will be seen that it attempts a lay appraisal of the present situation on freedom of the ballot in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:T

8A1 - Voting Studies

March 3, 1949

Editor
Daily News
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

The enclosed latest issue of our small magazine carries on page 5 a reprint of your recent editorial.

We were most grateful for this forthright statement.

The main article attempts a layman's appraisal of the present position on freedom of the ballot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Voting Studies

March 3, 1949

Judge J. Waties Waring
Federal District Court
Charleston, South Carolina

My dear Judge Waring:

This latest issue of the Council's little magazine attempts a layman's summary of the present position on freedom of the ballot.

As your own decisions have been of the greatest importance in this matter, we thought it an act of courtesy to send you several copies of the leaflet.

I should like to add my personal admiration of your fidelity and forthrightness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Voting Studies

March 3, 1949

Mr. Louis Hosch
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Louis:

I want to send copies of this to the head guy in each Southern State Bar Association.

American Bar Association is in Chicago.

I have bedevilled my staff abundantly in trying to find down here address lists for the guys I want.

Could you add to your burdens by getting somebody to call the Chicago outfit and get from them the names and addresses of the folk I want? Please, sir!

Very many thanks,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC-Voting Studies

March 4, 1949

Mr. Austin T. Walden
Walden Building
Butler Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walden:

We thought you might like to see a copy of this latest NEW SOUTH.

As you will see, the lead article attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

We have sent several copies to Mr. Thurmond Dodson of the National Bar Association.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

SPC-Voting Studies

March 4, 1949

Mr. Thurmond L. Dodson, President
National Bar Association
615 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dodson:

Enclosed are ten copies of our Council's monthly publicati n NEW SOUTH.

As you will see, the lead article attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

We should appreciate your passing on copies to any of your colleagues who might be particularly interested.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encls

SRC - Voting Studies

March 4, 1949

Mr. C. A. Scott, Editor
Atlanta Daily World
Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

I thought you might like to see this latest issue of NEW SOUTH. The lead article points out, from the layman's point of view, the encouraging direction of recent court decisions affecting suffrage.

Since you have dealt very ably with this subject in your editorial columns, you may find it of interest.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

March 4, 1949

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The first article in the enclosed latest issue of the Council's little magazine is a lay appraisal of the present situation on freedom of the ballot in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 4, 1949

Mr. Walter White
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. White:

The lead article in this latest issue of our small magazine attempts a lay appraisal of the present legal situation on freedom of the ballot in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC-Voting Studies

March 7, 1949

The Honorable Estes Kefauver
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kefauver:

The Council, in the last issue of its little magazine, attempted a lay appraisal of the present situation on the freedom of the ballot in the South. A copy is enclosed.

Your campaign, your victory, and your conduct are cause for a whole lot of admiration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 7, 1949

The Honorable Lister Hill
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hill:

The Council, in the last issue of its little magazine, attempted a lay appraisal of the present situation on the freedom of the ballot in the South. A copy is enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 7, 1949

The Honorable John J. Sparkman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

We are laymen, but we tried our hand at sizing up how freedom of the ballot stands in the law in the South today.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 7, 1949

The Honorable Brooks Hays
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

We are no lawyers, but we tried our best in the enclosed issue of New South to appraise the present legal situation on freedom of the ballot in the South.

We would be glad to send this to anybody else up there you might tell us should have it.

I will send copies to John Sparkman, to Lister Hill, and to Estes Kefauver.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 7, 1949

Mr. C. L. Harper
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harper:

I commend to your interest the lead article in the enclosed February issue of New South.

It attempts a lay presentation of the present attempts on freedom of the ballot in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Voting Studies

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

March 9, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of March 7 with which you enclosed a copy of the February issue of "New South." I am glad to have this and know that I shall find it to be informative and of much interest. Your thoughtfulness in making it available to me is appreciated.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

John

John Sparkman

3

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC- Voting Studies

March 9, 1949

Mr. Charles H. Houston
615 F Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

We thought you would be interested in the lead article of the latest issue of our little magazine, New South. It is a lay job, but nevertheless attempts a description of the present situation on freedom of the ballot in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

SRC - Voting Studies

March 11, 1949

Frank E. Holman, President
American Bar Association
Hoge Bldg.
Seattle 4, Washington

Dear Mr. Holman:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Olive G. Ricker, Executive Secretary
American Bar Association
1140 N. Deaborn St.
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Ricker:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Gregory Tappan
105 S. La Salle St.
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Tappan:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Gessner T. McCorvey, President
Alabama State Bar
Merchants National Bank Building
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. McCorvey:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. A. F. House, President
State Bar Association
314 W. Markham St.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. House:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Robert Pleus, President
Florida State Bar Association
North Main Building
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Pleus:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Albert J. Henderson, President
Georgia Bar Association
Canton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. George S. Wilson, Jr, President
Kentucky State Bar Association
Owensboro, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Benjamin B. Taylor, Sr., President
Louisiana State Bar Association
Baton Rouge 6, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Phil Stone, President
Mississippi State Bar
Box 269
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Stone:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Thomas P. Pruitt, President
The North Carolina State Bar
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Pruitt:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. R. E. Thigpen, President
North Carolina Bar Association
Liberty Life Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Thigpen:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. W. S. Hamilton, President
Oklahoma Bar Association
Box 1019
Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. George Warren, Sr., President
South Carolina Bar Association
Hampton, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Warren:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Marion G. Evans, President
Bar Association of Tennessee
Commerce Title Building
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Evans:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Robert G. Storey, President
State Bar of Texas
Republic Bank Building
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Storey:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. Frank Talbott, Jr., President
Virginia State Bar
Masonic Building
Danville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Talbott:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

March 11, 1949

Mr. David N. Sutton, President
The Virginia State Bar Association
West Bint, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sutton:

The enclosed copy of our monthly publication New South attempts a lay appraisal of recent court decisions affecting Negro suffrage.

I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

SRC - Voting Studies

HOUSTON, HOUSTON, HASTIE & WADDY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
615 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
TELEPHONE NAT'L 7058

WILLIAM L. HOUSTON
CHARLES H. HOUSTON
JOSEPH C. WADDY
BENJAMIN F. AMOS

WILLIAM H. HASTIE
COUNSEL

March 11, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your letter of March 9, 1949, enclosing copy of the magazine, New South.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Houston

Charles H. Houston

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Voting Studies

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

March 14, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 7 and for the enclosed copy of the February, 1949, issue of New South, containing the article, "The Courts Define the Right to Vote."

I am very much interested in this subject and expect to find the article interesting reading. Certainly it relates to a problem urgently in need of solution.

Thanks also for the very kind words. I only hope I shall live up to what is expected of me.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Estes Kefauver

vn

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Voting Studies

March 18, 1949

Mr. Benson Y. Landis, Associate Secretary
Department of Research and Education
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ
in America
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Landis:

It is a pleasure to send you the enclosed copy of New South for February, 1949. The lead article, "The Courts Define the Right to Vote", was the basis for the press reports of March 10.

Since it may not have come to your attention, I am also sending a copy of the previous issue, which deals with the urgent problem of equalizing school facilities in the South.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

CABLE ADDRESS "FEDCIL"

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5-3475

297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

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CHAIRMAN

F. ERNEST JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Department of
Research and Education

March 14, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the report you released a few days ago and noted in the press of March 10.

Thanking you,

Sincerely yours,

Benson Y. Landis

Benson Y. Landis
Associate Secretary

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC — Voting Studies

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

Official Organ: The Crisis

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25

March 28, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have received your letter of March 4th and the enclosure of your newest pamphlet regarding the ballot in the South. I have turned it over to our legal department for their information and perusal.

Thanks so much for letting us have this newest publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Madison S. Jones, Jr.

Madison S. Jones, Jr.,
Administrative Assistant

MSJ:dp

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Poll Tax

January 16, 1951

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
Suite 814
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Dear Stetson:

I no longer collect the facts about when the registration books are open. Your best source would probably be Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

My recollection is that the Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia laws still stand unmodified, though Virginia is quite near to getting rid of the poll tax altogether.

In Alabama, the poll tax ($1.50 a year) becomes payable at age twenty-one and is payable through age forty-four, cumulatively, up to a maximum of $36.00. Veterans are permanently exempted from the tax.

Arkansas has a $1.00 non-cumulative poll tax.

Mississippi has a $2.00 poll tax, cumulative for two years. There is an odd feature that it is supposed to have been paid before February in the year preceding the year in which the voting is to take place. But I also understood some years ago that in practice this provision is seldom enforced. Of course, such clauses are deterrents, whether systematically enforced or not.

Tennessee has a $1.00 non-cumulative poll tax. The 1949 legislature permanently exempted veterans, women, and blind persons, and the tax was made to apply only to general elections.

Texas has a $1.00 non-cumulative poll tax.

Virginia has a $1.50 poll tax, cumulative for three years, with interest. This used to amount to a maximum of $5.01 or $5.06.

Last November, the people of South Carolina voted, by an overwhelming majority, to repeal the poll tax requirement; but under the state constitution it remains for the legislature to approve the vote of the people before it can become effective.

What with good employment and inflation, the poll tax, as you understand, is receding as a barrier to the vote. It is still a bad thing, but it is a comparatively minor part of the whole problem. See the language Luther Jackson used in our pamphlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Suite 814
165 West 46 Street
New York City
January 13, 1951

Dear George:

Many thanks for the letter to Schuman; it had a most salubrious effect.

I am currently negotiating with the Amsterdam News about launching a "Letters to Dixie" campaign somewhat after the manner of the "Letters to Italy" campaign. The big idea will be for Negroes in this part of the country to send a dollar to relatives or friends down South to pay their polltax ("Buck the Polltax with a Buck").

To start the ball rolling, I need current info on when the registration books are open in the six polltax states in 1951. Also, if such is available, data as to what elections may be scheduled in these states for 1951.

I see by Southern Exposure that the tax is cumulative in Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia. Has there been any change in that? I guess I need the amount of the tax in the other three states too.

Any assistance you can give on this will be greatly appreciated.

Best regards,

Stetson Kennedy

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1951
Southern Regional Council

Block voting

July 27, 1951

Mrs. St. Julien Childs
73 King St.
Charleston 4, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Childs:

I have been out on a two weeks' trip and so have only found today your two letters of July 16 and July 21.

I have attended to the two or three little matters of dispatching copies of New South and writing to Mrs. Parker and Mr. Morrison. The other business about the housing officials will take a little looking into here, and I can write you about it in two or three days' time.

I would rejoice to visit Charleston and will try.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. I hear we have already billed you for the two copies of New South and that you have already paid for them! Sorry. We would gladly have sent them for free.

P. P. S. The Georgia Interracial Committee did several years ago a right good little screed on Block Voting. (The spelling block was not my choice. Here are three or four copies. The two letters from the News and Courier of July 21 which you sent me were from A. J. Clement, Jr., and E. C. Burroughs, M. D. Perhaps they or others would like copies.

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, ~~North~~ South Carolina

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1951
Southern Regional Council

Saturday
July 21, 1951

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I believe it would be
convenient to send information
about the SRC and application
blanks to Mrs. Francis L.
Parker, 112 Tradd St. Charleston,
and to Mr. Robert Morrison,

179 Coming St. Charleston. The latter, an elderly man and one of the three or four Negro spokesmen, had never distinguished the SRC from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and was not certain whether the SRC was "Communist" or not! It is perfectly all right to deny it is at my suggestion, as I have talked

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, North Carolina

to both about the SRC, and
know in a general way at least
that they would be interested.

Gratefully Yours,

Margaretta C. Childs

Two Views on Negro Bloc Voting

To The News and Courier:

For years the South felt that "voting solid", in spite of its evils, was expedient. Can anyone determine the area of difference between "voting solid" and "bloc-voting"?

I know all of the evils and power in bloc-voting. Bloc-voting has kept my people in a "democratized servitude". It has kept me from having free access to the Gibbes Art Gallery, the Charleston Museum, the Dock Street Theater. It keeps me out of rest rooms on Marion Square and denies my physician-brothers from following their patients into Roper Hospital. Because of it my sons cannot play on Colonial Lake, nor indulge in tennis anywhere on a public court in Charleston. It limits my access to the Hampton Park Aviary, the College of Charleston, or The Citadel. Yes, I certainly know the evils of "bloc-voting", of "voting solid."

All that I know about voting I have learned from my fair-skinned counterpart. Even in the church of my profession, a bloc vote keeps me from sharing the communion rail or its council meetings. I am a product of a school you created, Mr. Malcolm Dexter Haven.

And don't you dare think that only four thousands persons of color are registered in the City of Charleston. Children of oppression must learn fast. When we first observed that a "c" was being placed by the name of every Negro that registered, our group devised means to circumvent this. Why should race be noted as we registered, unless the exponents of bloc-voting were interested in its continuance?

The power of block voting in Charleston keeps a voice of indignation from being raised when the official report shows that total votes on the voting machines exceeded the tally of the total number of persons listed on the actual voting rolls. Bloc voting determined the number and who would be managers, workers and watchers at the polls July 10. And had it not been for bloc-voting Charleston would have clearly nominated its next Mayor on Tuesday, July 10, 1951.

This man of color is observant, thoughtful, aspiring. We want our share of the responsibility of helping Charleston to grow, prosper. We have a stake in Charleston and its future.

We do not like bloc-voting, but you have taught us many of its advantages. You have used it for 50 years against us. You voted for all of your political candidates as a solid bloc on a platform of racism. Your illegitimate and unwanted offspring of bloc voting has saddled our generation with a 3 per cent sales tax. Had you not bloc voted over the years this tax would not be on us now.

By bloc voting you put men into office and statutes on the books that make me go in side doors, sit in galleries, ride in the rear of buses. Your bloc-voting put racial signs over drinking fountains and entrances to baseball parks. Bloc-voting took me down as drivers of garbage trucks, it forces our mothers and sisters to work in your kitchens for a pittance per week. Because you have practiced bloc-voting so long only 44 per cent of Charleston's eligible to register citizens bother to register. And only 52 per cent of these even bothered to vote July 10, 1951.

Because I believe that in heart we have one of the best communities in the South to live in I hope that the Junior Chamber of Commerce "Operation Democracy" will be supported by the same 20,000 registered voters in Charleston for only such general support will forever eliminate the necessity for, the power in, the evils of bloc-voting.

A. J. CLEMENT, JR.

Charleston.

To The News and Courier:

It is very pathetic; very regretful that the impression is given the general public that the Negro would or should vote as a "bloc". This is untrue. As a long time citizen of Charleston I resent the inference.

There are many of us here who are intelligent, have self respect and community pride who cannot be lined up as sheep and be told how to vote. If the leaders of this proposed bloc would do less talking and let their civic activity interpret their way of sound thinking, I am sure we would go a long way toward obtaining equal opportunity.

Long and loud speeces with much harangue plays a very unfortunate part in the lives of many of my group affecting sane thinking and clear action. Men, issues, platform and record should be studied and explained and then let each voter select whom he chooses. Although I speak for no one except myself, I am sure there are many sane, sensible and intelligent Negroes who rightfully resent the inference and who will not be herded or bloc voted, but will vote as independent men and women.

E. C. BURROUGHS, M.D.

35 Morris St.

Redistricting
Voting

July 7, 1952

Rev. Dan Whitsett
Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Ala.

Dear Mr. Whitsett:

I was in New Orleans the other day and saw a most interesting editorial in the TIMES-PICAYUNE for July 4. The Louisiana Legislature had just refused to do anything about the constitutionally required reapportionment to distribute seats to accord with the 1950 census figures now available. This marked the third decade of refusal.

Of course, we all know Alabama's special problem on this.

The TIMES-PICAYUNE said there is something you can do. They in New Orleans, said the paper, have had a similar problem. The City Council used to refuse to redistrict the city into wards. So the city is now attempting to get a new charter which, among other changes, stipulates that "unless the city is redistricted to equalize councilmanic districts within six months after the publication of each census that the salaries of councilmen shall be suspended."

The PICAYUNE says the next Louisiana constitution should have a similar clause.

Any way you can drop that device into Alabama?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. M. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
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SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

SRC-Washington letter

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 20, 1948

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Memorandum: CHARLES SMITH'S WASHINGTON LETTER

From: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

A number of you met Charles Smith at the November, 1948 annual meeting. He is serving as assistant director of the Council, keeping his home in Arlington, Virginia and working from a small office in Washington. Washington Address: 1833 Jefferson Place, NW. His telephone there is STIRLING 4691.

His main job for 1948-49 is preparation of the Council's plan for southern development on a sub-regional basis. Meanwhile, in his many contacts with governmental and private agency groups in Washington, he is close to events there. He has agreed to find time to write, for the benefit of people in the Southern Regional Council, a periodical letter reviewing the Washington scene. Washington is without doubt the one point to which news from all over the South focuses, as the many interests represented there reach back to each of the States.

I send you herewith the first two of Charles Smith's letters. They will be followed by others, probably one a month.

It is to be emphasized that the letters are informational in character. They are not requests to the Council's Divisions and affiliated committees for legislative pressure for or against this or that bill.

For the time being, the letter is being sent to the officers of the Divisions and affiliated committees, to officers of the Council, and to the Fellows. After some experience with the letter, we would like advice from those who have been getting it as to useful changes in its style and content, and as to whether, with suitable changes, it would be a useful tool for our entire membership.

I feel sure that Charles Smith will be glad to answer correspondence directly from any who get the letter.

George S. Mitchell

December 1, 1948

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Always during the last few months of the year there is a ferment of activity in Washington among those interested in legislation to be taken up by the Congress soon to convene. Public interest groups are particularly active this year in anticipation of the opening of the 81st Congress, since they feel that prospects for obtaining social legislation are brighter now than at any time since 1936.

These citizen groups are of several kinds. There are organizations built around some particular social need, such as the Committee for the Nation's Health, leading supporter of comprehensive health assistance legislation, including national compulsory health insurance. Another is the National Public Housing Conference, sponsoring general housing legislation, with special emphasis on assistance to localities in providing housing for families of low and moderate income. Also there are groups, such as the League of Women Voters and the Council on Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, which are interested in the whole field of social legislation and cooperate with organizations in particular fields in support of one program or another. Then there are organizations representing the broad interests of some particular section of the population, such as CIO and AFL, the Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These, too, often give valuable support to social legislation, particularly of the kind that would especially serve the interests of their own constituents.

At this time, conferences are being held daily among such groups in an effort to agree on legislative goals that they can jointly seek. Agreement is not always easy and usually results from some degree of give and take, which is significant as a pattern of constructive compromise that may be followed by the lawmakers as legislation passes through Congress.

HOUSING: Following a conference with the President, Administrator Raymond M. Foley, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, recently stated to the press that the Administration would seek early Congressional action on housing legislation that had been passed over by the 80th Congress. He stated the Administration's goals as follows:

"Declaration of a national housing policy.

"Authorization for renewal of federal financial aid to communities for low-rent housing projects, initiated by local agencies, for occupancy by low-income families, with preference to low-income veterans of World War II.

"Authorization of federal loans and capital grants to assist communities carrying out slum-clearance projects, initiated by local agencies, so that the land, when cleared, may be sold or leased at sound re-use values for private or public redevelopment in accordance with local plans and with the locality sharing the net cost of clearance.

"Authorization of financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers for construction of adequate farm dwellings where the farmer does

not have the resources or credit to finance independently. Under certain circumstances, provision also would be made for minimum repairs of presently substandard farm housing.

"Authorization for federal sponsorship and coordination of a long-range program of housing research. Aimed at reduction of housing costs, it would deal with study of development of more efficient homebuilding techniques, methods and new materials, and development of adequate economic and statistical data on needs and markets."

These are substantially the same goals as those of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which was passed by the Senate but failed in the House during the closing days of the 80th Congress. No official spokesman for the Administration has made any statement about the amounts of assistance to be sought for these purposes, but Senators Tobey, Flanders, Ellender, Sparkman, Maybank, Wagner and Myers have joined in stating that they will sponsor legislation containing all provisions of the T-E-W Bill that were not enacted in the last session. This would mean, over a four to five year period, federal aid in the construction of 500,000 units of urban and rural nonfarm low rent public housing, loans up to $1,000,000,000 and grants up to $500,000,000 to cities for redevelopment of slum areas, and aid through the Secretary of Agriculture for the construction or repair of farm dwellings. For farm housing, the T-E-W Bill provided a loan authorization of $250,000,000 for home construction, and $12,500,000 in grants for repairs and improvements. The Senators said they favored an "escalator" clause that would permit the President to accelerate or diminish the amount of aid extended from year to year.

Except for the "escalator" clause, these goals are considered by some leading supporters of housing legislation as being too modest in view of the present favorable outlook for social legislation. The National Public Housing Conference, for example, through its legislative committee is developing proposals which are expected to be more nearly commensurate with the known needs than the legislation which was prepared for consideration by the 80th Congress. Working in close cooperation with the NPHC is the Housing Legislation Information Service, a liaison group composed of Washington representatives of more than forty national organizations in the fields of social welfare and public administration. The prospect is that many of these organizations will ask Congress, during hearings on housing legislation, to raise its sights and give the nation, not a token program, but one which offers real prospect of achieving a substantial betterment of housing conditions.

HEALTH: The Committee for the Nation's Health looks for early introduction of S.1320, the Murrary-Wagner-Dingell Bill, providing for a national system of compulsory health insurance. The two main competing health measures in the 80th Congress were S.1320 and the Taft Bill, S.545, which would have limited federal health assistance to indigents. The outlook is good for passage of the health insurance bill by the Senate and at least fair for its passage in the House. Through Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, the Administration has reiterated its support of health insurance, to be supplemented by special legislation providing federal assistance in the improvement of local public health services, school health programs, additional hospital construction, and other aids making up a comprehensive program to assure minimum health services to the entire nation.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Southern Regional Council
1833 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

November 15, 1948

Washington is buzzing with talk of the "100 days".

In the three months after the 81st Congress convenes, it is said, the character of the Truman New Deal will be determined. Some refer to that as the period of the "honeymoon". More realistically, it will be a period of alignment of forces, of organization of strength, of establishing goals in relation to strength.

On the Democratic side, leaders of the Administration and its loyal friends on the Hill are active on three fronts. They are constructing a legislative program that will redeem the commitments made by the Democratic convention and by the President in his campaign. They are attempting to organize the Congress so as to afford greatest possible assurance of passage of this program into law. And they are looking over the Executive Department to make sure that agencies are staffed with officers both willing and able to administer the new laws in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Truman New Deal.

A danger to Administration plans is revival of the alliance between Southern Democratic and Northern Republican conservatives. Deals between these factions, filibusters, and other tactics of obstruction can give the opposition valuable time and may make passage of some measures difficult or even impossible. On the other hand, the program will gain strength from the cleavage now rapidly developing between the extremely conservative among the Republicans and those who feel that the Republican Party must be liberalized to survive. Many able Republicans, especially in the Senate, gave full support to liberal measures in the 80th Congress. They are attempting now to gain the key positions from which they can steer the course of their party along more constructive and more popular lines.

The major elements of the program for the South approved by SRC at its annual meeting have counterparts in the legislative program now taking shape.

SCHOOLS: The Federal Aid to Education Bill (S.472) was passed by the Senate in the 80th Congress and failed in the House only because it was blocked by the Republican leadership. This measure, providing $300,000,000 in the first year for aid to the states by a generally acceptable formula, is expected to be reintroduced in substantially the same form early in the new session, and to be passed.

HOUSING: The 80th Congress, in its special post-convention session, passed virtually all provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill (S.866) except those providing for public subsidies for slum clearance and low rent public housing. It is assured that a bill containing those unenacted provisions will be introduced promptly when the new Congress convenes, and chances of passage in 1949 are considered good. S.866 provided subsidies, aggregating $160,000,000 annually after four years, for construction of some 500,000 units of urban public housing. This was admittedly, only a token program, and there is strong sentiment now for larger goals in any new program to be undertaken. The rural housing sections of the new program

are in the making, with the Department of Agriculture taking responsibility for farm housing and the Housing and Home Finance Agency for rural non-farm. The exact kinds and amounts of subsidy assistance to be offered are not yet known. In urban redevelopment, the Administration is said to favor loans totalling $1,000,000,000 and grants totalling $500,000,000 over a five-year period to cities that qualify by providing subsidies in at least half the amount provided by the federal government. These aids would be used for acquisition of blighted central-city areas by public authorities and their redevelopment by public and private enterprise.

HEALTH: Inconclusive hearings were held in the 80th Congress on two major health bills; S,545, providing for grants-in-aid to the states for health services to the indigent, and S.1320, to establish a national health insurance program. The Truman Administration advocates national health insurance, and legislation of that kind is sure to be introduced and considered seriously. Proponents do not feel that passage in 1949 is assured, but they look for its eventual enactment. Among other health measures to be considered are federal aid to the states in providing full-time local public health services, aid to the states in providing school health services; expansion of the mental health program; and additional assistance in hospital construction. The outlook for such measures is favorable.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The Administration is expected to press hard for extension of coverage of old age insurance; increase in the amounts of old age benefits; disability insurance protecting workers from loss of income due to illness; and Congressional action designed to obtain substantial increase by the states in the amounts and periods of unemployment payments.

AGRICULTURE: Administration and Congressional leaders are taking another look at the sliding-scale price support program passed by the 80th Congress, to take effect in 1950. Farmer reaction to it during the campaign was one of distrust and fear. An attempt is being made to work out a formula for parity payments that will assure farmers of adequate protection. Both party platforms voiced support of the family type farm. The extent to which this will be reflected in concrete proposals is still speculative. There will, however, undoubtedly be increased support for the rural electrification program, and some look for increased support of farmers cooperatives.

INDUSTRY: Southern and Western industrial development will benefit from additional support for TVA and other public power projects, which is confidently expected. It is also fairly certain that minimum wages will be increased, possibly to 70 cents an hour, and the coverage of minimum wage requirements extended. The Administration's strategy on repeal or revision of the Taft-Hartley Law and development of a new program of industrial relations is not yet evident.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Strategy in this most difficult field is being closely guarded. Opponents of the President's program as a whole are expected to use the civil rights issue in obstructionist tactics. Similarly, opponents of the civil rights measures may be expected to withhold support of other measures in an effort to force concessions from the Administration. In preparation for the conflict on this issue, the Administration is making an effort to see that those who opposed his election because of his civil rights stand are not in a position to block his program through control of key committee posts. What will emerge from the 81st Congress, and in what order, no one is now willing to predict.

SRC - Washington Letter

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

January 7, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. G. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Charles Smith is to be congratulated on his Washington letter.

The two letters you enclosed cover the fields of interest which concern all of us, particularity as we develop the Southern Regional Council Program in our States.

I hope he will keep it factual and not a commentary so that there can be no doubt about its informative character.

Thanks for this helpful service, I am starting a new file for the letters.

Cordially,

J. M. Tydings,
Chairman

JMT/lb

CC: Mr. Smith

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 22, 1945

Dear Doctor Reid:

I am suggesting that Mrs. Marie D. Cochrane represent Atlanta University in the student group which you are asking to meet at the offices of the Southern Regional Council on Friday, March 9, at 4:00 o'clock.

Sincerely yours

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. Ira D. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

REC.C
cc Mrs. Cochrane

50 Chestnut Street SW.

Georgia School of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

February 28, 1945

Dear Dr. Reid,

I suggest that you invite Donald Chandler to attend your meeting of March 9. I believe that you understand our situation at Tech: he would have to come of his own initiative and not as a representative of the school.

Sincerely,

Glenn W. Rainey

Morris Brown College

Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the Registrar

February 28, 1945

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Reid:

President Fountain has requested that I send to you the names of two students who might represent Morris Brown College at the informal conference of the Southern Regional Council on Friday, March 9 at 4:00 p.m. Accordingly, I am happy to suggest the following students who might be contacted through the college:

Mrs. Thelma Guyton Hawes
Miss Mae L. Harrison

Very truly yours,

Anne C. Graves

(Mrs.) Anne C. Graves
Registrar

ACG:T

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 27, 1945

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Reid:

Dr. Mays asked me to take care of your request that we at Morehouse should recommend one or two students to meet with a select group of students to come from the several colleges in Atlanta under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council.

I would like to recommend Charles E. Morton who at the present time is serving as a member of the Atlanta Intercollegiate Council as a representative of the Morehouse Y.M.C.A. I believe that his experience in working with student interracial groups will enable him to make a definite contribution when the students meet on March 9. If a second Morehouse student is to be invited then I would like to recommend Douglass Carter who is a former member of the Atlanta Intercollegiate Council and is a member of the Morehouse Y.M.C.A.

If there is anything else we can do to cooperate with the Southern Regional Council in the program which it is to work out for students please let us know.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal.

BRB/a
CC: President Mays

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

February 23, 1945

Dr. Ira De A. Reid,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Reid:

Your letter of recent date has been received and read with careful attention. I am not sure that the suggestion which you are making is a wise one, since I think our students have as many affiliations as they can handle well just now. If the program which you have in mind would take the place of the inter-collegiate council now in operation, the number of calls would not be increased; but I would not think well of it as an addition to our present program.

March 9th will be just at our examination time. I am suggesting the name of Miss Virginia Carter, president of our Christian Association, as the logical one to whom an invitation may be extended, though I am not sure how her schedule may be for that time.

Sincerely,

J. R. McCain

J. R. McCain,
President

McC:S

Columbia Theological Seminary

Decatur, Georgia

February 23 1945

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director
432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Reid:

Your letter of February 20 has been received and I note your desire to have Columbia Theological Seminary nominate a student to represent it at an informal conference to be held in the office of the Southern Regional Council on Friday, March 9, at 4:00 o'clock.

I am suggesting Mr. Wade P. Huie, Jr. of Elberton, Georgia, who is a member of our Middle Class as a man who would make an excellent representative of this institution at such a meeting. I believe that Mr. Huie will accept your invitation, but in case he does not, I would name Mr. William H. Beckmann of Decatur, Georgia, who is a Senior at the seminary as alternate.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. McDowell Richards

J. McDowell Richards

R:H

Pres. of Apes Scott
Christian Ass
Dorothy Spragues
Vice Pres
Margaret Bear
Sec.
Bet Patterson
Treas
Agnes Hanesbrugh

—

MEMO TO MARIE

Mrs. Ruth Alexander called and said that Dr. Reid said for her to give us the following dope:

Morehouse College

Charles E. Morton
Douglas Carter (second choice) ✓ Coming -

Agens Scott

Miss Virginia Carter

Columbia Seminary

Mr. Wade P. Huie, Jr.
Mr. William H. Beckmann

Emory University

Dr. Goodrich White, presidetn, has not acknowledged our letter to him. Would you please call him and ask whom he has designated to attend the conference on March 9 ?

(Do you know what all this is to be used fer? Darn if I do!)

Please escuse typing errors — I'm in a h—luva hurry!

Dearborn 1621

Morehouse -
Douglas Carter ✓ W
Charles E. Norton -

Columbia
Wade P. Hunie ✓ W
Wm. Beckman ✓ W
Aquia Scott
Virginia Carter ✓ W

E more.
Unknown man ✓ ✓

Ga Tech.
Donald Chandler ✓

Morris Brown -

Mae Harrison ✓ N
Thelma D. Hawes ✓

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE ON THE CONTEMPORARY SOUTH

Southern Regional Council
March 9, 1945

THERE ARE THINGS TO KNOW 24

THERE ARE THINGS TO BELIEVE 27

THERE ARE THINGS TO DO 22

I. The Objectives of Creative Citizenship

(a) To cultivate a deep regard for democracy and an intelligent appreciation of democratic institutions.

(b) To develop those qualities of character and methods of action which are of special significance in a democracy.

(1) Understanding and appreciation instead of blind obedience.

(2) Fair and honest dealing instead of exploitation.

(3) Investigation instead of thoughtless activity.

(4) Open mindedness instead of prejudice.

(5) Promotion of the common good instead of individual aggrandizement.

(c) To develop a willingness and ability to cooperate effectively in a democratic society.

(d) To develop an active interest in, andconcern for, the progressive development of democratic ideals in the South.

II. How can these objectives be achieved? What particular aspects of Southern problems may be studied and acted upon on the individual campus?

In what areas may there be cooperative action by the young people of the South including those out of school?

Do we have any special responsibility for the following?

Returning Veterans	Mechanized Cotton Culture
Politics	Law Enforcement
Federal Aid to Education	Migration
Domestic Service	Others

III. Are there specific ways in which the Southern Regional Council can help in organizing opinion and action among young people in the South?

What are they?

Would you be interested in the Council doing any one of the following? Conducting an annual planning conference for young ~~peoplexiax~~ peoples' groups in the South? Promoting a series of discussions on the several campuses? Suggestion programs of social investigation in local communities?

IV. Would you be willing to formulate a statement to other young people in the South which might serve as a basis for initiation a program for Young Southerners.

What should this statement say?

To whom should it be addressed?

What should be our next steps?

NOTES ON YOUTH CONFERENCE
March 9, 1945

Suggestions for Ways in Which SRC Might Cooperate With Student Groups

1. To answer the need for "greater spread of facts", provide specific information on Southern social, political, and economic problems with particular appeal for student groups.

2. Encourage the inclusion of courses on race in the curriculums of Southern colleges.

3. Work through campus churches and campus church leaders to reach students with facts and action programs.

4. Promote intercollegiate visiting to lead to integration of interests and aims.

5. Encourage student support of progressive candidates for state and national political offices.

6. Provide literature and speakers to promote education on political affairs:
   1. Georgia county unit system
   2. Extent of eighteen-year old participation in voting.

7. Encourage studies among student groups of specific phases of Southern economic problems:
   1. Mechanized cotton culture
   2. Diversified agriculture

8. Provide mailing list on information, services, and literature available from the Council office to student religious groups and YMCA-YWCA leaders.

9. Utilize the leadership of independent, unorganized groups of student liberals for channelizing information, services, and material from the Council on to the campus.

10. Sponsor leadership conference of student representatives from both organized and unorganized campus groups, named by student officers or faculty members with whom the Council has contact, to analyze student needs and deficiencies and opportunities for integrating efforts and interests with the assistance of SRC.

11. Sponsor work-camps in which student leaders may have first-hand experience with actual social and economic maladjustments, such as the Georgia Methodist Work Camp which will send Methodist students into field work in four areas: farm tenancy in Morgan County, Ga; mountain community life near Young Harris, Ga.; Negro child recreation in Athens, Ga.; and underprivileged city children in Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS LETTER SENT TO:

F. Douglas Carter
Wade P. Hiie
William Beckman
Virginia Carter
Cordelia Devane
Reese Griffin
Donald Chandler
Leon Smith
Mae Harrison
Thelma G. Hawes
Marie Cochrane
Ruth Harris
Lillian Price

March 28, 1945

Mr. F. Douglas Carter
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter:

Can you meet with us again on April 5, at 4:00 P.M. in the Council office to continue our discussion on how the Southern Regional Council can develop a young people's program in the fields of social, economic, and human welfare?

We now have some definite proposals to place before the group. We hope very much that you will be here to discuss these proposals and to help us decide upon further action.

Please return the enclosed card. We are looking forward to having you with us.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Philip C. Jay)

April 2, 1945

Mrs. Jay:

Please excuse this delay in sending the attached material. My typewriter has been broken down and the repairman did not come until today.

If I can help you further please let me know.

Very sincerely,

Eleanor Mullins

Eleanor Mullins

(A) Faculty Adviser
(S) Employed Secretary
(CP) College President
(AP) Association President

MAILING LIST

SOUTHERN REGION, NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N.

1944 - 1945

SCHOOL	LOCATION	CONTACT PERSON
ALABAMA		
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Auburn	Dr. Russell S. Poor (Dean)
Birmingham Southern College	Birmingham	Dr. Harold H. Hutson(A)
Howard College	Birmingham	Dr. J. H. Chapman (A)
Miles Memorial College	Birmingham	Earlie Hicks (student) (AP)
State Teachers College	Florence	Dr. J. A. Kellar (CP)
State Teachers College	Montgomery	Mrs. Emma P. Howard (A)
State A. & M. College	Normal	T. M. Elmore (A)
Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa	Dean G. A. Weaver (A)
Talladega College	Talladega	J. S. Pennepacker (A)
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee	Rev. Raymond Harvey (A)
University of Alabama	University	Dean N. B. Hendrix (A)
FLORIDA		
Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach	Rev. Lester V. Baker
Edward Waters College	Jacksonville	Dean Ernest E. King
Florida A. & M. College	Tallahassee	Rev. Walter C. Wynn (A)
Rollins College	Winter Park	Dr. Henry M. Edmonds
Southern College	Lakeland	Mrs. E. S. Jackson
University of Florida	Gainesville	Bill Lippold
University of Tampa	Tampa	Dr. M. C. Rhodes
University of Miami	40 N.E., 3rd(YMCA) Miami 32,	Edward J. Rydman (S)
GEORGIA		
Berry College	Mount Berry	Dr. S. H. Cook (A)
Clark University	Atlanta	Curtis V. Holland(A)
Emory University	Emory University	Sam Laird
Gammon Theological Seminary	Atlanta	Dr. J. W. Nicholson
Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta	W. J. Proctor (S)
Georgia State College	Indrustial College	Rev. A. E. Peacock
Georgia Teachers College	Collegeboro	Dr. Fielding D. Russell
Mercer University	Macon	Dr. Spright Dowell (CP)
Morehouse College	Atlanta	Dean B. R. Brazeal
Morris Brown College	Atlanta	Dr. R. O' Johnson (A)
North Georgia College	Dahlonega	Dr. H. B. Forrester
Paine College	Aguusta	Emory Wadlowe
Piedmont College	Demorest	A. P. Van Cleave
State College	Fort Valley	Rev. V. A. Edwards
University of Georgia	Athens	E. L. Secrest (S)
KENTUCKY		
Berea College	Berea	Harry White (S)
Centre College	Danville	Rev. Jamison Jones (A)
Eastern Ky. State Teachers College	Richmond	Frederick P. Giles (A)
Morehead Teachers College	Morehead	W. H. Vaughn (CP)
Municipal College	Louisville	Dr. H. S. Wilson(A)
Murray State Teachers College	Murray	Dr. James H. Richmond (CP)

KENTUCKY (Con'd)		
Kentucky State College	Frankfort	Herbert Crouch
University of Kentucky	Lexington	Bart N. Peak (S)
University of Louisville	Louisville	Dr. E. W. Jacobsen (CP)
Western Ky. State Teachers College	Bowling Green	Dr. Paul L. Garrett (CP)
LOUISIANA		
Dillard University	New Orleans	Rev. Norman A. Holmes (A)
Louisiane State Normal	Normal Station	Glenn Corley (A)
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	A. C. Lewis (S)
Louisiana Technical Institute	Ruston	Dr. J. O. Van Hook (A)
Southeastern Louisiana College	Hammond	Dr. Columbus Andrews (A)
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	Lafayette	Prof. R. H. Bolyard (A)
Tulane University	New Orleans	
Southern University	Scotlandville	R. W. Smith (A)
MISSISSIPPI		
Alcorn College	Alcorn	Rev. Samuel W. Williams (A)
Cambell College	Jackson	Rev. R. K. Young
Jackson	Jackson	Alvin Y. Battle (A)
Jones Jr. College	Ellisville	W. O. Harrison
Millsaps College	Jackson	Dr. John Fincher (A)
Mississippi State College	State College	Earnest Price, Jr. (S)
Southern Christian Institute	Edwards	Dean Charles C. Mosley
Sunflower Junior College	Moorhead	C. H. Everett (A)
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo	Rev. W. P. Bender (A)
University of Mississippi	University	R. Malcolm Guess (S)
Wood Junior College	Mathiston	Frank Argelander (A)
NORTH CAROLINA		
A.& T. College	Greensboro	B. N. Roberts (A)
Appalachian State Teachers College	Goone	Dr. W. F. Smith (A)
Catawba College	Salisbury	Prof. David E. Faust
Davidson College	Davidson	F. K. Fleagle (Acting Sec)
Duke University	Durham	Dr. K. B. Watson
Eastern Carolina Teachers College	Greensville	Dr. W. A. Browne (A)
Elon College	Elon College	Dr. D. J. Bowden
Guilford College	Guilford	Dr. A. P. Beitel
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	Rev. Mose Belton (A)
Kittrell College	Kittrell	Louis W. Thompson, Jr.
Livingstone	Salisbury	Rev. U. S. Fowler (A)
Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory	Dr. P. E. Monroe (CP)
North Carolina College	Durham	Rev. Henry H. Mitchell (A)
North Carolina State College	Raleigh	Edward S. King (S)
Pfeiffer Junior College	Misenheimer	C. M. Waggoner (CP)
Shaw University	Raleigh	
State Teachers College	Elizabeth City	Prof. J. R. Frazier (A)
Teachers College	Winston-Salem	Travis Hunt (A)
University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	Harry F. Comer (S)
Wake Forest College	Wake Forest	Dean D. B. Bryan
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Allen University	Columbia	I.M.A. Myers (A)
Benedict College	Columbia	M. S. Gordon
The Citadel	Charleston	J. M. Leland (S)
Claflin College	Orangeburg	Dr. J. B. Randolph (CP)
Clemson College	Clemson	P. B. Holtzendorff (S)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Con'd)

Erskine College	Due West	Dr. J. A. Orr (A)
Furman University	Greenville	Dr. R. C. Balckwell (A)
Morris College	Sumter	J. P. Garrick (CP)
Newberry College	New berry	Dr. R. A. Goodman (A)
Presbyterian College	Clinton	Prof. John Osmond
University of South Carolina	Columbia	R. Glenn Bell (S)
State College	Orangeburg	Dean J. B. Porter (A)
Wofford College	Spartanburg	Dr. C. F. Nesbitt (A)

TENNESSEE

Cumberland University	Lebanon	Dr. W. P. Bone (A)
Fisk University	Nashville	Dean W. J. Faulkner (A)
Knoxville College	Knoxville	James Parker (A)
Lane College	Jackson	Dean P. R. Shy (A)
Le Moyne College	Memphis	G. A. Sewell (A)
Lincoln Memorial University	Harrogate	Prof. H. Y. Livesay (A)
Maryville College	Maryville	Dr. Ralph W. Lloyd (CP)
Memphis State College	Memphis	C. D. Jamerson (A)
Morristown College	Morristown	
Peabody Teachers College	Nashville	Dr. S. C. Garrison (CP)
Southwestern College	Memphis	Dr. T. E. Hill (A)
Tennessee A. & I. College	Nashville	Mrs. L. B. Watson (A)
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	Cookeville	Dr. T. J. Farr
Tennessee State Teachers College	Memphis	Dr. H. J. Steere (A)
Tennessee Wesleyan College	Athens	Prof. A. H. Myers
Tusculum Bollege	Tusculum-Greenville	John R. Monroe
University of Chattanooga	Chattanooga	Dr. David A. Lockmiller (CP)
University of Tennessee	Knoxville	Ralph W. Frost (S)
Vanderbilt University	Nashville	Dr. George N. Mayhew (A)

VIRGINIA

Emory & Henry College	Emory	Rev. J. P. McCluskey (A)
Hampton Institute	Hampton	Houser Miller (A)
Lynchburg College	Lynchburg	Dean O. W. Wake (A)
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland	Rev. George S. Terry (A)
Richmond University	Richmond	Dr. Solon B. Cousins (A)
Roanoke College	Salem	Dr. J. C. Longaker
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	Lawrenceville	Lucian M. Richmond
University of Virginia	Charlottesville	S. V. McCasland
Virginia Medical College	Richmond	Rev. Robert F. McCracken (A)
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Blacksburg	Paul N. Derring (S)
Virginia State College	Ettrick	Samuel Gandy (Acting Adviser)
Virginia Union University	Richmond	Dr. H. J. McGuinn (A)
Washington & Lee University	Lexington	Dr. W. W. Morton
William & Mary College	Williamsburg	Dr. John Edwin Pomfret (CP)

MEETING OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S GROUP

April 5, 1945

I. Suggestions for Quarterly Bulletin:

A. Column on activities in other colleges

B. Column on political action

C. Letters from students

D. Statements by people like Talmadge, to show what must be combatted and seriousness of political situations

II. Suggestions for leaflets:

A. Voting requirements, restrictions, etc.

B. Various Southern economic problems

C. Returning veterans -- readjustment problems

III. Suggested conferences to which SRC might send delegates:

Berea	Monteagle
Fisk	King's Mountain
Greensboro	

IV. General Suggestions:

1. Check the F.O.R. publication Equality for ideas for bulletin.

2. Send application blanks for conference scholarships in first issue of bulletin. Award scholarships on basis of applications, cleared through contact person at each college. Applicants should specify class, age, and interest in particular conference.

3. Use interdenominational and inter-faith councils as clearing-houses for bulletin and leaflet distribution on campuses where they are organized.

4. Contact a Dr. Moore at Georgia Tech for compiling bibliography and getting information about opportunities for returning veterans (leaflet).

Next Steps:

Meeting of new continuing committee:

Miss De Vane (Agnes Scott)
Reese Griffin
Mrs. Hawes
Douglas Carter
Leon Smith, Chairman pro tem

Drawing up of statement by continuing committee.

Statement mailed to each member of youth group for suggestions and changes.

Issuing of statement to collegegroups as bulletin insert or otherwise, for signing.

Conference of key college group leaders in Atlanta in the fall, to discuss program and problems.

RETURNING VETERAN**********SOUTHERN FRONTIER FOR APRIL 1945

Letters from Selected Service Directors as basis

A Page on Soldier's plan for post war, including migration, etc.

Extent of Rejection

USO

Article by Gloster which can be rewritten

Local Resources

Waller, Returning Veterans

See what can be pulled from clippings as sidelines.

Socail Security or Full Employment

Page on THE SOUTH THEY LEFT with comment etc of what they might expect when they return.

Memo on Vets -
Free Vet,

Mrs. Thelma Guyton Hawes
Morris Brown College
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hawes:

The Southern Regional Council is inviting a samll group of young people from Atlanta's colleges to meet with its Executive Directors at the Council headquarters on Friday, March 9, at 4 o'clock. President Fountain has suggested that you be invited to represent Morris Brown College at this meeting.

The particular purpose of this meeting is to discuss with representatives student leaders some phases of contemporary life in the South which might become points of student attention, research and action. Certain colleges in other parts of the South have asked our cooperation in developing a young people's program in the fields of social, economic and human welfare. Because your particular counsel is necessary we hope that you can meet with us.

The offices of the Southern Regional Council are in the Wesledy Memorial Building, courner of Auburn Avenue and Ivy Street. Take the elevator to the 4th Floor.

Kindly indicate on the enclosed card if we may expect you.

The enclosed literature will explain some aspects of ~~the~~ the Council's program.

Sincerely yours,

Associate Executive Director

Statement

This generation of young Southerners is being forced into new areas of social participation by the pace of changes affecting the South. The issues of war, race, economic, and social economic crises, educational chaos, and human relations, no longer be sidestepped in our development. We have been aware of their presence in our personal and community lives but we have not faced their challenges as levers of new opportunities for achievement in the South and the Nation.

The first step toward changing this inordinate situation is facing it. This we purport to do for there are

Things to Know about the South's role in our nation

We have the opportunity to look freely and intelligently into every aspect of our economic, social, political and religious life.

~~From~~ Upon gaining this knowledge we aspire to the development of a philosophy for action for there are things to believe.

He Too much of our action about the South's role in our nation in the past has been without thought, without benefit of the facts. Too much of our action has been without a heady purpose, for we have not believed in the freedom inherent in

democracy. We have witnessed the treachery of action without thought, the sterility of action without faith and the death of thought without action. We would have no more of such skulduggery for we know there are things to do.

Young Southerners have more mountains to climb. New problems are forcing their way to the forefront of our consideration. We want to begin seeing the South where our present interests lie; we want to absorb ourselves in the problem of building a new region in a free nation. We want to act upon our findings. We want the

REST of Southern youth to join us in a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nongovernmental, ~~loose~~ federation of youth ~~organ~~ organizations to

consider the needs of youth ~~and us~~ in war and in peace, at home and abroad, ~~the region~~ ~~to~~ ~~execute~~ ~~plan~~ experiments and programs which will aid us in promoting a vital, progressive South; popularize and promote desirable plans of action through publications, conferences, and demonstrations.

~~We request and urge your participation in this effort~~

Our creed is simple
There are things to Know

There are things to Believe

There are things to Do.

Will you join us in making ~~that~~ ~~it~~ philosophy a manifest part of the emergent South?

Sequiers!

Atlanta, Georgia

April 4, 1945

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215 Central Ave., S. W. **WA. 8240**

Before meeting -

See Marie Cochrane & Douglas Carter about committee member - no send.

See Leon.

See Mrs Kaseus.

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Color Printers
and
Typographers
215 Central Ave., S. W. WA. 8240

open Meeting -
Ask Leon to serve as
temporary Chairman.
Check suggestions made
last meeting quickly.
Report on 3 presentations:

1. Publication:
Possibilities:
a. A bulletin - to come
out three or four
times a year.
What would you
like to see in it?

b. Leaflets - published
at irregular intervals
for youth groups.

Which would you
prefer? Suggestions?

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215 Central Ave., S. W. WA. 8240

2. Scholarships to Conference.
We have in mind the Fisk Institute - and the Greenwood International Affairs Conference.
We will give one white, one Negro, and one of either race.

From one Saint if possible - but if necessary limited to the atlanta area. Perhaps Georgia?

How do you think these people should be selected?

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and
Typographers
215 Central Ave., S. W. WA. 8240

3. Conference of youth organization leaders in perhaps a church section, a campus section etc.

A weekend conference - How bout it?

I dear -

What date -

Mailing List - Georgia Methodist Student Movement

Abraham Baldwin, Tifton, Ga. Mr John Turner; Dr. Glenn Burton

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Rev. R.C. Singleton, Box 1009

West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., Miss Jo Timberlake

Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga., Miss Jeannette Macon

Reinhardt College, Waleska, Ga., Rev. Edmund Perry

Agnes Scott College, Decatur Ga., Miss Maggaret Johnson

Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga., Rev. Leon Smith, St. Marks Methodist Church

Univ. of Ga. Jr. College, Atlanta, Ga., Miss Irma Hathcock

Emory Univ., Emory Univ., Ga., Rev. Sam Laird, George Baxter a/s

North Ga. College, Dahlonega, Ga., Rev. Frank Morehead

Ga. Teachers' College, Statesboro, Ga., Miss Winifred Seckinger
Mrs. W.H. Amason

Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., Miss Martha Rumble, Miss Elizabeth Stinson

Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., Rev. L.M. Twiggs, First Meth. Church
Miss Virginia Ray

Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., Mrs. J.M. Gillespie

Georgia Southwestern, Americus, Ga., Nelle Chapman, G.S.C. Box 410

G.S.C.W., Milledgeville, Ga., Miss Dorothy Stevens

Young Harris College, Young Harris, Ga., Rev. Harry Mitchem

Emory-at-Oxford, Oxford, Ga., Mr. Morrell Robinson

Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Ga., Rev. Paul McKnight

Shorter College, Rome, Ga., Miss Mable Rhinehart

South Georgia College, Douglas, Ga., Rev. Earl Garbut

Mercer University, Macon, Ga., James Lee

Middle Georgia College, Cochran, Ga., Rev. J.I. Summerford; Miss Fern Gleiger

Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, Ga., Mrs. John Fulton

LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga., Miss Clarice Atkins

Armstrong Junior College, Savannah, G.a, Rev. J. Ed. Fain, Wesley M. Church

Church
Augusta Junior College, Augusta, Ga., Miss Betty Friar, St. John Meth.

Gordon Military College, Barnesville, Ga., Rev. A.E. Barton

Rabun Gap College, Rabun Gap, Ga., Rev. A.J. Waldrep, Dillard, Ga.,

Rev. Waights G. Henry, Executive Sec. of the North Ga. Conf.,
Wesley Memorial Building, Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Reese Griffin, Executive Sec. Of the South Ga. Conf.
Box 44, Macon, Ga.

Miss Bonnie Ruth McCay, Director of Youth Work of North Ga. Conf.
Wesley Memorial Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Martha Koestline, Director of Youth Work of South Ga. Conf.
Box 44, Macon, Ga.

Mrs J.C. Lester, Student Sec. of Woman's Society of Christian Service,
of South Ga. Conf.
R.F.D., Montezuma, Ga.

Mrs. Reaves Gaston, Student Sec. of Women's Society of Christian Service
of North Georgia Conf.
215 Poplar Circle N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Nominating Committee

MEMORANDUM

PROPOSED

YOUTH SERVICE SECTION

of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

PURPOSE - To stimulate, initiate and service group consideration and action among young people of the South, particularly college and church groups, ~~and~~ the social and economic problems of the South, placing special emphasis upon

1 - Promoting a desire for understanding and discussing these problems, and,

2 - Developing a socially constructive point of view with reference to their amelioration --

all within the SRC's special fields of interest.

ORGANIZATION - Eventually it is hoped to have a Youth Service's Secretary and an assistant or associate Secretary on the SRC staff. Since it is desirable to undertake this program immediately it is recommended that the work be initiated as follows

I.- Select 2 Fellows, one white, one colored, in each state to serve as organizers of the Youth Service Section in those areas;

II - Have these Fellows prepare lists of youth organizations and their leaders

1. On the various college campuses

2. In the larger church organizations of the larger communities

3. Such state or city-wide organizations of youth as may exist.

Have these lists submitted to SRC.

III - Have literature on the South especially designed for these groups, prepared for distribution and discussion in these various groups. Send, for

example, the UNC Memorandum on Negroes--preparing a brief list of questions to accompany it. Also, prepare--or have prepared other memoranda for discussion and distribution.

IV - Prepare a discussion ~~or~~ or action memorandum for these groups as the basis for informal for formal meetings.

V - Prepare an itinerary for Fellows and/or other SRC representatives to discuss The South: Its Problems and Potentialities (or some kindred subject) at specially designed talk-fests.

VI - Arrange a program of volunteer experience where these students may serve some cause in their home community, as a proving ground for testing their interests and abilities, and, as a means for testing what may and may not be done with success.

The promotion of such a program might be based upon a 5 months' budget of $1,200.00 to be expended as follows:

Services and expenses of 26 Fellows in 13 states	@ $25.00 each	$ 630.00
Literature		250.00
Promotion and Visits of SRC Staff Members		200.00
Incidentials		120.00
		$1,200.00

May 25, 1954

Mr. Laurence F. Kinney
Memphis Adult Education Center
Southwestern Campus
2000 North Parkway
Memphis 12, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Kinney:

The people at the Southern Regional Education Board very kindly sent me your letter of May 12 -- I think rightly -- stating that the letter had originally been meant for the Southern Regional Council.

I worked for years with the Farm Security Administration and knew a good deal about its programs in the Arkansas-Delta and general areas and so I have some general knowledge of the area and the problem that you describe. Although, of course I don't know the Judd Hill area.

What you want to do is not directly related to the program of the Council. But we do expect to establish in Arkansas this Autumn a state-wide program in the field of race relations, reorganizing the program of the Arkansas Division of the Southern Regional Council. When that gets going I would sure like to have some connection with Mr. Chapin and the community at Judd Hill. Meanwhile, the only group that I can think of as having a direct interest in your proposals is the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee Institute. My friend, Lewis Jones is a most knowledgeable student in the changes underway in the plantation parts of the South.

I wish you would write to him and at least inform him of what is underway. You might find that he could assist you substantially with a study, or with direct advice.

Meanwhile, all praise to you and your friends for the enterprise of trying to get a needed set of local improvements underway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
Established 1949 under Interstate Compact

TELEPHONE ELGIN 6781

830 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 18, 1954

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a letter addressed to the Southern Regional Education Board. We are of the impression that this letter should have been sent to your organization.

Sincerely yours,

Ida W. Smith

(Mrs.) Ida W. Smith
Secretary

enclosure

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

MEMPHIS ADULT EDUCATION CENTER
SOUTHWESTERN CAMPUS—2000 NORTH PARKWAY
MEMPHIS 12, TENNESSEE

15
Please send to Soc. Res. Councils
WJM

May 12, 1954

BD. OF CONTROL FOR SOU. REG. EDUCATION
STAFF ROUTING
RECEIVED
MAY 14 1954
ROUTE TO
WJM ~~WRB~~ ~~ES~~

Southern Regional Education Board
830 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Memphis Commercial Appeal carried a report of a recent grant made by the Fund of the Republic to your Council. I wish to sketch in some detail an experience which our Adult Education Center has had with the owners of a plantation in Arkansas. I think it provides an unusual opportunity for help which you may be able to offer in promoting "equal opportunity for people of the South."

Mr. and Mrs. Sam C. Chapin have been participating in some of our adult education programs in Memphis. After learning about some of our activities they inquired about the possibility of some help with the tenants on their plantation which is Judd Hill plantation, about five miles west of Truman, Arkansas, and about fifty-five miles from Memphis.

Professor Joe Embry is a close friend of the Chapins and through him, after a number of conversations, a group of us arranged a visit to the plantation to see if we could offer any counsel. The following persons made the trip Saturday, February 20: Dr. Embry, Col. Ross Lynn, headmaster of a private boy's school in Memphis, Sue Vandiver, educational and recreational leader at a local church, and I.

We found that they have about sixty-five Negro families living on Judd Hill plantation. Several years ago Mr. Chapin erected a school building and from sixty to eighty children attend this school taught by two teachers. These teachers, I understand, do not have much ability as potential community leaders, but there are from six to ten Negro leaders who have little education. Most of the children drop out before high school and only a handful ever finish high school. The educational level of the community is very low. The school building also serves as a church building.

The needs, as our team diagnosed them, are:

1. A youth program to supplement school attendance with recreational and community activities.
2. An adult program of education and community activities.
   To meet these two needs, the following would be required:

   1. A new building for educational and recreational activities, or a new school-church building to release the present school building for community educational and recreational purposes.
   2. Training of local Negro personnel in community leadership
   3. Employment of a trained Negro educational and recreational leader.
   4. Preparation and adaptation of educational programs to meet the needs of this community.

Mr. Chapin, a generous and intelligent man, is also a very busy man. He has responsibility for five thousand acres of farm land, a thousand head of cattle, a cotton gin, and a commissary. It is fortunate that he is both far-sighted and eager to help these people. He will need help to achieve success in so difficult a community problem. He is willing to provide the building which is essential for the program outlined above. Is it possible that your agency could provide for a trained Negro leader in this community? From Memphis we could doubtless provide counsel and resources which would aid in this project in many ways. The Southern Mediators Association in Little Rock can doubtless offer some guidance. The Chapins contribute annually to this organization.

This proposal does not concern an isolated situation; rather it is representative of the plantation problems in Southern United States. I realize that circumstances for operating in this community are more favorable than the typical case, chiefly because of the Chapins' intelligent approach to the needs of their community. However, I can at the moment think of three other plantations, two of which are within a hundred miles of Memphis, where the owners are similarly competent and community minded.

Such a problem as is envisaged involves many activities which would not normally be included in a liberal education. What would be liberating for these prople would be modest in comparison with many educational programs now in use in our Test Cities. Fortunately there are the recordings of folk and square dance music and these would be drawn upon for recreational experiences. Films which are both interesting and educational now exist which would be very useful at once in this community. A number of educational programs would have to be devised de novo. It should be a thrilling undertaking. Doubtless it is an imaginative adventure with far reaching consequences.

This is an existential situation thrown into our laps by a questing plantation family faced with actual conditions which they seek to meet. And it is representative of a thousand other similar situations.

I hope this may commend itself to you as significant.

Sincerely,

Laurence F. Kinney

Laurence F. Kinney
Coordinator

LFK:TF
cc: Mr. S. C. Chapin

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Lieutenant Governor's Office
Leaksville

Luther H. Hodges
Lieutenant Governor

June 29, 1954

Dear John:

This refers to your letter of June 21 which came while I was out of the State. I am very happy to hear about the grant of $750,000 to help develop graduate programs in nursing. This is a great field and I congratulate you and your associates on getting something done about it. If you can make some progress in this field, as well as in the mental health field on which you have been working, and then can tell us how to handle the segregation problem (and I am serious about getting some wise heads to working on it), it will be just fine.

I was in California a week ago and in talking with one of the directors of the "Committee for The Republic" I believe it is, he told me that this group had given $250,000 to the Southern Regional Board and that he had recommended it based on seeing my name on the letterhead -- a fine compliment, but not very practical. I had dinner with this gentleman who is William H. Joyce, head of the Joyce Shoe Company, and an associate of mine during ECA days in Germany, et cetera. What is the story on this, if any?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

/s/

Luther H. Hodges

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Director
Southern Regional Education Board
830 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
830 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE ELgin 6781

July 8, 1954

Honorable Luther H. Hodges
Lieutenant Governor of
North Carolina
Leaksville, North Carolina

Dear Governor Hodges:

Your letter of June 29 to John Ivey has been referred to me. John is out of the city for two or three weeks.

I am a little puzzled by your comments concerning the $250,000 granted to the Southern Regional Education Board by the "Committee for the Republic". We have, unfortunately, received no such grant.

It may be that Mr. Joyce was referring to a grant recently made by the "Fund for the Republic" to the Southern Regional Council, an organization located here in Atlanta, with which we have no connection. However, members of the Council staff tell me that your name does not appear on their letterhead and, as you know, we do not use names on the Board's letterhead.

However, if you can persuade Mr. Joyce to make such a grant to the Board, we would be most happy to receive it.

We look forward to seeing you at the Board meeting in Boca Raton on November 11, if not before.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Robert C. Anderson
Executive Associate

RCA:bh
cc: Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
Established 1949 under Interstate Compact

TELEPHONE ELGIN 6781

830 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 22, 1954

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I tried to phone you today but missed you. I thought that you might be interested in furthering your contacts with one of the foundations. We received the following wire this morning:

> Can you provide or direct us to a brief summary of data on current practices relative to integration in higher education. Classification of data as public, private or church related and if possible by states would be helpful for informal exploratory and off record meeting. Please reply by collect telegram and if possible send summary air mail.
>
> Paul J. Braisted, President
> Hazen Foundation

I have wired Dr. Braisted (whose address is Dr. Paul J. Braisted, President, The Edward W. Hazen Foundation, 400 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut) that we do not have this data available and that I am referring his request to you.

If you can furnish him this information I would appreciate it.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Robert C. Anderson

Robert C. Anderson
Staff Associate

RCA:th

(10/8/56)

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

NEWS BRIEFS FROM SREB

From: Sebastian Sommer

SREB DIRECTOR RETURNS

Atlanta, Ga. -- Dr. John E. Ivey, director of the Southern Regional Education Board, has resumed his duties this month after a six-months' study tour of Europe and the Far and Near East under an Eisenhower Fellowship.

During Dr. Ivey's absence, Dr. Robert C. Anderson served as Acting Director of the SREB. He has resumed his duties as the Associate Director for Administration.

Eisenhower Fellowships are made available by a private foundation to two Americans and ten persons from abroad each year for study and travel in countries other than their own. Dr. Ivey was the first Southerner and the first educator to receive this honor.

SREB MAY GET PERMANENT HOME

Atlanta, Ga. -- Gov. Marvin S. Griffin of Georgia has proposed that the Southern Regional Education Board be housed in a building which would be provided for that purpose by the State of Georgia.

Governor Griffin's plan was announced at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the SREB, was accepted, and has been referred to the Georgia Board of Regents, in whom the title to such a building would be vested.

-30-

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact by legislative action of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

√ SREB is devoted to helping southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

From: Sebastian Sommer

PLEASE OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

File

FOR RELEASE A.M.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18

RECEIVED NOV 14 1956

PSYCHIATRIST TO HEAD
SOUTH'S MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Atlanta, Ga.-- Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, Boston psychiatrist, has been selected to head the South's Regional Program in Mental Health Training and Research, conducted by the Southern Regional Education Board here.

Dr. Bloomberg, who is Chief Psychiatry and Neurology Service, Veterans' Administration Hospital in Boston will assume his duties officially on January 1, 1957.

The announcement of Dr. Bloomberg's appointment as Associate Director for Mental Health was made by Dr. John E Ivey, Director of the SREB.

"Dr. Bloomberg has made important contributions throughout his career to the solution of mental illness and the promotion of mental health," Dr. Ivey said in making the announcement.

"The South should benefit greatly from his interest and experience in training and research in universities his competence as an administrator and his remarkable ease in working with the professional and lay people interested in mental health," Dr. Ivey added.

The Regional Mental Health program was initiated at the Southern Governors' Conference of 1953 at Hot Springs, Virginia. This Conference asked the SREB to undertake a study of the South's resources and potentials in mental health training and research activities.

-more-

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact by legislative action of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

√ SREB is devoted to helping southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

The findings of this survey were reported to the Southern Governors' Conference the following year. Major points that came out of the study were: mental disorders are a growing burden upon the states; the states must have more trained personnel in mental health programs; and the states need more knowledge.

To deal with these broad problems the region-wide study proposed to the governors that a Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research be established.

The Council has been working with the SREB for a year in organizing the mental health program, securing staff, and holding conferences on several of the major professions concerned in state and local mental health programs.

Mr. William J. McGlothlin, Associate Director of the SREB, has been serving as acting director of the mental health program. Staff members, as of January 1 will be Dr Paul Penningroth, mental health associate, and Mrs. Mary Howard Smith, mental health assistant. One other staff member will be secured, Dr. Ivey said.

Dr. Bloomberg is a graduate of Harvard Medical School. He received his graduate training at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. He also attended the University of Halle in Germany.

In addition to his position at the Veterans' Hospital, Dr. Bloomberg is associate professor of neurology and psychiatry at the Boston University School of Medicine. He has been visiting professor of psychiatry at the University of California; served as neuropsychiatric consultant, First Service Command, during World War II; and has worked with

numerous hospitals, penal institutions, and universities as consultant in psychiatry and neurology.

Dr. Bloomberg was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., is married, and has one daughter He is a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association; a member of the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry; and has served as president of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene; of the Massachusetts Society for Research in Psychiatry; and of the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology.

The Southern Regional Education Board Takes Pleasure In Presenting

WILFRED BLOOMBERG, M. D.

who was recently appointed Associate Director for Mental Health. He will begin his duties on January 1, 1957. Dr. Bloomberg is chief, Psychiatry and Neurology Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Boston, Mass. He received his M.D. at the Harvard Medical School. His postgraduate training was received at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Dr. Bloomberg is a Fellow in the American Psychiatric Association and a member of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry.

Dr. Bloomberg's record shows increasingly important contributions to the solution of mental illness and the promotion of mental health over the years. He has deep interest and experience in training and research both in universities and mental hospitals.

As an administrator, he has demonstrated remarkable ease in working with both professional and lay people interested in mental health. This rich background will assure the development of new regional activities geared to strengthen the state and community efforts in this crucially important field.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL PROGRAM IN MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The Regional Mental Health Program was initiated at the Southern Governors' Conference of 1953 at Hot Springs, Va. This Conference asked the Southern Regional Education Board to undertake a study of the South's resources and potentials in mental health training and research.

The findings of the survey, which involved the knowledge and work of hundreds of people, were reported to the Southern Governors' Conference the following year. The major findings were: mental disorders are a growing burden upon the states; the states must have more trained personnel in mental health programs; and the states need new knowledge.

To deal with these broad problems the region-wide study proposed that a Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research be established to advise the SREB on programs.

COUNCIL ON MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING AND RESEARCH

CHAIRMAN
DR. FRANK M. GAINES, *Commissioner*
Department of Mental Health, Kentucky

VICE CHAIRMAN
DR. NICHOLAS HOBBS, *Chairman*
Division of Human Development and Guidance, George Peabody College

DR. JOSEPH E. BARRETT, *Commissioner*
Virginia Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals

MISS MARJORIE BARTHOLF, *Dean*
School of Nursing, University of Texas

MR. G. A. BUCHANAN, JR., *Chairman*
South Carolina Mental Health Commission

DR. N. H. DYER, *State Director of Health*,
West Virginia

MR. A. N. FLORENTZ, *Chairman*
Board of Directors,
Arkansas Children's Colony

HONORABLE J. R. HALL, JR.,
State Representative, Miami, Oklahoma

MR. PAUL HARKEY,
Attorney, Oklahoma

MR. SETH HUDSPETH, *Executive Secretary*,
Board of Trustees of Mental Institutions,
Mississippi

DR. J. W. MURDOCH, *General Superintendent*, State Hospitals Board of Control, North Carolina

DR. PAUL W. PENNINGROTH, *Member*,
Florida Council on Training and Research in Mental Health

DR. HILDEGARD E. PEPLAU, R.N.,
Assistant Professor of Nursing,
Rutgers University School of Nursing

DR. CLIFTON T. PERKINS, *Commissioner*,
State Department of Mental Hygiene,
Maryland

DR. GUY V. RICE, *Director*
Health Conservation Services,
Georgia Department of Public Health

DR. CYRIL J. RUILMANN, *State Commissioner of Mental Health*, Tennessee

DR. JOHN R. SEELEY, *Exec. Director*,
Community Surveys, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. M. A. TARUMIANZ, *State Psychiatrist*,
Delaware

HONORABLE GEORGE C. WALLACE, *Judge*
Third Judicial Circuit, Clayton, Alabama

DR. ERNEST WITTE, *Director*, Council on
Social Work Education, New York, N.Y.

MR. WHITNEY YOUNG, *Dean*,
School of Social Work, Atlanta University

STAFF (*as of Jan. 1, 1957*)
DR. WILFRED BLOOMBERG
Associate Director for Mental Health

DR. PAUL W. PENNINGROTH
Mental Health Associate

MARY HOWARD SMITH
Mental Health Assistant

(*One additional staff member will be secured*)

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

The Southern Regional Education Board was established in 1949 under interstate Compact. The Compact is ratified by the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The purpose of the SREB is to help states develop higher education programs which will meet the social and economic needs of the South and to assist colleges and universities in developing high quality educational programs, avoiding unnecessary duplication where possible.

In carrying out its goals, the SREB works with states and institutions in many ways including contracts for educational services across state lines, memoranda of agreement signed by institutions, agencies, and the SREB, and through research into the pressing problems facing higher education in meeting the economic and social opportunities of the South.

The Board consists of the governors, *ex officio*, of the sixteen states and four persons appointed by each. The Board's Executive Staff is maintained in Atlanta.

SREB

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

You are Cordially invited

to Formal Ceremonies Celebrating the Breaking

of Ground for an Office Building

of

The Southern Regional Education Board

September 21, 1957

9:15 a. m.

Sixth Street at the Expressway (NW)

Ceremonies Marking the Breaking of Ground for the

Southern Regional Education Board Office Building

Master of Ceremonies

The Honorable George Payne Cossar,
State Representative,
Mississippi,
Vice Chairman, SREB

Invocation

The Honorable Cecil H. Underwood,
Governor,
The State of West Virginia

Presentation

The Honorable Marvin Griffin,
Governor,
The State of Georgia

Address

The Honorable LeRoy Collins,
Governor,
The State of Florida,
Chairman, SREB

Ground Breaking

Governor Collins

On the Speakers' Platform

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, *President*, University of Georgia

Dr. Robert C. Anderson, *Director*, SREB

Mr. Robert O. Arnold, *Chairman*, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia

Mr. George Blau, *Architect*

The Honorable George Brooks, State Representative, Georgia

Dr. Harmon Caldwell, *Chancellor*, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia

The Honorable Scott Candler, *Secretary*, Department of Commerce, State of Georgia

Mr. J. H. Dewberry, *Director*, Plants and Business Operations, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia

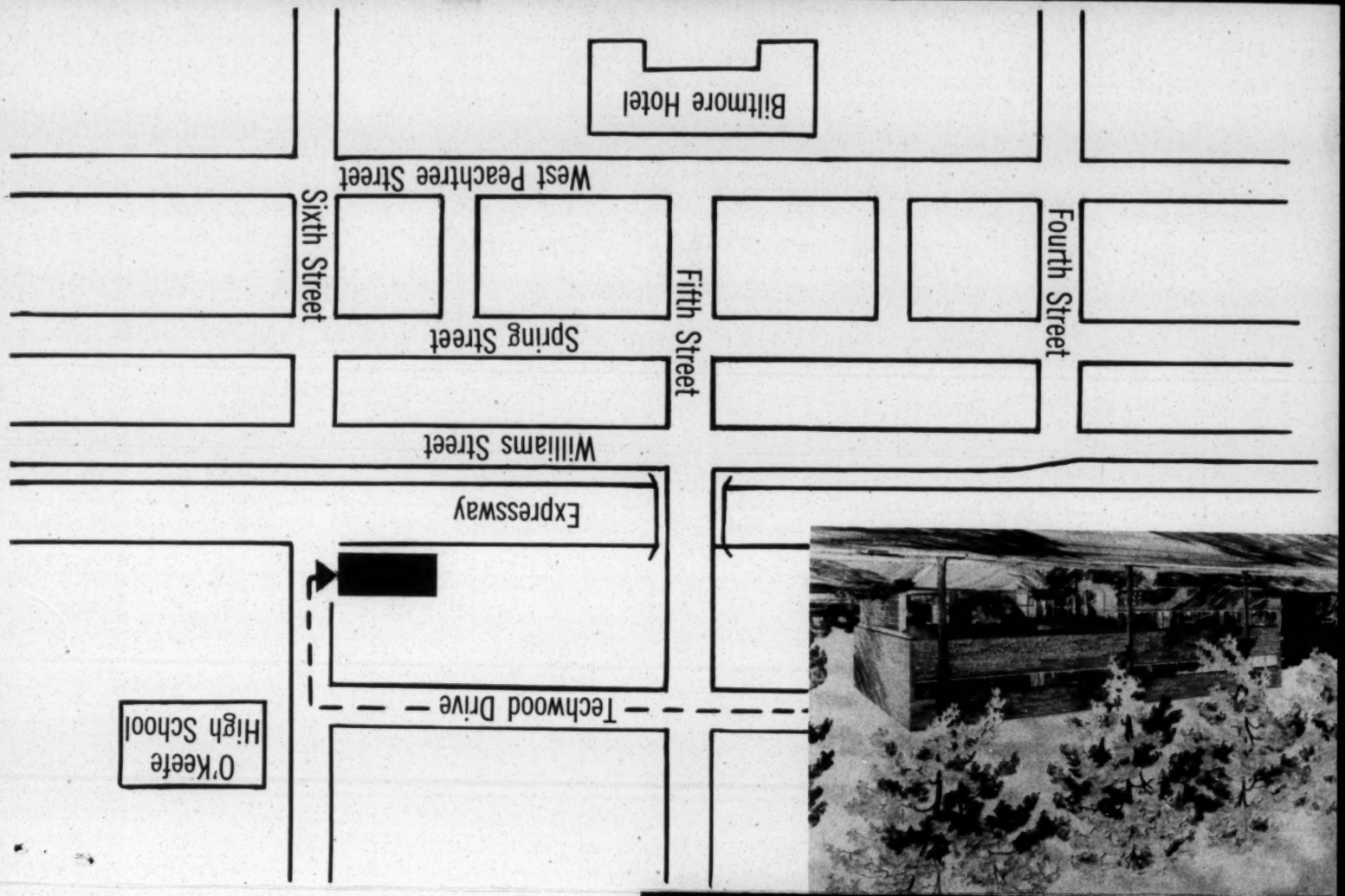
Mr. Morris Hall, *Architect*

Dr. Edwin D. Harrison, *President*, Georgia Institute of Technology

The Honorable Chappelle Matthews, State Representative, Georgia

Mr. William J. McGlothin, *Deputy Director*, SREB

Dr. Paul Weber, *Dean of Faculties*, Georgia Institute of Technology



Program for Ground Breaking Ceremonies

Southern Regional Education Board

Southern Regional Education Board

regional action

Vol. 9, No. 2 April, 1958

Mental Health Program:

In-Service Exchange Grants

The Southern Regional Education Board has received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health which will enable staff members of Southern mental hospitals to observe new or unusual programs in other hospitals, starting June 1, 1958. Amounts granted are $42,000 for the 1958-59 period and $48,000 for the 1959-60 period.

"With the NIMH grant, we hope to make it possible for any staff member at any state hospital in the South to travel to a hospital in any part of the country to study an unusual treatment method, administrative or training program, or anything else which might aid him in improving his work," Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, SREB Associate Director for Mental Health, said.

The grants to hospital staff members will not be fixed. They will vary with each request and will be made according to the need in each case but will not exceed $500. Applications must be made to SREB through the head administrator of the applicant's hospital.

Dr. Bloomberg Accepts Post As Connecticut Commissioner

Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg has accepted the post of commissioner of mental health for Connecticut. Dr. Bloomberg has been serving SREB temporarily in the capacity of associate director for mental health.

The Director of SREB, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, commended Dr. Bloomberg for the satisfactory completion of his assignment.

"We have been fortunate," Dr. Anderson said, "to have had Dr. Bloomberg with us during the initial phase of the mental health program. His familiarity with mental health programs throughout the nation and his wide acquaintance with psychiatrists in the nation, have been invaluable to us."

Dr. Anderson added that the SREB Council on Mental Health Training and Research will be asked to advise the Board on securing a permanent associate director for mental health.

Two Posts Filled; Staffing Complete

All major staff positions at the Southern Regional Education Board have been filled in recent weeks with the addition of Dr. E. F. Schietinger and Dr. William L. Bowden.

Dr. Schietinger joined the staff in March and is working with Dr. John K. Folger, Associate Director for Research. Dr. Bowden will join in May and will work with Dr. Winfred L. Godwin, Associate Director for Regional Programs.

Both men are southerners and received their Ph.D.'s at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Schietinger was Chief of Airman Manpower Research at the Personnel Laboratory, Lackland Air Force Base. He was born in Weimar, Texas.

Dr. Bowden, born in Paducah, Ky., came to SREB from the University of Virginia Extension Division in Richmond, Va.

Annual Workshop Set For SREB Members

Addresses by Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, Southern Regional Education Board Chairman, and Dr. Robert Kroepsch, Executive Secretary of the New England Board of Higher Education, are scheduled at the annual workshop of SREB members in Louisville, Ky., July 18-19.

Also on the agenda will be a report from SREB Vice-Chairman Philip Davidson and a number of staff reports.

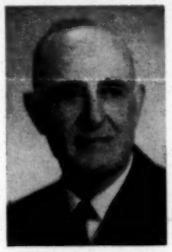
In announcing plans for the workshop, SREB Director Robert C. Anderson commented that the annual session had become "an important step in the plans and policy-making of the Board."

"During the annual Board meeting, which is held concurrently with the Southern Governors' Conference, there is not enough time for thorough discussion of programs and plans. The annual workshop provides this opportunity for Board members.

"We expect a large percentage of Board members to attend the Louisville meeting," he added.

A meeting of the new Plans and Policies Advisory Committee will be held on July 17 in Louisville. The plans-policies group held its initial meeting on March 14 in Atlanta and elected Dr. J. D. Williams, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, as Chairman, and Dr. Rufus Harris, President of Tulane University, as Vice-Chairman.

New SREB Member



George Ehinger, Dover, Del. State Representative; B.S. Dartmouth; Superintendent, Murphey School; Member, State Board of Corrections.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

APRIL

Regional Advisory Council on Nuclear Energy, **Apr. 17-18, Dallas, Texas**

Psychiatric Social Work, **Apr. 17-18, Atlanta**

Interrelated Programs in Liberal Arts, **Apr. 18-19, Atlanta**

SIRF, **Apr. 21, Atlanta**

Psychology Conference, **Apr. 27, Atlanta**

Nursing Seminar on Evaluation of Graduate Programs, **Apr. 26-30, Nashville**

MAY (None)

JUNE

Steering Committee, Nurse Utilization Conference, **June 2-3, Atlanta**

ETV Memorandum of Agreement Committee, **June 8, Daytona Beach, Florida**

School Psychologists Regional Conference, **June 26-28, Asheville**

Auburn Veterinary Dean

Dr. James E. Greene has been appointed dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, to succeed Dr. R. S. Sugg, Sr., who died on January 4, 1958.

Dr. Greene studied at Emory University and received his DVM and MS degrees at API.

EDITORIAL

Elsewhere in this issue of *Regional Action* we have reprinted in full the text of a statement on "Public Understanding and Support for Education" issued recently by the Problems and Policies Committee of the American Council on Education. We commend it to our readers, and particularly to Southern legislators.

We were pleased to see the Committee face the issue squarely with the statement that "the critical need is for material support." We know that more money will not solve all of the problems of education—but we are equally certain that many problems will not be solved without more money.

The most positive statement in the entire committee report is the proposition that *"Salaries for teachers, scholars, and scientists should on the average be at least doubled."* This statement has particular pertinence to the Southern region. Governor Luther H. Hodges, Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, in a recent address to members of governing boards of higher institutions from 16 Southern states, warned that the South must spend *more than it can afford* for education.

We were pleased, too, to see the Committee condemn "mistaken efforts to place blame through name-calling and fault-finding" as a substitute for sound critical analysis of our educational system. Too many people, and some educators are among them, have focussed their attention on the "whipping boy" of the moment, rather than upon research into the problems of education.

We were a bit disturbed by a "them that has, gets" tone in one or two places in the report. For example, the committee proposes that we should "add to our best existing institutions the appreciable support needed to meet the demands for the highest order of quality." We recognize the validity of the argument—don't spread the resources too thin. We would have preferred, however, to have the committee say, "add appreciable support to the best existing programs in all our institutions." As one of our advisors said, there are some "tall telephone poles" in almost all of our institutions. We should hate to see these moved to "super-universities."

As an agency dedicated to the belief that the institution, too, has a responsibility to the public, we would have welcomed some reference to efforts being made by institutions to study their own programs, to eliminate unnecessary offerings, to utilize existing space to the best advantage, and to experiment with new techniques and methods of teaching, such as the use of television in instruction.

And as an agency which believes that no one institution, no one state, can or should "go it alone," we would propose a sixth "proposition that needs public support":

In certain areas of educational planning and action, the individual institution and the single state are units too small to be entirely effective. Inter-institutional planning and program development, within and across state lines, can help provide solutions to many of the educational problems of a state or region. Public insistence upon, and support of, such cooperative action in higher education is essential.—Robert C. Anderson

Group Submits Report On Library Cooperation

By E. Graham Roberts, *Director*
Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility

Officials of more than three dozen universities are currently considering a report recommending an ambitious program of cooperation among the university libraries in the South.

The report was issued on January 20, 1958, by the Joint Committee on Research Library Cooperation in the South, sponsored by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries* and the Southern Regional Education Board.

The university librarians of the region have endorsed the report in a formal action taken by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries on January 29 and additional endorsements have been made by university presidents, graduate deans, and librarians in the past two months. It is anticipated that reactions from all appropriate institutions will be secured by the end of April.

Committee

The members of the Committee are Dr. O. C. Aderhold, President, University of Georgia, chairman; Dr. W. Stanley Hoole, Director of Libraries, University of Alabama; Dr. Boisfeuillet Jones, Vice President, Emory University; Dr. A. Frederick Kuhlman, Director, Joint University Libraries; Dr. Walter S. Newman, President, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Director of Libraries, Duke University; Dr. Richard J. Russell, Dean of the Graduate School, Louisiana State University; and Mr. Stanley L. West, Director of Libraries, University of Florida.

The Committee was established by joint action of ASERL and SREB in May 1957 "to study the possibilities of research library development in the South through institutional cooperation and to make specific recommendations to ASERL and SREB on the aims, activities and financing of a continuing program of regional library cooperation."

Why Cooperation?

Basically, Southern universities are finding it an almost impossible task to provide individually the books and magazines essential to their expanding graduate instruction and research programs. These programs call for tremendous quantities of library materials in every conceivable specialized field and the volume of such materials and their special nature makes them increasingly expensive items in university budgets.

Even though ASERL libraries are spending approximately twice as much as they did for books and magazines ten years ago, they are still spending on the average only half as much per year as the graduate institutions of the Mid West and Pacific coast and less than one-third as much as the Ivy League institutions. It is the unanimous belief of the Committee much of this regional differential in research materials can be overcome by a cooperative program among Southern university libraries which would assist them to plan, develop and use research materials regionally. This belief is not empty speculation on the Committee's part but is based on its observation of the benefits accruing to the participating institutions in such smaller-scale cooperative programs in the South as the North Carolina Union Catalog, (Duke University, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina); the Atlanta-Athens Area Union Catalog (Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Georgia, etc.); Joint University Libraries (Peabody College, Scarritt College, Vanderbilt University), and the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility (Florida State University, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Florida, University of Miami, and SREB). They also weighed the experience of the Mid West Inter-Library Center in Chicago and of the Hampshire Interlibrary Center in New England.

Aims and Objectives

The Committee set up the following aims and objectives of a program of regional research library cooperation:

(Continued on page 4)

**Twenty-nine college and university libraries in eleven Southern states.*

Public Understanding And Support For Education

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, *comprising 140 educational organizations and more than one thousand educational institutions, is a center of cooperation and coordination for the improvement of education at all levels, with particular emphasis upon higher education. Its Problems and Policies Committee, composed of distinguished educators, from time to time prepares and publishes statements on issues that are of concern to a broad sector of the Council's diverse membership and to the American people generally.*

The Statement of propositions that follows was developed by the Committee in a meeting in Washington in late January 1958 and is published with the unanimous approval of the Committee.

The Southern Regional Education Board is pleased to publish these propositions in "Regional Action" so that they might be brought to the attention of its readers. An editorial by Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB Director, concerning the ACE statement, may be found on the opposite page.

Propositions that need public understanding

1. MOST Americans now realize that our leadership, and indeed our national survival, is being challenged as never before in history. Most Americans must be brought to realize that the survival and well-being of this nation depend no less upon the strength of our educational system than upon the strength of our military establishment.

2. EDUCATIONAL institutions in a democracy are properly expected to meet the fundamental needs of society. If they are subject to passing whims and fancies, schools and colleges cannot perform this function. Responsible citizens share with educators a moral obligation to insist upon wise and careful planning to meet fundamental needs and to protect our educational institutions from hysterical demands and panicky reactions.

3. CRITICAL analysis of our educational system is certainly in order, but mistaken efforts to place blame through name-calling and fault-finding should not be permitted to obscure the fact that our schools, colleges, and universities are seldom much better or worse than their respective publics want them to be. The best of our institutions certainly rise above common levels of aspiration, yet the vast majority simply mirror the values most commonly held. If American education is to undergo a general improvement, the people at large must place a higher value upon intellectual achievement and must be prepared to uphold higher levels of educational performance.

4. LIP service to the value of education is not enough. The critical need is for material support. The American people can afford to spend more on education. Doing this, however, will necessitate assigning a much higher priority to the importance of teaching and research as crucial forms of enterprise in a dynamic society. There must be a willingness to practice self-denial in paying higher taxes and in making heavier voluntary contributions to provide greater material support for education.

5. THE time factor is extremely important, and basic issues must be faced now. Nothing less than a massive national effort, launched immediately, will do. Local support and control will remain the best safeguards and guarantors of excellence for our diverse educational system. They can and should be preserved, but bickering over forms and sources of financial support necessary to meet the present emergency can be disastrous. Positive and immediate action on all levels—federal, state, local, and voluntary—is the first imperative.

6. ECONOMIC inflation has already levied a heavier toll on educational institutions than on most other forms of enterprise. Still further inflation would be a more serious threat. If this possible consequence of vastly increased governmental expenditures for education is to be avoided, investment in our schools, colleges, and universities must take precedence over existing expenditures which are of less importance to our national security.

7. THE total economic resources available for higher education, whatever they may be, will necessarily exist in limited amounts. One demand upon those resources is to raise the general level of performance in all schools and colleges. If this is allowed to be the only call, however, a tragic mistake will be made. A second, and vital, call upon our economic resources is to strengthen our leadership in all important fields and to add to our best existing institutions the appreciable support needed to meet the demands for the highest order of quality. Statesmanship must see to it that adequate support for the attainment of both goals is provided.

8. A GENIUS of American education has been its unity through diversity. This diversity should be preserved, with strengthening all along the line and greater stress on the importance of quality everywhere. In short, all our human resources must be vastly strengthened through the medium of improved education.

Propositions that need public support

1. THE magnitude of the job to be done can hardly be exaggerated. We are not spending nearly enough on education. Modest measures will not do the job. In colleges and universities alone, the number of qualified students will be doubled by 1970, and a doubling of expenditures will not even perpetuate present inadequate quality levels. To do the job effectively, the following order of priorities should be observed:

- Salaries for teachers, scholars, and scientists should on the average be at least doubled;
- Existing institutions should be maintained more adequately and some of them greatly strengthened;
- Support for the establishment of new institutions will be necessary, but should not be supplied at the expense of existing institutions;
- Scholarship programs should stress quality rather than quantity, graduate as well as undergraduate study, and should be accompanied by a parallel system of grants to the institutions in which scholarship holders enroll.

2. ALTHOUGH federal support for educational activities already exists in many forms, excessive reliance upon it may weaken other sources of initiative. However this may be, we are in a national emergency, and prompt action of unprecedented magnitude is urgent. The truth seems to be that the Federal Government is the only agency which can act with sufficient speed and on a scale large enough to enable schools, colleges, and universities to accomplish their tasks. Action by the Federal Government need not, and should not, extend federal controls over education. Further, as a partial attack on a problem of such great size, it need not weaken initiative and action at the state, local, and voluntary levels. Federal support should be considered only as a necessary supplement to action by state and local entities, corporations, alumni, parents, churches, foundations, and philanthropic individuals. The initiative and interest of these agencies and individuals are the greatest asset of American education; they must now be exercised to an extent never before demonstrated.

3. GREATLY increased amounts of money must be allocated to fundamental research and other forms of creative and scholarly activity. These can be carried on more effectively in our colleges and universities than anywhere else, because in the academic environment the creativity of central figures is reproduced by students who have worked with them.

4. IF American education is to continue to serve the best interests of the nation, drastic measures to increase the supply of highly trained persons are required in many areas other than physical science and engineering. The need for teachers at all levels and in all fields is a compelling illustration. Continued progress in the humanities, the arts, and the social sciences, as well as in science and technology, is highly essential to our national survival and well-being.

5. TOTALITARIAN methods are not necessary to counter the threats of a totalitarian power. These threats can be countered and overcome by our own American strengths, strengths which in education include academic freedom for teachers, scholars, and scientists freedom of mobility and choice of programs of study and vocations by college students; diversity of programs, forms of control, and philosophies among institutions. These qualities of American education must receive continuous, vigilant support.

The actions called for cannot be postponed. The priorities must be established immediately. Should we fail to do these things, the deferred costs will be too staggering to be met in time. If the nation is to survive and prosper, we must start making the basic provisions now.

PROBLEMS AND POLICIES COMMITTEE

February 1, 1958

William S. Carlson, President (on leave), State University of New York

Harry D. Gideonse, President, Brooklyn College

Margaret L. Habein, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wichita

Clark Kerr, Chancellor, University of California (Berkeley)

Douglas M. Knight, President, Lawrence College

J. W. Maucker, President, Iowa State Teachers College

Joseph C. McLain, Principal, Mamaroneck (New York) Senior High School

Leland L. Medsker, Consultant, Research Project in Higher Education, University of California (Berkeley)

Nathan M. Pusey, President, Harvard University

Robert J. Slavin, O. P., President, Providence College

Logan Wilson, President, University of Texas

MEMBERS EX OFFICIO

Lawrence A. Kimpton, Chancellor, University of Chicago; Chairman of the Council

Arthur S. Adams, President of the Council

SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from page 2)

1. To provide the quantity and quality of research library materials essential to the continuing development of quality graduate and professional education in Southern universities;
2. To make the research materials of the region as available and accessible as possible for the use of all libraries;
3. To reduce unnecessary and wasteful duplication of research materials.

In view of these aims the Committee recommended that:

1. SREB assist Southern university libraries to develop an active program of research library cooperation by adding a full-time library specialist to its staff;
2. SREB finance the program for fiscal 1958/59 (July 1-June 30);
3. The Committee seek foundation support for a continuing program operating with an annual budget of about $25,000, of which SREB would contribute about one-half;
4. The Committee also seek foundation aid for specific projects;
5. ASERL appoint a committee to consider ways of financing the program in the event foundation, or other, support cannot be secured;
6. The report be endorsed in writing by the librarian, graduate dean or other appropriate officials, and president of the respective ASERL institutions; and that ASERL endorse the report as an organization;
7. The report also should be circulated to universities offering the doctorate in Southern states not included in ASERL with an invitation that they consider endorsing it and participating in such library services which might be of interest or use to them.

Projects

The Committee recommended eight projects which the regional library program should undertake. Most of the eight are either already in operation or plans for them have been made through the joint efforts of ASERL and SIRF. The Committee considered the following projects both feasible and desirable:

1. *Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials.* This regional supplement to the Union List of Serials is well underway. Reports of serial magazines and other publications issued in series) holdings have been received from thirty-three southeastern research libraries including ASERL libraries. Plans call for the publication of the Supplement in 1958.
2. *Regional survey of special collections or areas of concentration.* Plans for a survey of special collections adequate to support Ph.D. work have been developed and funds to execute it are being sought currently.
3. *Survey and preservation of newspapers.* An ASERL committee has been working on the newspaper problem for over a year. SIRF has assisted by conducting a preliminary survey of state programs for preserving newspapers on microfilm.
4. *Survey of foreign documents.* A preliminary survey which indicated major areas of strength and acquisitions programs among ASERL libraries was carried out by SIRF last year.
5. *Coordination of microcopy projects.* Greater coordination of information about plans for and subscriptions to international, national, regional, and local microcopy projects is needed.
6. *Compilation of want lists.* These surveys and specific lists from each research library would show the gaps in Southern research materials and would assist the research libraries to avoid wasteful duplication in the acquisition of research materials.
7. *Improvement of interlibrary loan services.* The coordination of information on the location of resources and on new acquisitions and the improvement of communication can greatly improve and speed interlibrary loan services among research libraries.
8. *Clearinghouse on research information.* Information on resources cannot remain static. All surveys have to be kept up to date and the latest information made available quickly to the libraries. During the past year SIRF in collaboration with ASERL has begun the development of a clearinghouse on research resources and library cooperation.

The Committee felt that work on these projects would result in the formulation of cooperative programs among Southern libraries for the purchase and use of needed books and magazines for graduate education and research.

With regional cooperative programs, it would be possible for libraries in the region to pool present and future holdings and subscriptions; to achieve higher quality and cover a greatly expanded range of subjects when purchasing research books and magazines by agreeing on various libraries for individual areas of concentration; and to establish more liberal practices in lending material between institutions.

Under SREB Sponsorship:

Urban Planning Institute Set

The University of Arkansas will be the site of the fourth annual Institute on Urban Planning, August 18-29, under the general sponsorship of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Faculty for the Institute will be drawn from the University and the Georgia Institute of Technology as well as other institutions.

Two seminars are planned: a basic one for the full two weeks and, for the first time, a one-week advanced seminar from Aug. 25-29 for planning directors and others in responsible positions.

The basic seminar is intended primarily for members of city, county and metropolitan planning staffs, as well as personnel of other agencies who have not had formal training in planning but who desire to acquire a background.

SREB

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
881 PEACHTREE STREET, NE
ATLANTA 9, GA.

"Regional Action" is published periodically by the SREB. Editorial use of the material contained in this publication is invited and permission for reprinting in whole or in part is not needed.

Luther H. Hodges (Governor of North Carolina) .....Chairman
Robert C. Anderson.....Director
Sebastian Sommer .....Editor

Dr. George Mitchel, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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June 2, 1958

Mr. Harold Flemming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As I told you in our telephone conversation, we are planning to have a small, private dinner for John Popham while he is here in Atlanta on Thursday evening, June 5. The dinner will start about 8:00 p.m. at the Oak Room of the Capital City Club.

We are looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

"C"

Sebastian Sommer
Assistant to the
Director

SS:ba

Golden in
Cartoons

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

From: Sebastian Sommer

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, AUGUST 24
(Sent 8-20-58)

PLEASE OBSERVE
RELEASE DATE

Atlanta, Ga. -- Edwin M. Crawford of Birmingham, Ala., has been named Executive Associate of the Southern Regional Education Board, SREB Director Robert C. Anderson announced here today.

Mr. Crawford will have as his major responsibility the supervision of the public information program of SREB, replacing Sebastian Sommer, who resigned recently.

Mr. Crawford is a native of Montgomery, Ala., and a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn.

At API, he was editor of the student newspaper, the Plainsman, and a journalism student. He has been editor of the Auburn Alumnews and the Montgomery Examiner, and worked as a reporter on the Decatur Daily.

He has been an account executive with Sparrow Advertising, in Birmingham, for the past five years and is a member of the Public Relations Council of Alabama, the Birmingham Industrial Editors, the Alabama Press Association, and the Jefferson Democratic Committee.

Mr. Crawford is married to the former Jean Barrett of Birmingham. They have one daughter, Ellen McNeill.

-30-

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact, now ratified by the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

√ SREB aids in the social and economic advancement of the South by assisting states to improve the quality of higher education . . . provide the widest opportunity possible in higher education . . . build educational programs which meet the social and economic needs of the region.

√ SREB is devoted to helping Southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and avoiding unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

SREB is moving

from 881 Peachtree Street, NE. Atlanta
to its new office building at

130 Sixth Street, NW
Atlanta 13, Georgia

New phone number - TRinity 5-9211

Effective December 22, 1958

Southern Regional Education Board

Ma8-3215

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
130 SIXTH STREET, N. W. · ATLANTA 13, GEORGIA · TRINITY 5-9211

file

September 8, 1959

RECEIVED SEP 9 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I want to thank you on behalf of the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board and its guests for your visit and remarks to us on the occasion of our September 3rd staff luncheon. It was pertinent for us to take time out to review the shifting designs of our cities, particularly in terms of housing and education, and to consider the parallel educational tasks before us in preparing people for the responsibilities and complexities of urban styles of life.

It was good of you to take time out of your busy schedule to do this for us. Obviously your remarks were interesting and informative to the staff members and guests present.

Now that you know where we are located, please come by often. With cordial regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William L. Bowden
Regional Programs Associate

WLB:dw

PW
SA
PA

PROJECT FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION OF SOUTHERN JOURNALISTS

PLEASE POST

December 15, 1965

SEMINARS AND FELLOWSHIPS FOR SOUTHERN JOURNALISTS--SPRING, 1966

The Southern Regional Education Board and a group of Southern universities are cooperating in a program to extend the liberal education of Southern journalists. The program is open to news and editorial personnel of newspapers, wire services, news magazines and radio and television stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Two kinds of educational opportunity are offered. Seminars will be arranged on subjects of general interest. Fellowships will be awarded for periods of study ranging from a single quarter or semester to a full academic year at one of the following universities: Duke, Emory, Vanderbilt, and the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Texas.

The full costs of the instructional program, including living expenses of participants, will be paid from a grant by the Ford Foundation to the Southern Regional Education Board. A participant's employer will be expected to pay his transportation expenses and to continue his fringe benefits.

SEMINARS: Emphasis at a seminar will be placed on discussion and exchange among the faculty and the journalists. The seminars will be built around materials to be supplied for advance reading. Attendance will be limited to 25. The subjects, dates and places for seminars to be held in the spring of 1966 will be announced soon.

REGIONAL JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIPS: Grants will be awarded to individuals for study at the participating university of their choice. The amounts of grants will be flexible and will relate to the personal circumstances of each Fellow.

The Fellowship program is designed to fit the particular, personal needs of journalists. An applicant must submit a program of study, which may include the auditing of courses or seminars, discussions with members of the faculty and use of the library or any other of the university's resources. A Fellow will not be permitted to receive credit for a course, nor will he be permitted to study journalistic techniques. In awarding Fellowships, primary consideration will be given to the merit of an applicant's program of study relative to its contribution to his professional growth and performance.

The university that a Fellow attends will provide counseling to assist him in taking full advantage of its offerings in his field. The Fellow must agree to comply with the university's established rules on student conduct.

An applicant for a Fellowship must agree to return to his place of employment upon completing the program of study for which the grant is requested. His employer must support the application, certify that the amount of the grant requested is in keeping with the applicant's circumstances and agree to give him a leave of absence for the period requested. An application may be accompanied by as many as three supporting letters from persons familiar with the applicant's journalistic work.

Fellowship applications for study during the second semester of the 1965-66 academic year should be submitted immediately. Application forms may be obtained from Reed Sarratt, director of the journalism project, at the address below.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD / 130 SIXTH ST. NW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313 / AREA CODE 404 875-9211

Sec'y Southern Regional Education Board

August 30, 1967

Dr. James N. Godard
Project Director
Commission on Higher Educational
Opportunity in the South
Southern Regional Education Board
130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Dear Dr. Godard:

I have just finished reading the very good report prepared by the Commission on Higher Educational Opportunity in the South. All connected with this, you and Dr. Newsom particularly, are to be commended.

May we have six (6) additional copies for our purposes? If there is a charge, please have us billed.

Incidentally, I assume that on his recent visit here Mr. W. R. Wright of the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation visited with you, and that he has received a copy of your report. If not, I

am sure he would be very grateful to have a copy at P. O. Box 2238, Miami, Florida.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
130 SIXTH STREET, N. W. · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313 · 875-9211

file

August 31, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your letter arrived just after my return from the Greenbrier. Needless to say, both Dr. Newsom and I are glad to know that you have studied the report and find it worthy.

I am sending under separate cover six additional copies, and there is no charge for these. I am glad that you can put them to use.

As far as I know, Mr. W. R. Wright of the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation has not been sent a copy, and we shall certainly see that he gets one.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Godard

James M. Godard
Project Director
Higher Education Opportunities

JMG:ly

cc: Mr. W. R. Wright

File
Southern Regional Education Board
or
So. Gen

a resource & a challenge

The South's Predominantly Negro Colleges & Universities

MJ - file

The Southern Regional Education Board was established in 1949 under interstate compact, now ratified by the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The SREB's responsibilities are:

- study the South's problems and needs in higher education,
- find ways of solving these problems through region-wide cooperation,
- administer student exchange programs between states and institutions,
- serve as an information center on education activities in the region,
- provide consultant services to states and institutions on problems related to higher education.

The SREB Commission on Higher Educational Opportunity in the South

Higher education in the South is confronted with enormous problems. To the credit of the South it can be said that much progress has been made. But to move ahead further in the mainstream of American higher education, it must utilize to the maximum every resource at its command. One segment of higher education requiring further development and new directions is the South's 118 predominantly Negro institutions.

For the foreseeable future, despite growing integration of other institutions, these Negro institutions are likely to be the major source of higher educational opportunity for Negroes. Also, many of them will become less predominantly Negro as they admit larger numbers of white students.

At its 1965 annual meeting, the Southern Regional Education Board voted unanimously "to establish a commission from its own membership to look at the problem of the predominantly Negro colleges and universities in the South, in its long-range perspective, and to formulate activities designed to deal with emerging needs and opportunities, as well as to suggest possible general guidelines for long-range development."

The Board thus indicated its desire to contribute to the improvement of these institutions and to secure public understanding of new opportunities and needs in the advancement of all Southern higher education.

In accordance with the Board's action, the Commission on Higher Educational Opportunity in the South was appointed in early 1966 by the SREB Chairman, Governor Carl E. Sanders of Georgia. The Chairman of the Commission is Watts Hill, Jr., of Durham, North Carolina, President of the Home Security Life Insurance Company and Chairman of the North Carolina State Board of Higher Education. Members of the Commission as of April 1966 are listed at the end of this announcement. While the Commission membership is composed of members of the Southern Regional Education Board, other persons will be invited to meet with the Commission to consult with it and to help in various ways to assure that the Commission considers a wide range of opinions and suggestions from both public and private institutions, from various levels of government, and from other interested groups.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has awarded a grant of $300,000 to SREB to assist in providing staff for the Commission. The Board will utilize some of its own funds and will seek additional financial assistance to carry out special programs developed as a result of the Commission's work.

While there will be no time limit on the Commission's work, an initial period of five years will be thought of for planning purposes, with staff and funds provided accordingly.

James M. Godard has been appointed Project Director and Lionel H. Newsom has been named Associate Project Director. James Godard joins SREB from the Presidency of the Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities and Lionel Newsom from the Presidency of Barber-Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina.

Consistent with the Board's action in creating it, the Commission will undertake two major tasks:

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1. It will prepare, for publication and broad public dissemination, a report on the general status of predominantly Negro institutions in the South, their changing roles and relationships, and guidelines for their future development in the total context of higher education. The report will be concerned with both private and public sectors of higher education. It is hoped that the report will be ready in 1967.

The report will utilize existing information and studies and collect such additional data as may be necessary. The Commission's report will seek to state in direct and objective terms, for general public consumption, the general status of Negro higher education in the region, some of the most pressing problems requiring solution, requirements for solving those problems, and what our long-run perspective must be toward these and all other institutions if Southern higher education is to develop effectively. The Commission will seek

in its report to be as helpful as possible to educational, governmental, and lay leaders who have responsibilities in Southern higher education.

When the Commission has prepared a tentative outline of the topics it will study, it will share that outline with institutions, organizations, and individuals to secure their reactions and suggestions. Throughout the study the Commission will make every effort to secure advice and assistance from appropriate and concerned sources.

When the report is completed the Commission proposes to convene a special regional conference of college and university officials, public officials, editors, business, labor and professional leaders to discuss the report and consider ways to act on its conclusions. In addition to the report and conference, the Commission will call on additional SREB conferences and programs to keep attention directed to the recommendations of the Commission's report and to such other related activities as may be developed through the Commission.

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2. The Commission's second task—to encourage and help launch special cooperative projects designed to assist Negro institutions in specific ways—will be undertaken while the special report is being prepared, and will continue beyond its publication. It is expected that a regional council of institutional

leaders will be established to plan and initiate such special projects involving interested institutions and SREB.

Two major types of special projects already have been suggested: additional interinstitutional cooperation in such matters as faculty development, curriculum planning and revision, and student opportunities; and assistance in institutional research and planning. Others will no doubt emerge. All projects would hopefully include both public and private institutions. Financial support for such special projects will be sought from a variety of sources.

Commission Members

President O. C. Aderhold, University of Georgia
Senator Lloyd C. Bird, Richmond, Virginia
President Quill E. Cope, Middle Tennessee State University
Chancellor J. Broward Culpepper, State University System of Florida
President Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College
Representative Mitchell Denham, Maysville, Kentucky
President Robert C. Edwards, Clemson University
President E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. & M. College in Texas
Representative O. J. Goodwyn, Montgomery, Alabama
President George W. Gore, Jr., Florida A. & M. University
President William E. Henry, Bowie State College in Maryland
Watts Hill, Jr., Chairman, North Carolina State Board of Higher Education, *Chairman*
President John A. Hunter, Louisiana State University
President Ralph W. E. Jones, Grambling College in Louisiana
Senator Mary L. Nock, Salisbury, Maryland
President Frank A. Rose, University of Alabama
Governor Carl E. Sanders, Georgia, *Ex-Officio Member*
Rex M. Smith, State Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia
Senator Clifton Wade, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Chancellor J. D. Williams, University of Mississippi
Representative Leland Wolf, Noble, Oklahoma

For additional information, contact the Commission's staff, Southern Regional Education Board, 130 Sixth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313.

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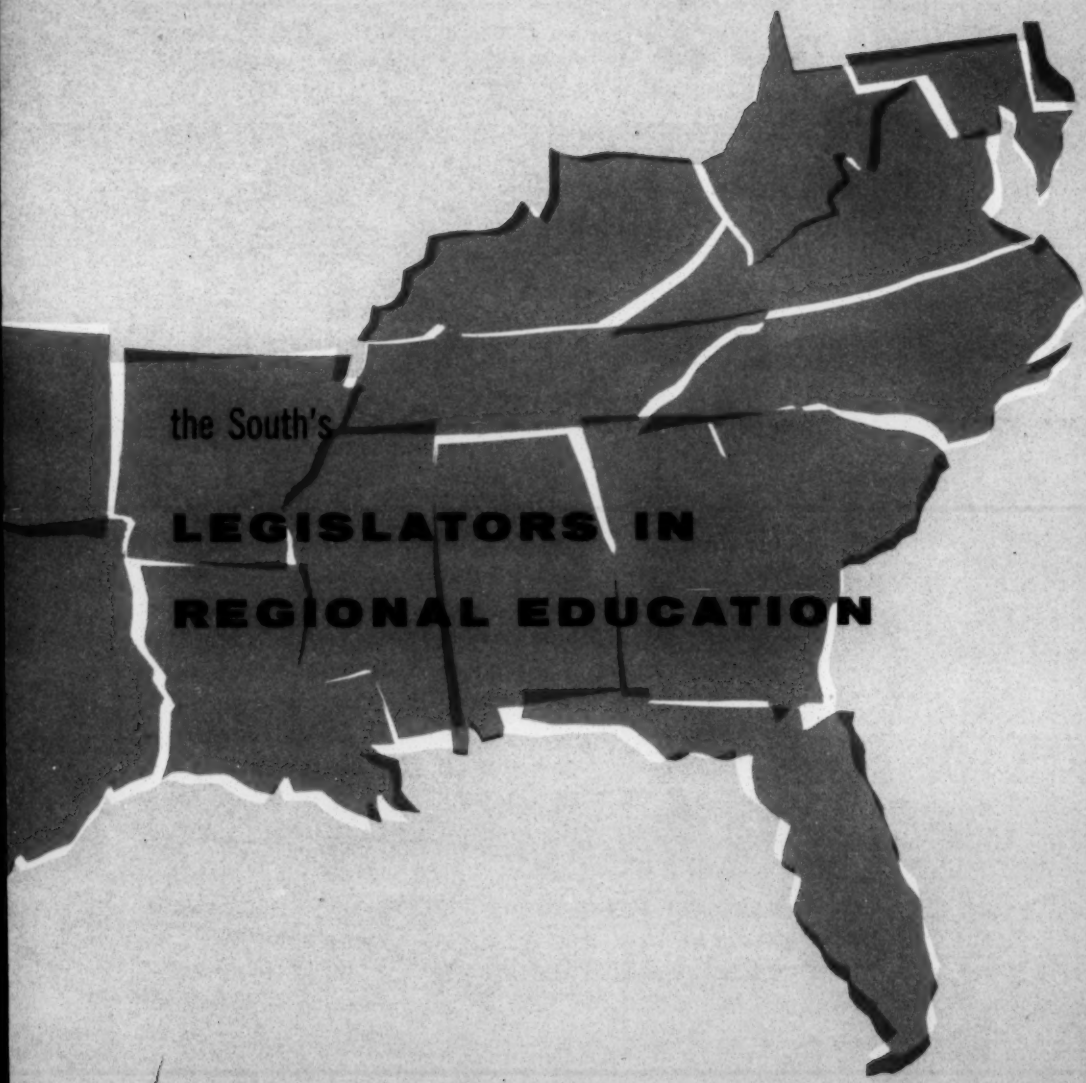

the South's

LEGISLATORS IN REGIONAL EDUCATION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

Southern Regional Education Board

Interstate Cooperation in Higher Education

HISTORY

Education is traditionally and constitutionally a province of the states, and state legislators have always been deeply concerned with providing for the education of their citizens.

After World War II, this concern was heightened by the influx of great numbers of additional students into the colleges and universities of the South as well as the rest of the nation and by the expansion of an industrial economy which needs highly trained personnel. Funds for expansion of higher education were short, and the Southern states banded together to see if they could make better use of their colleges and universities by sharing them, rather than unnecessarily duplicating such expensive educational programs as those in medicine, veterinary medicine, and dentistry.

The result of this initial planning was the Southern Regional Education Board, proposed by the Southern Governors' Conference to help the states pool their resources in

higher education. The SREB was established through legislative action of the Southern states in 1949. By 1956, all 16 states in the Southern Governors' Conference had joined the interstate compact under which the SREB operates. The Compact provides for financial support of SREB activities by legislative appropriations from the member states.

LEGISLATIVE WORK CONFERENCE

Thus, the state senators and representatives of the South have been involved from the beginning in the regional education programs. In 1952, the first Legislative Work Conference on Southern Regional Education was held. Its purpose was to acquaint the participants with problems in higher education which were facing Southern states at the time and to create closer relationships between educators and legislators in the region. Since then, these Legislative Work Conferences have been held each year in a different location and with growing attendance. Participants are appointed by their governors who may send five or more to the Conference.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL

In 1956, at its annual meeting, the Southern Regional Education Board authorized the formation of a Legislative Advisory Council to serve as the steering committee for the annual Legislative Work Conference. It also advises the SREB on legislative matters pertaining to higher education and regional education programs. The Council meets twice annually, and is composed of two members from each state, a member of the House and a senator appointed by the governor.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Upon recommendation of the 1955 Legislative Work Conference, the SREB amended the Southern Regional Education Compact to increase its membership from four per state to five, one of whom must be a legislator. This amendment has been ratified by the required number of states and legislative representation on the Board is thus assured.

Legislative Advisory Council

W. S. HEATLY, JR., *Chairman*
State Representative
Paducah, Texas

WILLIAM L. BARRY
State Representative
Lexington, Tennessee

FRANK H. BASSETT
State Senator
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

LLOYD C. BIRD
State Senator
Richmond, Virginia

SEARCY BRACEWELL
State Senator
Houston, Texas

GEORGE BROOKS
State Representative
Crawford, Georgia

WAGGONER CARR
Speaker, State House of Representatives
Lubbock, Texas

GEORGE P. COSSAR
State Representative
Charleston, Mississippi

W. LUNSFORD CREW
State Senator
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

EDWARD C. CUSHMAN, JR.
State Representative
Aiken, South Carolina

J. KEMP DOUGHTON
State Representative
Sparta, North Carolina

CARROLL DUPONT
State Representative
Houma, Louisiana

LETHER E. FRAZAR
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

STANTON HALL
State Senator
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

S. FENTON HARRIS
State Delegate
Frederick, Maryland

A. S. HARRISON, JR.
State Senator
Lawrenceville, Virginia

PAUL W. MANNS, *Vice Chairman*
State Delegate
Bowling Green, Virginia

WALTER A. HOLDEN
State Senator
Salem, West Virginia

J. B. HOPKINS
State Representative
Pensacola, Florida

L. B. JENNINGS
State Representative
Tullahoma, Tennessee

PRESTON S. MARCHANT
State Representative
Greenville, South Carolina

CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS
State Representative
Athens, Georgia

FRED H. MORGAN
State Representative
Paducah, Kentucky

JAMES B. MORRISON
State Senator
Georgetown, South Carolina

GEORGE P. NIGH
State Representative
McAlester, Oklahoma

VERLE POPE
State Senator
St. Augustine, Florida

LAYMAN J. REDDEN
State Senator
Denton, Maryland

E. W. SKIDMORE
State Senator
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

PAUL J. VENNARI
State Representative
Beckley, West Virginia

CLIFTON WADE
State Senator
Fayetteville, Arkansas

GEORGE W. YARBROUGH
State Senator
Wedowee, Alabama

VIRGIL YOUNG
State Senator
Norman, Oklahoma

What is SREB?

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD was established in 1949 under an interstate Compact, now ratified by 16 states.

The purpose of the SREB is to help states develop higher education programs which will meet the social and economic needs of the South and to assist colleges and universities in developing high quality educational programs, avoiding unnecessary duplication where possible.

In carrying out its goals, the SREB works with states and institutions in many ways including contracts for educational services across state lines; memoranda of agreement for joint educational planning, signed by institutions, agencies, and the SREB; and through research into the pressing problems facing higher education in meeting the economic and social opportunities of the South.

The Board consists of the governors, *ex officio,* of the sixteen states and four persons appointed by each. The Board's executive staff is maintained in Atlanta.

Southern Regional Education Board

881 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E. ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia TR 6-6781

From: Sebastian Sommer

FOR RELEASE A.M. MONDAY, DEC. 3

PLEASE OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

CARNEGIE MAKES GRANT

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

The Southern Regional Education Board has received a grant of $460,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the development of a research program to find out how to improve the operation of colleges and universities and for the training of personnel to do such research.

The grant, largest ever made by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose, is to be used to develop research and training centers, seminars, and experimental programs in higher education in the South.

"The grant will be used to help Southern colleges and universities in conducting research and experimentation which will be designed to improve their academic and business operations," Dr. John E. Ivey, director of the SREB said.

"In spite of the fact that it has grown into a multi-billion dollar business, higher education has done little research on its own operations in comparison with America's vigorous and imaginative industries," Dr. Ivey said.

According to the SREB Director, some of the questions which need to be answered in the face of tremendous enrollment increases expected during the next ten years in Southern colleges and universities include:

-more-

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact, now ratified by the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

√ SREB aids in the social and economic advancement of the South by assisting states to improve the quality of higher education . . . provide the widest opportunity possible in higher education . . . build educational programs which meet the social and economic needs of the region.

√ SREB is devoted to helping Southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and avoiding unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

How can students of different aptitudes and abilities be assisted in their studies to move through their college careers more efficiently?

How can college teachers become more effective?

How can existing and projected physical plants be used more efficiently?

How can university management be made more efficient without sacrificing educational values?

The SREB will work cooperatively with colleges and universities in order to discover answers to these and other problems.

Plans call for establishing several research and training centers in the region; establishing internships in training and research; gathering data on theory and methods of research on university operations; and developing new methods of university planning and experimentation for improving instruction and research.

The SREB was established in 1949 through legislative action of the Southern states. Its purpose is to help the Southern states develop higher education programs which will meet the social and economic needs of the region and to assist colleges and universities in developing high quality education programs, avoiding unnecessary duplication where possible.

The Board consists of the governors of the 16 Southern states, ex officio, and four persons appointed by each. Represented on the Board are legislators, college and university presidents, chief state school officers, and laymen. An executive staff is maintained in Atlanta.

In carrying out its goals, the SREB works with states and institutions in many ways including contracts for educational services across state lines, memoranda of agreement signed by institutions, agencies and the SREB, and through research into the pressing problems facing higher education in meeting the social and economic opportunities of the South.

MEMBERS *

Southern Regional Education Board

ALABAMA

HONORABLE JAMES E. FOLSOM, *Governor of Alabama*

DR. J. C. BLAIR, *Director*, Division of Special Services, State Department of Education

DR. O. C. CARMICHAEL, *President*, University of Alabama, University, Alabama

HONORABLE E. W. SKIDMORE, *State Senator*, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

ARKANSAS

HONORABLE ORVAL E. FAUBUS, *Governor of Arkansas*

DR. VIRGIL W. ADKISSON, *Dean*, The Graduate School, University of Arkansas

HONORABLE L. H. AUTRY, *State Representative*, Burdette, Arkansas

DR. LAWRENCE A. DAVIS, *President*, Arkansas A., M., and N. College

DELAWARE

HONORABLE J. CALEB BOGGS, *Governor of Delaware*

HONORABLE JOHN N. MCDOWELL, *Secretary of State*

DR. M. A. TARUMIANZ, *Superintendent*, State Hospitals, Farnhurst, Delaware

MR. DANIEL W. WOOD, *Administrative Assistant to the President*, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware

FLORIDA

HONORABLE LEROY COLLINS, *Governor of Florida*

DR. DOAK S. CAMPBELL, *President*, Florida State University

DR. GEORGE W. GORE, JR., *President*, Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

DR. J. WAYNE REITZ, *President*, University of Florida

GEORGIA

HONORABLE S. MARVIN GRIFFIN, *Governor of Georgia*

DR. O. C. ADERHOLD, *President*, University of Georgia

DR. HARMON W. CALDWELL, *Chancellor*, University System of Georgia

HONORABLE CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS, *State Representative*, Athens, Georgia

KENTUCKY

HONORABLE A. B. CHANDLER, *Governor of Kentucky*

DR. PHILIP G. DAVIDSON, *President*, University of Louisville

DR. ADRON DORAN, *President*, Morehead State College

DR. ROBERT R. MARTIN, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*, State Department of Education

LOUISIANA

HONORABLE EARL LONG, *Governor of Louisiana*

MR. KENNETH H. CAGLE, Lake Charles, Louisiana

DR. RALPH W. E. JONES, *President*, Grambling College

GENERAL TROY H. MIDDLETON, *President*, Louisiana State University

*As of July 1, 1956.

MARYLAND

Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, *Governor of Maryland*
Dr. H. C. Byrd, College Park, Maryland
Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, *President*, University of Maryland
Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, *President*, Morgan State College

MISSISSIPPI

Honorable James P. Coleman, *Governor of Mississippi*
Honorable George P. Cossar, *State Representative*
Dr. Ben F. Hilbun, *President*, Mississippi State College
Dr. J. D. Williams, *Chancellor*, University of Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA

Honorable Luther H. Hodges, *Governor of North Carolina*
Dr. Charles F. Carroll, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*
Dr. W. T. Gibbs, *President*, Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina
Dr. J. Harris Purks, *Director*, State Board of Higher Education

OKLAHOMA

Honorable Raymond Gary, *Governor of Oklahoma*
Dr. George L. Cross, *President*, University of Oklahoma
Dr. G. L. Harrison, *President*, Langston University
Dr. Oliver S. Willham, *President*, Oklahoma A. and M. College

SOUTH CAROLINA

Honorable George Bell Timmerman, Jr., *Governor of South Carolina*
Dr. Marshall W. Brown, *President*, Presbyterian College
Dr. Neill W. Macaulay, Columbia, South Carolina
Dr. R. F. Poole, *President*, Clemson Agricultural College

TENNESSEE

Honorable Frank G. Clement, *Governor of Tennessee*
Dr. Quill E. Cope, *Commissioner*, State Department of Education
Dr. Andrew D. Holt, *Vice-President*, University of Tennessee
Dr. Hollis Price, *President*, LeMoyne College

TEXAS

Honorable Allan Shivers, *Governor of Texas*
Dr. E. B. Evans, *President*, Prairie View A. & M. College
Dr. M. T. Harrington, *Chancellor*, Agricultural and Mechanical College System
Dr. Logan Wilson, *President*, University of Texas

VIRGINIA

Honorable Thomas B. Stanley, *Governor of Virginia*
Honorable J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., *Attorney General of Virginia*
Dr. Robert P. Daniel, *President*, Virginia State College
Dr. Walter S. Newman, *President*, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

WEST VIRGINIA

Honorable William C. Marland, *Governor of West Virginia*
Honorable Walter A. Holden, *State Senator*
Dr. W. W. Trent, *State Superintendent of Schools*
Honorable Paul J. Vennari, *State Delegate*

BEGINNINGS The Southern Regional Education Compact went into effect July 11, 1949, following recommendations made two years earlier by the Southern Governors' Conference. It has been ratified by the legislatures of 16 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware,* Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

*As of July 1, 1956

SREB

The Compact set up the Southern Regional Education Board. The members include the governors of the participating states and three persons appointed by each. Its purpose is to pool planning and resources in graduate and professional education, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication and getting the most for the tax-dollar. The SREB has a staff headed by Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., in Atlanta. Its activities are financed by legislative appropriations and grants from government agencies and private sources.

REGIONAL FORUM

The SREB brings together all the interested parties in regional conferences to help plan and guide regional education programs. Its Legislative Work Conference meets annually, as does the Board itself.

CONTRACTS

The SREB operates contract programs in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, and social work. States which do not have schools in these fields send their citizens to states which do. The states pay the "regional schools" a set amount per student, which goes for operation and maintenance of the schools. About 1,000 regional students are enrolled at 18 colleges and universities.

RESEARCH

The SREB also functions as a research agency. It publishes studies of various aspects of higher education in the South. The SREB staff provides information and consultation services for states and institutions.

MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT

In addition the SREB sponsors programs based on agreements among universities to plan and develop their activities in certain fields in consultation with each other. The idea is to have complementary rather than competing specialties. Memoranda of Agreement operate in city planning, forestry, marine sciences, nursing, library development, pulp and paper, petroleum sciences, and statistics.

DEVELOPMENTAL FIELDS

Groups of distinguished consultants are advising the SREB in the development of other regional programs, such as those in agriculture, architecture, educational television, foreign affairs, mental health, psychology, research library development, and training of teachers for exceptional children. At the request of the Southern Governors' Conference, the SREB is preparing background studies for a regional conference which will draft recommendations for the governors on how regional cooperation might speed research and development in nuclear industry.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

FURTHER INFORMATION

Detailed information about the SREB is available on request—a program brochure, a newsletter, and numerous special publications. Address . . .

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
881 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Note to Editors:

This folder gives background for activities of the Southern Regional Education Board—keep it handy for quick reference.

file

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14

From: Edwin M. Crawford

ATLANTA, Ga. -- Leaders in government and education from throughout the South will gather in Atlanta tomorrow for formal dedication ceremonies of the new Southern Regional Education Board office building.

SREB Chairman, Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, will preside over ceremonies at the modern $250,000 two-story structure which will serve as permanent home for the nation's pioneer agency in the field of regional education. Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB director, will also take part in the 10:30 Monday morning ceremonies.

A premiere showing of the new SREB film, "A Longer Shadow," narrated by U.S. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, will also be presented. The 15-minute color film on the history and programs of the Board is being released this week to film libraries in each of SREB's 16-member states.

Board members, the SREB Legislative Advisory Council, college and university presidents and other friends of the Board have been invited to the building dedication. The Board's Finance and Executive Committees will also hold meetings during the day.

Construction of a permanent home in Atlanta for the SREB was made possible under a plan developed by Governor Griffin. The Georgia governor proposed that the state of Georgia allocate $250,000 to the Georgia Board of Regents for construction of a building to be leased to SREB at $10,000 a year. After twenty-five years it will be occupied rent-free, but remains the property of the state of Georgia.

-more-

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact, now ratified by the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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√ SREB is devoted to helping Southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and avoiding unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

In announcing the building dedication and release of the film, SREB Director Anderson said several other activities are planned to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the formation of the regional agency.

He said the Board plans to publish a history of the organization's 10-year accomplishments and to sponsor a national conference on regional education during the coming year. The New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, both regional agencies patterned after the SREB, would participate in the national conference.

In releasing tenth anniversary plans, Dr. Anderson also called for continued "inter-institutional planning and program development within and across state lines" to help solve some of the South's educational problems.

He said that through education and research the South could speed the day when it would become "the richest section of the nation." Dr. Anderson added: "If we can join with government and industry in a major effort to develop and utilize the resources of this region, then the story of higher education in the South will be one of the greatest success stories of all times."

The SREB was established by the Southern Regional Education Compact which was signed by the governors of 14 Southern states in 1948 and has been ratified by the legislatures of sixteen states.

As it begins its tenth year, the Board has an annual operating budget of about $750,000. More than $320,000 is provided by private foundations and other organizations for specific projects. The additional funds are provided by legislative appropriations from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

-more-

In reviewing SREB's programs over the past decade, Dr. Anderson pointed out that one of the first programs established was the student contract arrangement.

In 1957-58 alone 900 students attended schools outside their resident state under the contract program at a total cost to the states of less than $2,000,000. "Thousands of Southern young people have taken part in this program which enables a state to train needed persons in certain fields not provided by the state's institutions of higher learning," he added.

The states soon began work with the SREB and institutions in joint planning of educational programs and in encouraging studies of higher education, both in general and in specific fields such as forestry and nursing education.

The board is entering its third year of work in mental health training and research and is currently administering a two-year grant of $90,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Its research unit is conducting studies on higher education under a five-year grant of $450,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. Most of these funds are being spent on studies done directly by the universities or other agencies in cooperation with the SREB.

As it celebrates its 10th anniversary, the SREB is now active in more than 30 academic fields which are of special significance to the development of the South, Dr. Anderson pointed out. In addition to specific programs, the Board also serves as an advisory consultant to the 16 Southern states in development of new programs and studies of systems of higher education within the state.

-30-

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: Sebastian Sommer

SENATOR GORE TO SPEAK AT NUCLEAR PLANNING MEET

AIKEN, S. C.--U. S. Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Governors George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina and LeRoy Collins of Florida will take part here June 14-15 in the final planning session for the "Work Conference on Nuclear Energy" to be held at St. Petersburg, Fla., in August.

Senator Gore will be the principal speaker at the June 14 dinner session of the estimated 100 participants in the Aiken meeting, Acting Director Robert C. Anderson of the Southern Regional Education Board announced today.

Governor Timmerman invited the delegates from the 16 Southern states, who have been planning the August work conference since early this year, to hold their final planning session at Aiken. He will welcome the delegates on the 14th.

Governor Collins is chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board and will address the delegates at a luncheon on June 14.

The major function of this final planning session will be to draft an outline for the report to come out of the St. Petersburg work conference.

(MORE)

√ SREB was established in 1949 under interstate compact by legislative action of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

√ SREB is devoted to helping southern colleges build high quality research and educational programs . . . by providing regional support and utilization of advanced programs . . . and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of facilities among the compact states.

Here in Aiken, the state delegates will consider the vast quantities of information gathered and distilled by special panels of technical consultants during the past few months, Dr. Anderson explained. This information has been compiled in four fields of atomic energy applications: industrial, agricultural, health and medical, and the implications in manpower and education.

Each field has been analyzed in the light of its present status and its future potential for development by states and the whole region.

"We are extremely fortunate in securing Senator Gore," Dr. Anderson said, "since he has been involved intimately with atomic energy developments in this country for many years."

Senator Gore is a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. While a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, he served as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Atomic Energy.

-30-

Southern Regional Education Board
881 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia TR 6-6781

File SREB

From: Sebastian Sommer

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GOV. HODGES OF NORTH CAROLINA
ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF S R E B

Atlanta, Ga. -- Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina was elected Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board at its annual meeting here Sept. 21.

Also elected at the meeting were Dr. Philip G. Davidson, president of the University of Louisville (Ky.), Vice Chairman, and State Rep. Chappelle Matthews of Georgia, Secretary-Treasurer.

SREB is an agency of the Southern states whose purpose is to help states in sharing their resources for higher education with each other. SREB is supported through legislative funds appropriated by the states.

The Board consists of the governors of 16 Southern states and four persons appointed by each governor. The majority of the Board members are governors, legislators and educators.

Also confirmed at the annual Board meeting was an action of the Executive Committee earlier this year appointing Dr. Robert C. Anderson as Director of the SREB executive staff here.

-30-

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Make file

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

1015 Griffin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-1079

July 20, 1967

DONALD A. JELINEK
Director

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
Associate Director

ADVISORY BOARD

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL
Southern Rural Action Project
(Citizens Crusade Against Poverty)

H. RAP BROWN
MARY VARELA
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

DOROTHY COTTON
ALBERT TURNER
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

WINIFRED GREEN
Alabama Community Relations Programs
(American Friends Service Committee)

LAWRENCE GUYOT
ROBERT MILES
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

WARREN H. MCKENNA
Southern Rural Project
(National Sharecroppers Fund)

WILLIAM F. ROBERTS
Southern Students Human Relations Project
(National Students Association)

EDWARD V. SPARER
HOWARD THORKELSON
Center on Social Welfare, Policy and Law

J. EDWIN STANFIELD
Southern Regional Council

C. A. TAPLEY
Professional Research Society

HUBERT D. THOMAS
PAUL WAHRHAFTIG
Georgia Council on Human Relations

ROBERT VALDER
Alabama Council on Human Relations

JAC WASSERMAN
National Sharecroppers Fund

BARBARA I. WHITAKER
National Urban League

ALLEN BLACK
SHIRLEY MESHER
AL ULMER

FROM: Kathleen A. Veit, Associate Director

Enclosed are copies of two "handouts" which are being distributed to the local people simultaneously with interviewing them with the questionnaire previously sent to you.

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

FOOD AND HEALTH PROGRAMS

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT
1015 Griffin Street
Selma,
Alabama

Summer, 1967

HEALTH SERVICES.

You have a legal right to a number of Health Services. Most of them are free. The following pages are about these services.

SHOTS

YOU CAN GET FREE SHOTS FOR YOUR BABY. These shots are given at the County Health Department Center, and they are to protect your baby against:-

- Polio
- Diphtheria
- Tetanus
- Whooping Cough
- Typhoid fever
- Small Pox
- Measles.

Your baby should have four Polio shots. The first one when the baby is 6 weeks old the second when he is two and a half months old, the third when he is three and a half months old, and the fourth when he is one-year old.

You should take your baby for the other shots before he is one-year old.

CHEST X-RAYS

YOU CAN GET A FREE X-RAY FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY. You can get this from the mobile X-Ray unit when it comes to your county. This is at least once a year, and sometimes more often. You can also get an X-Ray at any time at the County Health Center. You may have to pay $I.00 for this. X-Rays are usually taken to check against T.B. They also warn of other chest diseases.

FOOD HANDLING CERTIFICATES.

YOU CAN GET A CERTIFICATE from the County Health Center. You don't have to pay for the examination at the Center, or for the certificate.

BIRTH CONTROL

YOU CAN GET DIFFERENT KINDS OF BIRTH CONTROL DEVICES from the County Health Center. You can get advice here about the different methods. You can get birth control pills at the Center. A month's supply will cost you $I.OO.

TESTING OF WELL WATER

IF YOUR WATER SUPPLY COMES FROM A WELL you can have it tested free of charge. You should ask for this service at the County Health Center. The Center should send the Sanitarian to do the testing.

BEFORE YOUR BABY IS BORN

YOU CAN GET FREE EXAMINATIONS at the County Health Center to check on your condition. The examination may include blood and urine tests. You should be given advice on what you should eat, and the kind of excercises to help you. The public health nurse is available to come and visit you at your home.
If you haven't already had one, you can get a shot against Polio. This is free. The Center will make arrangements for your baby to be delivered either by a Doctor, or by a midwife. The midwife charge is usually from $20 to $25.

AFTER YOUR BABY IS BORN

YOU CAN GET A FREE EXAMINATION FOR YOUR BABY at the County Health Center. This is usually done when the baby is 6 weeks old. You can ask for further examinations if you feel they are needed. Your baby should get free shots to guard against Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Typhoid fever, Small Pox, Tetanus, and Measles. The Health Center should tell you when to bring your baby in for these shots. Theyare free. If your baby is seriously ill and you can't afford Doctor's bills, the Health Center may be able to help.

FOOD PROGRAMS

The Federal Government makes two food programs available to County authorities. One is known as Commodities, the other as the Food Stamp Program. A County have one, or the other..... NOT both.

(i) COMMODITIES

YOU GET ON THE COMMODITY PROGRAM BY APPLYING at the County Welfare office. The office will ask you about :

- Your family's income
- The number in your family
- Your family's rent and bills.

YOU ARE STILL ELIGIBLE IF YOU OWN YOUR HOME --- as long as it isn't valued at more than $2,500.
You can up to $500 in the bank and still be eligible.

YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE COMMODITY PROGRAM IF YOU are getting State welfare checks, or Social Security checks. You are also eligible if you show there is little, or no money coming into your house.

IF YOU OWN A 1960 model car - or older, you are still eligible.

IF YOUR REQUEST FOR COMMODITIES IS TURNED-DOWN, you can request what is called a Fair Hearing. This gives you another chance to explain your case. You apply for a Fair Hearing at the County Welfare Office.

YOU CAN EARN UP TO A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MONEY and still be eligible. You can earn up to $90.00 a month. If there are six in your family, your family can earn up to $230 a month. If there are 12 in your family, the amount is $325 a month.

(ii) FOOD STAMPS.

IF YOU WERE GETTING COMMODITIES YOU ARE ELIGIBLE for Food Stamps. If you are getting welfare or social security checks you are eligible --- and , if you have NO MONEY, or very little, you should get food stamps.

YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR FOOD STAMPS. Even if you have no money at all, you are supposed to pay for stamps. The amount you have to pay is worked out by the County Welfare office. It depends on the size of your family, and how much money your family earns each month.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE STAMPS ?

If you have no money, you have to find 50 cents a month . With this 50 cents you get stamps worth $I2. When you take the stamps to the store you can buy $I2 worth of groceries with the stamps.

If you have a large family and you have no money, the highest amount you have to find is $3.00. This $3.00 will pay for $70.00 worth of food stamps.

IF YOU ARE EARNING YOU PAY MORE FOR the Food stamps. For example, if you are getting between $I0 and $20 a month, you have to pay a minimum of $2.00 for the stamps.

If you are getting between $20 and $30 a month, the amount you have to pay for the stamps is $4.00. The $4 will provide you with $I4 worth of stamps - or, $I4 worth of groceries.

YOU BUY THE FOOD STAMPS AT THE COUNTY WELFARE OFFICE ONCE A MONTH.

IF YOU ASK TO GET ON THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AND YOU ARE TURNED-DOWN, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING.

f.h.a.

f.e.s.

a.s.c.s.

FARM PROGRAMS

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH
PROJECT
1015 Griffin Street
Selma,
Alabama
(205) 872-1079

FACT SHEET

This sheet deals with :

* What the price support payment is for the different crops in the ASCS Allotment Programs.

* What the diversion payments are.

* How price support and diversion checks are worked out.

PRICE SUPPORT AND DIVERSION PAYMENTS FOR I967

CROP	PRICE SUPPORT PAYMENT	DIVERSION PAYMENT
Cotton	II.53c. per pound	I0.78c. per pound
Corn	73.5c. per bushel	30c. per bushel
Grain Sorgum	62c. per bushel	30c. per bushel
Wheat	$I.25 per bushel	No diversion payment but Certificates worth $I.25 per bushel

---

THIS IS HOW ASCS WORKS OUT WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR CHECKS:

Let's suppose you have a 20 acre allotment of cotton. Your projected yield is 500 pounds per acre. You have chosen to divert 35% of your allotment - or 7 acres. This means you will plant I3 acres.

THIS IS YOUR PRICE SUPPORT CHECK:

Price Support payment	X	Projected yield	X	Acres you planted		
II.53c.		500 pounds		I3	=	$749.45

THIS IS YOUR DIVERSION CHECK:

Diversion payment	X	Projected yield	X	Acres not planted		
I0.78c.		500 lbs		7	=	$377.30

YOU CAN GET GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR GROWING:

Cotton:
If you want to join this program you will get a certain amount of cotton to plant. This is called an Allotment. You will get a price support payment of II.53 cents a pound. You will get a diversion payment of IO.78 cents a pound. You should sign up for next year's program by the end of February.

Feed Grain:
There is no allotment under this program. Instead, you are given a base, and you may plant most of this. You will get price support payments on corn of 73.5 cents a bushel and on grain sorgum of 62 cents a bushel. You get diversion payments - in certain cases - with both corn and grain sorgum. You can join this program next year any time between February 5th and March Ist.

Wheat:
If you join this program you are given an allotment, You will get price support payments of $I.25 a bushel. This price will probably go higher this year. Instead of diversion payments you will get certificates if you choose not to plant all of your Allotment. (You must plant at least 65% of it) If you find you need the wheat you didn't plant, you can take the certificates to the wheat storehouse and get the wheat. If you don't want the wheat you can turn in the certificates for cash. Next year you can join the program between February 5th and March Ist. You do this at the County ASCS office.

YOU CAN PLANT LESS THAN YOUR ALLOTMENT, OR BASE, AND RECEIVE GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR DOING THIS.

Under the Feed Grain and Cotton Programs you can get diversion payments. You get this by not planting all of your allotment or base. This is called diversion. For cotton you can divert between 12% and 35% of your allotment. For Feed Grain you must divert 20% of your base. If your base happens to be 25 acres or less, you will get a diversion payment. The diversion payment for corn is 30c. per bushel.

YOU CAN GET PART OF YOUR GOVERNMENT CHECKS BEFORE HARVESTING.

Under the Cotton program, you can get half of your diversion payment check - before harvesting.

Under the Feed Grain program you can get half of your diversion check, plus half of your price support check.

YOU CAN GET PRICE SUPPORT LOANS. THEY HELP YOU GET A BETTER PRICE FOR YOUR CROP.

The ASCS has what they call a price support loan program. Under it you receive an advance payment (or loan) while you store your crop. When you sell the crop, you repay the loan to the ASCS office. The program is supposed to help you by making it easier to get a higher price for your crop --- it also helps the Government by aiding to keep the market stable. You can either store your crop on your own land, or in a Government approved warehouse.

MEASURING - YOU CAN GET AN IDEA OF ACREAGE FROM FIELD MAPS AT THE ASCS OFFICE.

If you want your land measuring before planting, you will have to pay for this service. However, you can get rough measurements from field maps at the ASCS office. And , you may get your land checked, free of charge, after planting.

UNDER THE COTTON PROGRAM, IF YOU HAVE IO ACRES, OR LESS, OR ONLY GET 3,600 LBS OF COTTON

You can plant your whole allotment and still get a diversion payment. If you choose to divert some of your allotment YOU CAN GET A DOUBLE DIVERSION payment. For example, if you had a IO acre allotment, this is what your Government check might look like :-

Price support payment of 6.5 acres planted:	$393.25
Diversion payment of 3.5 acres not planted:	$2II.75
Diversion payment on 3.5 acres given regardless of whether you diverted or not :	$2II.75
Total Government Check.....	$8I6.75

IF YOU THINK ANY OF YOUR ALLOTMENTS ARE UNFAIR:

You can ask a special committee called the Area-Venue Board to change your allotment. This Board is not made up of ASCS Committeemen. They are appointed by ASCS. You have I5 days after you get your notice to ask the Venue Board to change it. You can contact this Board through the ASCS office.

IF YOU PLANT LESS THAN YOUR ALLOTMENT AND DON't DIVERT, YOUR ALLOTMENT WILL BE CUT FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

But you can plant IO% less than your allotment without having your allotment cut.

PLOWING UP YOUR CROPS:

If you plant more than your allotment, the Government gives you time to plow up the extra amount. The deadline this year was July 20th. If you didn't plow up you may stand to lose some of your price support and diversion payments. If you don't think you have to plough-up, you can ask to be re-measured. You pay for this - butthe ASCS pays if the mistake was theirs.

YOU CAN OVERPLANT A LITTLE --- WITHOUT HAVING TO PLOUGH UP.

The ASCS Office allows you to overplant your allotment by a small amount. The amount is one-tenth of an acre, or 2% of the allotment - whichever is greater. For example, if you had a five acre allotment of cotton and planted 5 acres and one-tenth you would be in compliance.

YOUR PROJECTED YIELD:

If you are not sure how the projected yield (how much of your crop the ASCS says you are supposed to average an acre) is worked out -- the following explanation may clear it up:

The ASCS National Office in Washington D.C., sets an average projected yield for each State. This is then broken down into County figures. It is the job of the local Community ASCS Committeemen to find out the actual yields of the farmers in their Community. They get the actual yield for the past three years. This is shown on gin receipts. The ASCS men then adjust these figures so that they fit in with what Washington DC says the projected yield should be.

For example: In Hinds County, the yield has been set at about 500 pounds by Washington. When the Community ASCS Committeemen see each farmer to find out his actual yield, they may find that Farmer Joe averages 650 pounds per acre, that Farmer Bill averages 400 pounds, and so on. When the ASCS office (county office) reviews the figures they may cut Farmer Joe down to 575 lbs. per acre, and cut Farmer Bill to 375 lbs., and so on until the figure for all the farmers' yields together averages out to 500 lbs. per acre. That figure then, is each farmers projected yield.

IF YOU DON'T THINK YOUR PROJECTED YIELD IS FAIR

You can ask the County ASCS Committee to change it. You have I5 days to do this after receiving your notice of what your projected yield is. You should support your appeal with warehouse or gin receipts for the past 3 years. You can make a further appeal to the State ASCS office if you are turned-down by the County Committee.

YOU CAN GET MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD FARM PONDS, OR DRAIN PART OF YOUR LAND.

In order to do this you join a program called the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). Under it, you can get up to half of the money you need. This is an outright grant. You should apply through the ASCS office. You might be able to finance the remainder of the project through a FHA loan.

YOU CAN EARN MONEY BY SEMI-PERMANENT DIVERSION .

If you co-operate in a program known as the Cropland Adjustment Program, you get money for taking land out of production. In order to get payments you have to do this for a minimum of five years. The maximum is IO years. You can take out IO% of your cropland , and IO% of your base and allotment. The Government pays you a part of the value of the crops you would have grown on the land. You can improve this land by making use of Conservation funds. These are given on a cost-share basis.

IF YOU NEED MONEY

FOR YOUR FARM -- OR -- HOUSE

YOU CAN GET LOANS FROM THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FHA).

A LOAN TO HELP YOU BUY LAND OR A FARM

This is called the Farm Ownership Loan. You can borrow this money for up to 40 years. The loan cannot be more than the value of the land you buy. The amount you can borrow is set by the county FHA committee. You can also get this loan if you have some other job but want to make more money by farming. You must, however, have had farm experience.

A LOAN TO MAKE YOUR FARM-WORK BETTER.

With this loan you can buy things like :

* Seed
* Fertilizer
* Machinery
* Livestock

This loan is called the Farm Operating Loan, and you can borrow the money for between 5 and 7 years. You can borrow up to $35,000 depending on your ability to repay the loan.

A LOAN TO BUILD, OR FIX UP YOUR HOUSE - OR - FARM BUILDINGS.

This is called the Rural Housing Loan. You can borrow the money for up to 33 years. The loans are usually around $10,000.

A LOAN TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF YOUR LAND .

This is called a Loan for Water development and soil conservation. You can borrow money for up to 40 years, and you may be given 15 years before making the first re-payment. The amount you get cannot be more than the value of your farm. Under this loan, for example, you can get money for raising the water table on your land.

A NEW, GENERAL PURPOSE LOAN.

This is called an Opportunity Loan. You can get the loan for things like :

* Running a small business
* For your farm

You can borrow up to $2,500 and you have 15 years to repay.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALL THESE LOANS

1. YOU CAN GET ALL THESE LOANS FROM THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FHA).
They have an office in every county. It is usually in the ASCS Office and other government farm offices.

2. These loans are especially FOR FARM FAMILIES WHO HAVE LOW INCOME.
What FHA means by a farm family is - when the whole family works the farm. If you have 2 or more hired hands to help you, you cannot get an FHA Loan.

3. In order TO GET THESE LOANS YOU HAVE TO MAKE AN AGREEMENT with the government that you will repay the loan. If you are unable, you will have to turn over to them whatever you took the loan out for (like your house maybe). This is called a mortgage.

On smaller loans like the Opportunity Loan or loans under $1500 all you have to do is make a promise to repay the money and sign a paper that you will do that. You will not have to turn anything over to them.

4. On all the loans the government will arrange for YOU TO REPAY THE LOAN DURING THE TIMES WHEN YOU ARE MAKING GOOD MOENY.
During the times when you are not making such good money you will have to repay less.

5. When you get a loan YOU CAN GET HELP FROM THE FHA PEOPLE in your county.
They will help you draw up a plan of how you can spend the money so it will help you the most.

6. YOU CAN GET MORE THAN ONE LOAN.
You can get as many as you need to help you with your farm or house as long as FHA is pretty sure you can pay all the loans back.

7. IF YOU ARE REFUSED A LOAN

and think you should have gotten it, you can write to or call the State FHA Office and tell them what happened. You can have them ask the county FHA Office to change their mind.

YOU CAN GET ADVICE AND HELP FOR YOUR FARMING PROBLEMS

The government has a service program whose job it is to help all farmers with their farming problems.

This program is called the "EXTENSION SERVICE".

This service experiments with crops, seed, fertilizer, soil, livestock, and any other things that would help farmers farm better.

The COUNTY AGENT is part of the extension service and it is his job to pass on to all farmers the new things the extension service found out about farming.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL TELL YOU THINGS LIKE:

What new farm tools and machinery are available and what they can do.

- how to grow better, healthier crops
- How to use the money you do make to improve your farm and home so you can even make more money.
- What crops and livestock you should have to make more money.
- What other government farm programs will help you (like the FHA).

ASCS ELECTION 1967.

WHO MAY TAKE PART

Anyone over 21 who is a farm operator. This includes tenants, sharecroppers, and farmers' wives who either operate the farm, or whose name is on the title deed. In addition anyone who is under 21 who carries out all the operations on a farm, may vote in the ASCS election.

WHO IS ELECTED THIS YEAR

The whole of the Community ASCS Committee. That's to say, the 3 regular members and the two alternate members. All five serve for one year. Only 1 member of the County ASCS Committee, plus two alternate members are elected this year. The full member serves for 3 years. The alternate members serve for one year.

THE MAIN ELECTION DATES

August 14th	:	You should receive written notice of the election & details about Community boundaries.
August 24th	:	Last day for filing nominating petitions.
September 8th	:	The ballots are sent out by the ASCS office. You can vote for up to five candidates.
September 18th	:	Last day for mailing your ballot, OR taking it to the ASCS office.
September 22nd	:	Counting of ballots for the Community Committee must have been completed.
October 16th	:	Election of the County ASCS Committee at the County Convention.

NOMINATING PROCEEDURE

You can nominate one person to be on the ballot. All you have to do is to draw up a nominating petition (like the one below) and have it signed by five other farmers besides yourself. This petition may be handed into the ASCS County office between August I4th and August 24th.

VOTING

Voting is done by mail - the same as last year. You can vote for up to five names on the ballot - or as few as you want. When you have marked the ballot, put it into the plain envelope. Then put this into the envelope with the ASCS office address. Sign the certificate and mark the date. Return the ballot not later than September I8th.

COUNTING

The counting of ballots takes place in public. It is done by the County ASCS Committee and must be carried out by September 22nd. If you are a candidate or a candidate's poll watcher, you have a right to stand close enough to see the actual counting.

Sample nominating petition.

We, the undersigned ask that.....who is a farm operator/ tenant/sharecropper in .....Community,.....County, Mississippi, be placed on the ballot for nomination to the ....Community ASCS Committee, to be voted on September 9th to September I8th, I967.

Signed.....address.....

dated :.....

(IF A FARMER WHO IS NOT A LANDOWNER, TENANT FARMER OR SHARECROPPER)

A. Did you used to own your own land, rent your land, or sharecrop?

(1) ☐ OWN LAND (2) ☐ RENT (3) ☐ SHARECROP (4) ☐ NO

1. Till when _____

2. What happened (why)? _____

_____

3. Do you work now

(1) ☐ YES → What do you do? _____

How many hours per week? _____

(2) ☐ NO → What do you live on? _____

4. How much do you make a week? _____

5. Did you make enough money last year to pay all the people you owed and still have something left over?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

6. How much did you make before paying your debts? $_____

7. How much were your debts? $_____

SUBTRACT 7 FROM 6	$_____

I. AGRICULTURE SECTION

STATE _____

COUNTY _____

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT - 1967

SURVEY

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Do you own your own land, rent your land, sharecrop, work as a hired hand (day laborer), or something else?

(1) [ ] OWN LAND (2) [ ] RENT (3) [ ] SHARECROP (4) [ ] HIRED HAND

(5) [ ] OTHER _____

Who lives in the house (including yourself)

Adults				Children	
Male		Female			
Name or Relationship	Age	Name or Relationship	Age	Name	Age

I. AGRICULTURE SECTION

1. Do you own your own land, rent your land, share crop, or something else?

(1) ☐ OWN LAND (2) ☐ RENT (3) ☐ SHARECROP (4) ☐ OTHER

2. How many in your family work with you on your farm? #_____

3. How old are the children who work with you? #_____

4. When do you start work; what time do you finish?

A. Start____ B. Finish____ FOR INTERVIEWER: TOTAL HOURS WORKED____

5. Do you plow the land with a tractor or a mule?

(1) ☐ TRACTOR (2) ☐ MULE

6. Do you farm any land that is owned by someone else?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 7)

A. Do you pay a certain amount in money for this land, or a certain part of your crop for the land?

(1) ☐ PAY MONEY (2) ☐ PART OF YOUR CROP

What Amount?_____ What Part?_____

B. Do you gin your cotton at a place the land owner wants you to?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why? _____

C. Do you buy your food, clothes, and things to farm with from a store of the man whose land you are farming?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why? _____

COTTON PROGRAM

		As A Landowner	As A Tenant
7. How many acres are you farming this year?	(1967)	#_____	#_____
	1966	#_____	#_____
	1965	#_____	#_____
8. How many acres of cotton could you have planted this year?	(1967)	#_____	#_____
	1966	#_____	#_____
	1965	#_____	#_____
9. PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FARMING LAND THAT COULD BE COTTON.	(1967)	#_____%	#_____%
	1966	#_____	#_____
	1965	#_____	#_____

(IF OWNS NO LAND SKIP TO 12)

10. FOR LANDOWNER: Do you think that your cotton allotment is fair?

(1) ☐ YES (SKIP TO 11) (2) ☐ NO

A. Why? _____

B. Do you know that you can sign papers to try to get ASCS to make it fair?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. Did you try?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What happened? Why not?

_____ _____

_____ _____

11. FOR LANDOWNER: Can you sell or rent part, or all of your allotment?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (3) ☐ DONT KNOW

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

12. How many pounds altogether of cotton did you make on the land you worked in 1966? #_____ on _____ acres; in 1965? #_____ on _____ acres; in 1964? #_____ on _____ acres; in 1963? #_____ on _____ acres.

13. How many pounds of cotton per acre were you told you were supposed to make (projected yield) this year? #_____

14. FIND THE DISPARITY #_____

15. Can you ask ASCS to change the amount they said you were supposed to make?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 16) (3) ☐ DONT KNOW

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

B. How many days do you have to do it? _____

16. Did you plant less cotton than your allotment?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How much less this year? #_____

How much less in 1966? #_____

PERCENTAGE: 1967 _____

1966 _____

17. Can you get half of your government check before you pick your cotton?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 18)

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

B. Did you ask for it?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO → (3) Why not? _____

C. Did you get it?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO → (3) Why not? _____

18. Did you ever sign a paper giving your government check to anyone?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Who did you sign it over to?

_____

B. What did you get for it?

_____

C. Why? _____

D. Did this person tell you to sign it over?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

(2) ☐ NO

A. Did anyone ever ask you to sign your government check to them?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. Who? _____

C. What happened? _____

19. Did you know that if you don't plant all the cotton land you are allotted, that you must give back the extra to the ASCS Office or your allotment will be cut for next year?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 20)

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

20. If you want more cotton can you ask the government for the extra land that other farmers give back?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 21)

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

B. Do you want more cotton?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. Did you ever try to get more?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What happened? _____ Why not? _____

21. After they told you how much cotton to plant this year, did you know where to start and where to end?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

22. Have you ever had to plow under?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 23)

A. Had you been pre-measured?

(1) ☐ YES

How did you find out about this?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE

(2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE

(3) ☐ OTHER _____

(2) ☐ NO

Did you ever have to plow under when you were pre-measured the year before?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Did you ever ask to get pre-measured?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

Did they ever refuse to pre-measure?

(1) YES (2) NO

Why? _____

Can you get free help on where to plant from the ASCS Office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How did you find out about this?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) OTHER _____

23. Did you make enough money last year to pay all the people you owed and still have something left over?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

24. How much did you make before paying your debts? $_____

25. How much were your debts? $_____

SUBTRACT 25 FROM 24 $_____

26. Who did you owe money to? (NAME AND POSITION)

_____

_____

27. Did you make money from anything else besides farming last year?

(1) ☐ YES

What? _____

How much? _____

(2) ☐ NO (GO TO 28)

Anyone else in your house?

What? _____

How much? _____

ASCS ELECTION

Now let us talk about how the farmers elections work around here?

28. Did you get a vote (ballot) for the 1966 ASCS elections?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Did you get this when everyone else got it, or after complaining?

(1) ☐ WHEN EVERYONE ELSE

(2) ☐ AFTER COMPLAINING

B. Did you vote?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

Did anyone help you fill out the ballot?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Who? _____

Did anyone collect your ballot?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Who? _____

(2) ☐ NO

A. Did you try to get one?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What happened? _____ Why not? _____

29. Before you got the letter with the vote, did you get a letter from the ASCS about the farmers election in 1966?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 30)

A. Did you get it when everyone else got it, or after complaining?

(1) ☐ WHEN EVERYONE GOT IT (2) ☐ AFTER COMPLAINING

B. After reading the letter did you understand how to put someone up for election?

(1) ☐ YES

(2) ☐ NO

Did you find out how to do it from someone else?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. Did you sign your name to put someone up for election?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Was that person placed on the ballot?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

30. Did you ever get any other information from the ASCS about the importance of the elections or how to put someone up, or how to vote, other than this first letter?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

31. Does your mail come to your mail box or does someone else get it for you?

(1) ☐ YOUR MAIL BOX (2) ☐ TO SOMEONE ELSE

Who? ☐ LANDOWNER

☐ OTHER _____

32. Did you know that you could watch the votes being counted?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 33)

A. Did you try?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What happened? _____ Why not? _____

FEED GRAIN

Now we are going to talk about feed grain programs.

33. Did you plant corn, grain sorghums or barley this year?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 34)

A. Did you know that there is a government program about these crops?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. Where did you hear about it?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

C. Did you sign a paper at the ASCS Office to join this program?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

34. Do you know about government programs that pay part of the money to help you with soil and water problems?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 35)

A. Where did you first hear of this?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

B. Did you ever try to get government money to do these things?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO ↓ Why not? _____

C. Did you get the money?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO ↓ Why not? _____

35. What problems with soil and water do you have that you could use some government help with? _____

_____

36. Do you know that after you pick your cotton that you can get government money to buy fertilizer for next years crops?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 37)

A. Where did you hear about this?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

B. Did you ever try to get government money for this?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO ↓ Why not? _____

C. Did you get the money?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO ↓ What happened? _____

37. Have you ever heard of the farm programs that will help pay you to stop planting cotton or corn and to start a pasture or something else to improve your land?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 38)

A. How did you find this out?

(1) ☐ ASCS OFFICE (2) ☐ LOCAL PEOPLE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

Turn Over →

OFFICE

38. Have you ever been to the ASCS Office in town?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO ↓

A. Did the people in the ASCS Office call you by your first name or by Mr. (Mrs.)?

(1) ☐ FIRST NAME (2) ☐ MR.(MRS)

B. Do they talk and act to you the same as white farmers you see come into the office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO → In what way? _____

C. How far is the ASCS office from your house? _____ miles

D. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

A. Why not? _____

B. How far is the ASCS Office from your house? _____ miles

C. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

39. Has anyone from the ASCS ever visited your farm, church or meetings?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

40. Did you ever hear of any meetings held by the ASCS?

(1) ☐ YES ↓ (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 41)

A. How far from your house was the meeting held? _____ miles.

B. Did you ever go to an ASCS meeting?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO → Why not? _____

41. Have you ever gotten any help or farming advice from Mr. _____

or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____
of the county committee?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO ↓

A. Would you ask Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ for farming help or advice?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

42. Have you ever gotten any help or farming advice from Mr. _____

or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____
of the community committee?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Would you ask Mr. _____ or
Mr. _____ or Mr. _____
for farming help or advice?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

43. Have you ever gotten any help or farming advice from Mr. _____,
the office manager, or from people in the office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

44. Have you ever heard of the all-Negro advisory committee?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

45. Have you ever gotten any help or advice from Mr. _____ or

Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____

or Mr. _____ OF the all-Negro advisory committee?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

F.H.A.

Now I'd like to have you tell me what you know about F.H.A. loans.

46. Have you ever gotten a small FHA loan?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How much? _____

47. Did you try to get any other FHA loans?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Did they write down anything about what you asked for?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. How much did you ask for and what were you going to use it for? $_____

_____

C. How much would they give you?

(1) ☐ ALL (2) ☐ PART (3) ☐ MORE (4) ☐ NONE

D. Did you take the loan?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

E. How did the FHA people say you could use the money you got from the loan?

_____

F. How much did you really get?

_____

G. Did the FHA people say or hint that you were to spend the FHA loan at a special place or with certain people?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How? _____

_____

H. Did you receive any help from FHA after you got the money?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

I. Did you have any problems paying the loan back?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 48)

J. Did they help make it easier for you to pay it back?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

K. Did FHA people visit your farm?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

L. Did they tell you why it was turned down?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why? _____

M. Did you know that you can sign papers to try to get FHA to give the loan?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Did you try? _____

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What happened? Why not?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

N. Did they tell you where you could go to get other government money?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

48. Does FHA have loans to:

	YES	NO	DONT KNOW
1. Make soil and water better	☐	☐	☐
2. Build, buy or fix up a house or farm building	☐	☐	☐
3. Help buy land	☐	☐	☐
4. Help pay family or farming costs	☐	☐	☐

49. Could you use loans for any of these things?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 50)

A. Which ones? _____

B. (If FHA gave these loans) Do you think you could get a loan for this?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

OFFICE

50. Have you ever been to the FHA Office in town?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Did the people in the FHA Office call you by your first name or by Mr. (Mrs.)?

(1) ☐ FIRST NAME (2) MR.(MRS) ☐

B. Do they talk and act to you the same as white farmers you see come into the office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

In what way? _____

C. How far is the FHA office from your house? _____ miles

D. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

(2) ☐ NO

A. Why not? _____

B. How far is the FHA Office from your house? _____ miles

C. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

51. Has anyone from the office of Mr. _____ ever visited your farm, church or meetings?

(1) ☐ YES

☐ TO HELP YOU ☐ TO CHECK ON YOU

(2) ☐ NO

52. Did you ever hear of any meetings held by the FHA?

(1) ☐ YES

A. How far from your home was the meeting held? _____ miles

B. Did you ever go to an FHA meeting?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

(2) ☐ NO

53. Have you ever gotten any loan help or advice from Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ of the county committee?

(1) ☐ YES

(2) ☐ NO

Would you ask Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ for loan help or advice?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

54. Have you ever gotten any loan help or advice from Mr. _____, the county supervisor or from people in his office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Would you ask Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ or Mr. _____ for loan help or advice?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

55. Have you gotten help from any other FHA people?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

(1) ☐ WHITE (2) ☐ NEGRO

Who: _____

EXTENSION SERVICE

Now I want to talk to you about the county office and the county agent whose job it is to teach you new and better ways of farming.

56. Has anyone visited your home, farm or church to talk about new and better ways of farming?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 57)

A. Who: _____

Was he Negro or white?

(1) ☐ NEGRO (2) ☐ WHITE

B. How many times did he come last year? _____ times

C. What did you and he talk about? _____

D. About how long did he stay each time? _____

E. Did the county agent ever talk to you about growing soybeans, okra, cucumbers, tomatoes or raising hogs or cattle?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Did he tell you that you might make more money with these things?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Which ones? _____

F. Did he ever tell you about the:

	YES	NO
Cotton or feed grain programs (ASCS)	☐	☐
ASCS elections	☐	☐
Loan programs (FHA)	☐	☐
Soil, water and tree programs	☐	☐
Other programs	☐	☐

What were they: _____

_____

57. Did anyone ever test your soil?

(1) ☐ YES

Did they tell you which crops would grow best in your soil?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

(2) ☐ NO

Did you ever ask them to?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

58. Did you ever hear of any (other) meetings to discuss new and better ways of farming?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 59)

Did you go?

(1) ☐ YES

A. How far from your home was the meeting held?

_____ miles

(2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

59. Did the lady from the county office who talks about the things you do in your home ever come out here?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 60)

A. Was she Negro or white?

(1) ☐ NEGRO (2) ☐ WHITE

B. How many times did she come last year? _____ times

C. What did she talk about?

_____

D. About how long did she stay each time?

_____

60. Have you ever been to the county office of Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ in town?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Did the people in the county office call you by your first name or by Mr. (Mrs.)?

(1) ☐ FIRST NAME (2) ☐ MR.(MRS.)

B. Do they talk and act to you the same as white farmers you see come into the office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

In what way? _____

C. How far is the county office from your house? _____ miles

D. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

(2) ☐ NO

A. Why not? _____

B. How far is the county office from your house? _____ miles

C. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

II. HOUSEHOLD SECTION

We would like to get some information about how government food programs work in this county...

FOOD PROGRAMS

61. Does this county have a free (surplus) food commodities program now?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Do you get free foods?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

_____

B. Did they ever have a free food program?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO (GO TO 62)

C. Did you ever try to get free food?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____

_____ (GO TO 62)

D. Were you getting free food when they stopped the program?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

_____ (GO TO 62)

E. Do you eat the same, better, or worse since you stopped getting free food?

(1) ☐ SAME (2) ☐ BETTER

(3) ☐ WORSE

F. If you ever got free food, what did you get? (AFTER COMPLETING LIST) Which didn't you get enough of?

	YES	NO	NOT ENOUGH
Lard			
Grits			
Rice			
Flour			
Rolled Wheat(Oats)			
Cornmeal			
Raisins			

	YES	NO	NOT ENOUGH
Canned Meat			
Split Peas			
Wheat			
Red Beans (Kidney Beans)			
Peanut Butter			
Powdered Milk			
Other			

G. Is (was) the free food by itself enough to feed your family?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

H. What foods besides the free food do you grow or buy at the store?

(1) GROW (2) BUY AT STORE

II. HOUSEHOLD SECTION

STATE _____

COUNTY _____

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT - 1967

SURVEY

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Who lives in the house (including yourself)

Adults				Children	
Male		Female			
Name or Relationship	Age	Name or Relationship	Age	Name	Age

(FOR COUNTIES WHICH DO NOT NOW HAVE A FREE (SURPLUS) FOOD COMMODITIES PROGRAM)

62. Is there a food stamp program in this county?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO (GO TO 64)

A. Do you get food stamps?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

B. How much do you pay for stamps each month?

$_____

C. How many dollars worth of food stamps do you get each month?

$_____

D. Do you borrow money to buy food stamps?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

E. Who do you borrow it from?

F. How much would it cost you each month to get food stamps?

$_____per/month

[ ] DONT KNOW

G. Could you afford to get food stamps if you wanted to?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

H. Did you ever try to get food stamps in this county?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

What happened? Why not?

_____ _____

_____ _____

INTERVIEWER: ASK ONLY IF THIS COUNTY HAS LOANS FOR FOOD STAMPS

I. Are there government loans to help buy food stamps:

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

J. Where did you hear about them?

(1) [ ] FOOD STAMP OFFICE (2) [ ] WELFARE (3) [ ] OTHER_____

K. Did you ever try to get this kind of loan?

(1) [ ] YES (2) [ ] NO

What happened? _____ Why not? _____

_____ _____

63. Have you ever been to the food stamp (surplus commodities) office in town?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Did the people in the county office call you by your first name or by Mr.(Mrs.)?

(1) ☐ FIRST NAME (2) MR.(MRS.)

B. Do they talk and act to you the same as the white people who come to the office?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. How far is the county office from your house? _____ miles

D. What problems do you have getting to the office, if any?

_____

(2) ☐ NO

A. Why not? _____

_____

B. How far is the Food Stamp Office from your house?

_____ miles

C. What problems do you have in getting to the office, if any?

_____

64. How many people eat with you most of the time? _____ total

How many children? _____ Adults? _____

65. How much money do you have to buy food with each week? $_____

66. Could you please tell me what kinds of things you ate yesterday or today for breakfast, lunch, and dinner?

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner

A. Are these the kinds of things you eat most of the time?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. What other things do you usually eat?

67. How many times a week do you usually have fresh meat? _____ (TIMES)

What about fresh fruit? _____ (TIMES)

What about vegetables? _____ (TIMES)

What about fresh milk? _____ (TIMES)

What about eggs? _____ (TIMES)

68. In the winter do you eat about the same things?

(1) ☐ YES

(2) ☐ NO

How is it different? _____

_____

HEALTH

Now I would like to talk about the health problems your family may have.

69. Does anyone here have high blood or low blood?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ]NO

A. Who? _____(RELATION)

70. Does anyone have sugar (diabetes)?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ]NO

Who? _____(RELATION)

71. Do you ever feel like <u>you</u> are falling out (fainting)?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ] NO

How often? _____

IF NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD GO TO 76

72. Do any of the children have sores or scabs anywhere on their bodies?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ]NO

How many children? _____

Ages _____

73. Do the children have <u>continuous</u> colds and sniffles in the winter?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ]NO

How many children? _____

Ages _____

74. Do the children sleep a lot during the day?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ] NO

How many children _____

Ages _____

75. Do you think that your children are as healthy as they could be?

(1)[ ]YES (2)[ ] NO

What's wrong? _____

FOR INTERVIEWER: Did you see children with distended stomach?

(1)[ ]YES (2) NO

How many children _____

Ages _____

76. What about the rest of your family, are they as healthy as they could be?

(1)[ ]YES (2) NO

What's wrong? _____

A. Why not? _____

B. If you were able what would you see a doctor for?

_____

78. If anybody in your family needs medicine, are you always able to get it?

(1) YES (2) NO

Why not? _____

79. Has anybody in your family had to go into a hospital?

(1) YES (2) NO

A. Suppose you had to go to a hospital, which hospital would you go to?

_____ (NAME)

B. Is that the nearest hospital?

(1) YES (2) NO

C. Why didn't (wouldn't) you go to the nearest one?

_____

_____

D. How did (would) you get there? _____

(IF NO AMBULANCE MENTIONED)

E. Would they send an ambulance if you needed one?

(1) YES (2) NO

F. Could you pay for it?

(1) YES (2) NO

(IF ANYBODY IN FAMILY HAS BEEN TO HOSPITAL

H. Was the treatment as good as it should be?

(1) YES (2) NO

Why not? _____

CHILDBIRTH

80. Have you had a pregnancy in the last five years?

(1) YES (2) NO (GO TO 89)

Now I want to ask you some questions about your last baby.

81. How many times did you see a doctor before the baby was born? #_____

Turn Over →

82. Where was the baby born?

(1) ☐ HOSPITAL (2) ☐ HOME (3) ☐ OTHER _____

83. Who delivered the baby?

(1) ☐ DOCTOR (2) ☐ MIDWIFE (3) ☐ OTHER _____

84. How many times did a doctor see the baby before he (she) was a year old?

_____

85. Have you had any miscarriages?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How many? _____

86. Are all the children you have ever had now alive?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

How many died? _____

How old were they? _____

Of what? _____

87. Can you get free baby care?

Can you get free dental (teeth) care?

Can you get free shots or X-rays?

Have you used any of these? (FILL IN ABOVE)

	YES	NO	USED

88. Does anyone in your family need dental (teeth) care?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Why haven't they gone to a dentist?

_____

B. How many in your family have ever gone to a dentist? _____ (NUMBER)

C. What does the dentist usually do?

(1) ☐ FILLS TEETH (2) ☐ PULLS TEETH (3) ☐ OTHER _____

89. Have you ever been to the free clinic?

(1) ☐ YES

A. Did the people in the center call you by your first name or by Mr.(Mrs.)

(1) ☐ FIRST NAME (2) ☐ MR.(MRS.)

B. Do they talk and act to you the same as the white patient?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. How far is the center from your house? _____ miles

D. What problems do you have getting to the health center, if any?

_____

(2) ☐ NO

A. Why not? _____

B. How far is the health center from your house? _____ miles

C. What problems do you have getting to the health center, if any?

_____

TO INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ASK ANY QUESTIONS WHEN YOU CAN ANSWER BY OBSERVATION. IN THOSE INSTANCES FILL IN THE CORRECT ANSWER AND PLACE AN "O" NEXT TO IT.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Finally, I have a few questions about your house.

90. How many sleep in your house usually? #_____

91. How many rooms do you have in your home? #_____

A. How many do people sleep in? #_____

92. What does your family sleep on?

(1) ☐ MATTRESSES ON SPRINGS (2) ☐ MATTRESSES ON FLOOR

How many do you have? #____ How many do you have? ____

(3) ☐ OTHER_____

93. Do you have sheets and pillow cases?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Do you have enough? (1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. What about blankets?

Do you have enough? (1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

94. Is your table big enough so that the whole family can eat together?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

95. Do you have enough chairs so everyone can eat together?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

96. Do you have enough dishes, glasses, and silverware so that everyone can eat together?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

97. Do you have any problems with things like rats, fleas, lice?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

What is the problem? _____

98. Does your house have a floor with no holes, a floor with holes, or no floor?

(1) ☐ NO HOLES (2) ☐ WITH HOLES (3) ☐ NO FLOOR

99. What sort of stove do you have?

(1) ☐ GAS (2) ☐ ELECTRIC (3) ☐ WOOD/COAL (4) ☐ OTHER

100. Do you have a refrigerator, ice box, or something else to keep food cold?

(1) ☐ REFRIGERATOR (2) ☐ ICE BOX (3) ☐ OTHER_____

(4) ☐ NOTHING

101. Is the house heated in the winter?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. How? _____

B. Do you have enough heat for all the rooms?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

102. Do you have electricity in your house?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

103. Do you have a telephone?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

104. Where does your water supply come from?

(1) ☐ WELL (2) ☐ PIPE

A. Does the pipe connect indoors?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. Do you have hot water?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

105. Do you have an indoor toilet?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

WELFARE

106. Does anyone in your family who lives with you get welfare or social security?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Who gets it? How many people is it for?

_____ _____

B. How much do you get? $_____ per/month

C. Is that social security or welfare?

(1) ☐ WELFARE (2) ☐ SOCIAL SECURITY (3) ☐ DONT KNOW

D. Is that Old Age Assistance, Aid for Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled, or what?

(1) ☐ OAA (2) ☐ ADC (3) ☐ AB (4) ☐ AD (5) ☐ OTHER

107. Is there anyone in the family who is too sick or weak to work and is not on welfare or social security?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Who? What is wrong?

_____ (RELATIONSHIP) _____

B. Did a doctor ever say that he (she) shouldn't work?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

C. Did he (she) ever try to get welfare?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

Why not? _____

D. Did the people at the welfare department write anything down when he (she) applied?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

E. What happened? Why isn't he (she) getting welfare?

_____

108. Did anyone else in your house ever try to get welfare?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

A. Did the people at the welfare department write anything down when they (you) tried to get welfare?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ NO

B. Why aren't they getting welfare? _____

109. In general, what kind of people get welfare around here? What about welfare for children?

_____

110. What about sick people? How sick do people have to be in order to get welfare or social security around here?

_____

111. In general, can a mother get welfare for children if she doesn't know the whereabouts of the father of the children?

(1) ☐ YES (2) ☐ YES

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

1015 Griffin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-1079

August 5, 1967

Make file

DONALD A. JELINEK
Director

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
Associate Director

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AL ULMER

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I want to thank you for all the advice you gave me and for the physical help with the collating.

I hope to see you soon and I also hope you might take advantage of the enclosed invitation which, although is to the board of advisors certainly includes yourself (like the kitchen cabinet).

I have also written to Jim Wood thanking him.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:hs

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

1015 Griffin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-1079

August 2, 1967

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National Urban League

ALLEN BLACK
SHIRLEY MESHER
AL ULMER

TO: Board of Advisors
FROM: Donald A. Jelinek
SUBJECT: Meeting of Board in Alabama on August 21-22, 1967

The next meeting of the Board of Advisors will be held in many rural areas of Alabama on August 21-22, 1967.

We hope to take you to some of the counties in Alabama where we have workers (Autauga, Crenshaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Perry, and Wilcox) to speak with these workers and have them take you to meet some of the local people in the counties.

I have had the opportunity to talk with all of you from time to time and you have individually expressed to me an interest in more first-hand contact with the dire problems of Southern Negro poverty--systematically induced by the manipulations of federal programs. You will also have the opportunity to discuss some of these matters in the field with Bobby Doctor of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. We would like you to see the problems first-hand and then tell us how we can use the information we have to its best effect. In addition, we would like to show you some of the work of the SCLC project in Wilcox county, the American Friends Service Committee project in Crenshaw county, and SWAFCA here in Selma.

I would suggest that you all come in sports clothes and try to stay for the full two days. (If you can only stay one day, please come nevertheless) If this date is inconvenient, perhaps one or two of you in Atlanta might get together for a different date. However, many of our students are leaving right after this meeting (in fact, they are staying over a few extra days for this meeting) and we would like you to meet them.

We hope you can come and ask that you advise us by mail. You might arrive Sunday night and stay at the Holiday Inn in Slema, or Monday morning by 9:00 a.m. We will meet at our office, which is the old SCLC house, 802 First Ave, Selma, Alabama. The telephone number is 872-5562.

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

file
Southern Rural
Research Project

August 30, 1967

Mr. Donald A. Jelinek
Southern Rural Research Project
1015 Griffin Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Don:

Sorry to be so long in responding to your proposal. It's well done.

While we couldn't make a commitment until we see the information θ- and the final decision would be made by Pat Watters and his staff -- certainly we continue to be very interested in publishing some of your work, if at all possible.

In the meantime, good luck on money-raising, and let me know what happens.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

1015 Griffin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-1079

August 18, 1967

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Director

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
Associate Director

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AL ULMER

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is the final proposal which encompasses many of your ideas.

~~Wish~~ would the Southern Regional Council be interested in Item V-4-(a). I would hope to have it ready sometime in September and would like to see it published by the SRC as a follow-up to the Doctors Report.

I would appreciate your thoughts on this.

I hope you are well and look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:hs

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

I. Purpose

The Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP) is investigating the link between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (and its Southern Federal employees) and the poverty of those Negro farmers depending upon federal farm programs. (See Appendix). The SRRP is also in the process of interviewing over 10,000 Negro farmers in the South, documenting in detail the food and health problems caused by this poverty (information never before obtained on such a large scale). The SRRP will, in addition, provide this factual data to concerned lawyer groups as evidence for intensive litigation to correct the flagrant abuses uncovered.

II. Present Activities

Presently, the SRRP is engaged in having an extensive questionnaire answered by Negro farmers in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. This work is presently being done by approximately 150 workers.

In Alabama, 10 Northern students (5 Negro, 5 white), 18 local people (all Negro) (working full time) and 14 members of the American Friends Service Committee (mostly white) (working part time) are obtaining the information in the following counties:

Autauga	Hale
Crenshaw	Lowndes
Dallas	Perry
Greene	Wilcox

In Mississippi, a group of 17 law students from the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (mostly white) as well as 70 representatives of local civic organizations (all Negro) are working part time in the following counties:

Amite	Issaquena	Quitman
Bolivar	Newton	Rankin
Claiborne	Jefferson	Sharkey
Coahoma	Jones	Simpson
Copiah	Leake	Smith
Grenada	Lowndes	Sunflower
Hinds	Madison	Washington
Holmes	Pike	

In Southwest Georgia, a group of 30 (mostly Negro) local workers are beginning work on the questionnaire.

In addition, a SRRP photographer is taking pictures of the living and health conditions of the farmers who are being interviewed.

At this time, SRRP-prepared handouts entitled "Farm Programs" and "Food and Health Programs" are being given to those answering the questionnaires to attempt to fill in some of the gaps of knowledge about these programs.

III. Background of SRRP

The project began on April 20, 1967 at a meeting in Selma, Alabama of various local civil rights organizations and local people discussing the needs for immediate relief from the Agriculture-Poverty-Syndrome. Also attending were interested representatives of groups throughout the country including a representative of Mr. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers of California in Delano, California.

Previously, in the summer of 1966, SRRP director and attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, had instituted the first action against the USDA charging discrimination in the application of federal farm programs. This litigation, brought by scores of Alabama tenant farmers and sharecroppers--50 of whom came to the Washington, D.C. court to testify--successfully accomplished a limited objective involving the cotton elections. This success, which brought swift retaliation to the plaintiff farmers as well as to the attorney, motivated the formation of SRRP to, inter alia, obtain even broader information for even more intensive litigation.

The first workshop was conducted on June 18, 1967 in Tougaloo, Mississippi where a group of 80 students heard the following panel explain farm problems in the South and the mechanics of the questionnaire:

Bobby Doctor - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Robert Valder - Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations
Professor Stanley Zimmerman - New York University OEO Project dealing with the Farmers Home Administration
Leonard Smith - Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
C.A. Tapley - Professional Research Society
H. Rap Brown - Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Also, Alvin J. Bronstein, chief counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) advised the students of their rights and possible problems they might face.

Subsequently, smaller workshops were held in 18 Mississippi counties by ex-Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) worker, Mark Shapiro, along with northern student Nancy Philo--both working full time for the summer. Similar workshops have been held in four Alabama counties by our Alabama Director, Kathleen A. Veit, who is also full time associate director of SRRP.

Shortly, the workers will begin weighing and measuring inpoverished children in the three states with four full length scales donated by a New York surgeon for a comparative health study.

Each student is instructed to do a "thumbnail" sketch of every family he visits to highlight legal problems for civil rights lawyers, registration gaps for civil rights organizations and Federal programs that each farmer should apply for.

The workers in each state receive no more than $5.00 per week for expenses--while living and eating as guests of local Negro families. Dondra Simmons, a Northern Negro student working in Greene County, Alabama, for lack of a car, travels from home to home on a mule borrowed from her host.

IV. Results of the Questionnaire So Far

A sampling of the questionnaire thus far indicates the following for both Alabama and Mississippi:

1. The vast majority of Negro farmers are not aware of the Federal farm programs for which they are eligible and, therefore, are not able to participate in them. The fault lies with the various federal agencies of the USDA, particularly the Extension Service, whose major role is to aquaint all farmers with these programs.

2. The few who are aware of the programs are, by and large, declared ineligible by the Southern Federal employees who often do not even record the request (thereby allowing a higher statistic at the end of the year of Negroes who requested and received the benefits. This is particularly true of the Farmers Home Administration). Many who are aware are convinced that any efforts on their part would be futile at best and dangerous at worst.

3. The vast majority of Negroes who go to Federal offices are treated in a degrading and humiliating manner and usually only dealt with after all white farmers have finished their business.

4. Detailed figures suggest that Negro farmers are discriminated against in their cotton allotment (how much cotton they may plant) and their projected yields (a figure which determines the amount of the government subsidy check).

5. Many Negro farmers are compelled to pay a "pre-measurement" (establishing boundries) fee to avoid the "punishment" of having to plow under (destroy part of the crop) after the season. This applies even to those whose boundries are clearly marked by natural boundary lines or who were pre-measured the previous season for the identical area.

6. The very poor cannot afford food stamps, nor is "free food," when available, sufficient.

7. A sample diet of the very poor is as follows:

Morning	Lunch	Dinner
Grits	Peanut Butter sandwich	Greens
Biscuits	Kool-aid	Cornbread
	(usually no lunch after the harvesting season.)	Kool-aid

showing a great resemblance to the Southern Regional Council "Doctor's Report" in Mississippi..

8. A typical home of the very poor is an unpainted three-room wood frame shack for 3-5 adults and 8-12 children--all of whom sleep in three or four double beds. The floors and ceilings are in great disrepair along with loosely fitting wood shutters which together account for continuous dampness during the rainy season and severe cold furing the winter. Cooking and limited heat are provided by a small wood-burning "pot belly' stove.

The experience of the staff of SRRP (and others) and the incomplete returns of the questionnaire indicate that poverty in the Negro South is directly related to active discrimination by Southern Federal employees of the USDA and passive acquiesance by the national USDA. Also, the obvious fact (recently brought to the public's eye in Mississippi) that in Mississippi and Alabama a prosperous nation is not feeding starving and near-starving citizens.

V. Future Plans of SRRP

1. To continue the interviewing with the questionnaire by local Negro residents of each county. (This would have the added value of providing some additional income for those who have lost or been forced off the land.)

2. To process the questionnaire.

3. To research the following:

   (a) The relationship between economic discrimination in the application of the farm programs and the migration of Southern Negroes to Northern ghettos.

   (b) The feasibility of the USDA supplying a nutritional diet to poor persons (who are not purchasers of food) by paying wheat (and other) farmers to plant food crops on land not planted due to allotments and diversions (thereby increasing the income of these farmers who in turn would pay higher taxes and put more money into circulation) and supplying this food free to those eligible for food programs.

   (c) The feasibility of permitting certain impoverished farmers to plant personal food crops on diverted (unused) acreage of other farmers.

   (d) The extent of federal land holdings in the South (e.g., old army bases, national parks, etc.) and the feasibility of leasing or selling this land to landless Negroes (and poor whites) with the help of FHA loans.

   (e) Whether or not the Southern dominated USDA is suitable to operate federal farm programs for Negroes in the South.

4. To publish the following:

   (a) A pamphlet describing the observations, findings and experiences of the workers who lived with and interviewed the Negro farmers and their families.

   (b) A pamphlet for the lay public describing the importance, legislative intent and actual operation of the Federal Farm Programs and their relation to Negro poverty in the South and resulting migration to the Northern ghettos. The pamphlet would attempt to demonstrate that the migration could be halted and even reversed--a circumstance that would have a dramatic affect upon ghetto riots where overcrowding is a major contributing cause.

(c) A pamphlet of the results of the questionnaire.

(d) A book for the general public enlarging on the items discussed heretofore, put into perspective with a history tracing the New Deal farm legislation, emergence of synthetics, drop of the world cotton market, effects of automation, effects of civil (and voting) rights and the present desire to oust Negroes from the South.

5. To maintain a library of all related materials for the use of SRRP and all others working on Agriculture problems.

VI. Previous Funding

The SRRP was funded for $5,000 in the Spring of 1967 by the Rabinowitz Foundation in New York. Enclosed is a copy of a recommendation by Professor Anthony Amsterdam of the University of Pennsylvania for the grant from the Rabinowitz Foundation. The project has also received contributions from the National Sharecroppers Fund, American Friends Service Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Professional Research Society (a society of Negro Extension Agents in Georgia), Fathers of St. Edmund of Selma, Alabama, and a few private individuals. In addition, there have been donations of printing and photographic facilities, three cars, plus living and office accomodations in Selma, Alabama

VII. The Director

Donald A. Jelinek is a 33 year old single, white male licensed to practice law in the state of New York since 1959 (and numerous Federal courts in the South). He has worked and lived in the South since the summer of 1965 as a lawyer for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee in Jackson, Mississippi and then as staff counsel for the Alabama office in Selma, Alabama, and now as director of SRRP since its beginning in the Spring of 1967.

APPENDIX

THE AGENCIES

The federal government has attempted and has the ability to make substantial gains toward the elimination of the problem of poverty in the Deep South and forced migration to the North. The federal government presently expends billions of dollars in the South in its various programs which monies in cash, rights and services are taken away from intended Negro beneficiaries by Southern born, Southern bred and federally salaried local employees. These employees are usually known as County Agents for federal programs in the South who dispense federal funds and are paid with federal funds, yet all too often intentionally frustrate the expressed purposes of the federal government.

A brief outline of certain of the agencies follows:

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (A.S.C.S.) expends approximately forty-three million dollars annually in Alabama alone, subsidizing cotton farmers and others against the decreasing world market. The A.S.C.S. in each county tells farmers how much of the crops they depend on for a living they can plant. For example, a white man may own twenty-five acres and is given twenty acres for cotton while a Negro may own twenty-five acres but is given only five to plant. The result is that the Negro must work for the white man to support his family because at this time other crops are not feasible. The A.S.C.S. also measures the land and there are indications that another acre or two of that decreasing allotment is taken away by dishonest measurement. Needless to say, the Negro farmer has neither the money nor the expertise himself to challenge these determinations. In addition, the A.S.C.S. controls its own elections to determine who shall dispense the funds and benefits. Although Sharecroppers and Tenant Farmers have an equal vote in these elections, Negroes have been unable to elect decision-making officials, even in counties where there is an 80% Negro majority. The reasons were violence and intimidation previously, but more recently it is fraud and intentional lack of educational programs--all of which could be controlled by national supervision.

Next in importance is probably the Federal Extension Service (F.E.S.). This agency provides technical aid in all areas of farming, including livestock mortality and fertility problems, dairy farming, home management, veterinary medicine, and services to youth. F.E.S. which spent approximately two and a helf million dollars in Alabama in 1966 denies effective technical assistance to Negro farmers preventing them from properly using their land.

When it comes to capital expenditures to improve the land, increase the size of the farm or acquire additional livestock or equipment, the Negro farmer looks to the Farmer's Home Administration (F.H.A.), but usually in vain. This agency, which expends approximately $25 million annually in Alabama, grants loans to Negroes for operating expenses which further increase his debt, but is loath to provide money for the acquisitinn of land. One farmer in Selma, Alabama was afraid even to let the FHA agent know that he was buying land lest the agent spread the word which would eventually intimidate the white landowner involved from selling the land to a Negro.

There are over a quarter of a million Negro farmers in the South. This is a hardcore poverty belt. These are the Negroes who will be forced into the ghettoes of Northern cities if their farms or livelihood peter out. Proper application of the Federal Programs could give Negroes a chance to work the land, obtain cotton and other crop allotments, improve farm and soil conditions combined with the needed expertise to make a profit, and employ more labor to work the land...and remain on the land. In addition, it would prevent federal programs from lining the pockets of manipulators and their cohorts who use the programs to foster segregation and racism.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

REGARDING

EVALUATION OF PROJECT FOR VERNON EAGLE. See P.A. letter to Eagled dated 9/19/67

DATE

9/19/67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FOUNDATIONS
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION 1967

Free
Southern Rural
Research Project

September 22, 1967

Mr. Peter Davis
CBS News
524 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Davis:

While it strikes me as somewhat awkward for us to be in a position to give permission to use the material developed by Don Jelinek's program, if this is proper we certainly do so. As a matter of fact, we have generally found that the greater the exposure of material, the greater its value.

I do hope you will still have an opportunity to visit us here.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CBS NEWS
A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
524 West 57 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 765-4321

September 20, 1967

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Since speaking to you by telephone two weeks ago, I have toured several counties in Western Alabama with Donald Jelinek. Martin Carr, who is producing the documentary on hunger in America for CBS News, has also met Mr. Jelinek, and we both found him and his colleagues absolutely invaluable for an understanding of, and introduction to, living conditions in the rural counties.

Mr. Jelinek and his field workers have done some reports in connection with their questionaire that we would very much like to have access to. This is solely for the purpose of research and would certainly not go beyond our immediate staff. Our documentary will include several other areas besides Alabama, and we are not interested in a statistical analysis of, for instance, acreage allotments or even health factors in any one group of counties. But the reports would provide our cameraman and the rest of our small production team with a sort of preview of what they will confront in Alabama, as well as an outline of the conditions that we must seek to document visually. Mr. Jelinek asked that we make the request for this material through you since he in no way wishes to diminish its future usefulness to the Southern Regional Council.

I am sorry we did not have time to stop in your office on our way to Alabama, but perhaps we will have the opportunity again soon. I hope to hear from you concerning Mr. Jelinek's research reports as soon as it is convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Davis

Peter Davis

Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

cc: Donald Jelinek

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

REGARDING

Eagle's evaluation of the Project

Letter of 9/27-67 to PA

DATE

9-27-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

[redacted] FOUNDATION

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

802 First Avenue
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-5562

October 28, 1967

DONALD A. JELINEK
DIRECTOR
KATHLEEN A. VEIT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

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(CITIZENS CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY)
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WINIFRED GREEN
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(AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)
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(NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND)
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(NATIONAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION)
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AL ULMER
JAC WASSERMAN

FIELD STAFF
SYLVESTER H. CHRISTIE
JOSEPH A. NICOLAS
DONDRA SIMMONS

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter from Tuskegee Institute which I have sent to all of the foundations.

As always, your ideas are invaluable to me and I've already preparing a distinctive cover for our next work.

Once again, thank you for everything.

Sincerely,

DA Jelinek

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:hs

(Dictated by Mr. Jelinek and signed in his absence.)

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA, 36088

DIVISION OF
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

October 18, 1967

Mr. Donald Jelinek
Southern Rural Research Project
1430 - 1st Avenue
Selma, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jelinek:

Since last talking with you, my staff and I have had the opportunity to examine in considerable detail the two interview schedules used by the Southern Rural Research Project to gather data concerning the relationship between the policies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Poverty of Southern Negro farmers. It is our judgement that the research instruments are sound and that a statistical analysis would certainly shed light on your research questions.

My staff and I are certainly willing to carry out the needed analysis on these data. This task will involve coding the questionnaires, punching the data on IBM cards, and statistical analysis. Also we would be interested in helping to prepare the results for publication in both scholarly and popular journals.

We at the Division of Behavioral Science Research, are very anxious to become involved in your research endeavors. We find the project to be interesting and feel that the findings will certainly have implications for programs devoted to the economic betterment of the poor in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar G. Epps

Edgar G. Epps,
Director

EGE:chj

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

REGARDING

Denying NEW WORLD funds to SRRP

DATE

11-21-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

File

JL
MJ-file

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

802 First Avenue
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-5562

January 29, 1968

DONALD A. JELINEK
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KATHLEEN A. VEIT
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ARTHUR STEIER
AL ULMER
JAC WASSERMAN

FIELD STAFF
SYLVESTER H. CHRISTIE
JOSEPH A. NICOLAS
DONDRA SIMMONS

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Anthony~~ Paul:

This summer we propose to take direct actions to obtain some financial help for rural Negroes (and if possible, for rural whites) in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

Money desperately needed for doctor bills and medicines is available in the county welfare offices (substantially financed by the Federal Government). Loans to obtain land, improve farm buildings, purchase live stock and equipment is available from the Federal Farmers Home Administration (FHA) in each county. Indispensable technical advice to make small farms into money making operations is available from the Extension Service (partially financed by the Federal Government).

Our plan is to assist local organizations to ascertain who is eligible for what, assist in organizing groups to file for the benefits and then handle the appeals (where necessary) to obtain these benefits.

The welfare aspects of the program will be co-ordinated by Howard Thorkelson, an attorney associated with the Columbia Center on Social Welfare, Policy & Law in New York City. Mr. Thorkelson was involved in the case of Smith v. King which declared unconstitutional the "Substitute Father" rule which had eliminated tens of thousands from the Welfare rolls. This case is now pending on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

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I shall co-ordinate the Agricultural aspects of the program.

One part of the Summer Program will be to take advantage of the recent OEO Amendment which provides funds for extensive medical facilities to be brought into rural counties - even to the extent of providing for emergency funds while the applications are pending. This will involve doctors and lawyers working together to apply for the grants.

The "mechanics" of the Summer Program and our tentative method of operation to obtain the benefits are enclosed with this letter.

Efforts have already begun to recruit doctors, lawyers, and students, (law, medical and college) for the summer.

We would welcome your participation:

1-to join an ad hoc organization for the summer project

2-to actively join with us to plan the details of how the summer program can be carried out most effectively

3-to aid in obtaining workers for the summer

4-to aid in obtaining funds for:

A. Subsistence for workers

B. Compensation for room & board provided by local farmers.

C. Automobile expenses - Gas & repairs

D. Other operating expenses

If you are interested, please advise us by return mail. Although it is only February, the summer will soon be upon us.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ/rlb

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT
1968 SUMMER PROGRAM
in
Alabama, Georgia, & Mississippi

In the agricultural deep South, discrimination in the administration of farm programs (allotments, diversions, subsidy payments, low-interest loans to expand or keep up, technical assistance) and welfare programs have perpetuated a life of substandard diets and deep endemic poverty for farm families. Now farm mechanization and the competition of synthetics have almost dealt the death blow to the southern black rural family.

Yet black farm families remain in the South--fighting all attempts to force-migrate them off the land and into the Northern ghettos.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP.

Only massive government aid can make a major difference in their lives. But such aid can be stimulated, and, in many individual cases, the difference of survival can depend on an organized effort to take advantage of existing agriculture and welfare programs.

This summer we plan a direct action program to fight to obtain: money for poor families to see a doctor and buy medicine, money for food; proper crop allotments and subsidy payments; loans for land, equipment and livestock; and expert agricultural advice.

Doctors, lawyers, medical students, law students, college students and young people in general are urged to volunteer for the summer program by contacting:

Donald A. Jelinek
SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT
802 First Avenue - Box 956
Selma, Alabama 36701
(205) 872-5562

Howard Thorkelson
CENTER ON SOCIAL WELFARE, POLICY & LAW
401 West 117th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
(212) 280-4117

The money and services which these families are entitled to are in the South now in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies and federally-funded state welfare programs--all administered by local white southerners.

What is needed are:

Field Workers--to help find the problem and organize the people;

Lawyers and Law Student--to deal with the legal and administrative problems involved;

Doctors and Medical Students--to deal with the medical problems involved and to make medical evaluations in the health program.

1- FIELD WORKERS

The field workers have the job of working directly with community and local leaders--introducing the program to the community and going door-to-door in the counties to find the people who are eligible, discuss the problems involved and make referrals to the medical and legal workers. Eventually, with local leaders, the field workers will organize groups to go down to the various offices to demand the rights of the poor under the various agriculture and welfare programs to set into motion the eventual confrontation.

2- THE LEGAL PROGRAM

Lawyers and law students will be needed to analyze the applicable agricultural and welfare programs and apply the facts of each individual case to the laws and regulations as written. Then to make direct confrontations with county offices, appeals to state and Washington offices and then into the federal courts. (Needless to say, this will not all be finished during the summer and we look forward to some volunteers being able to continue assisting from their home states after the summer.)

Lawyers and law students will make appearances in hearings before the agencies to represent claimants, to present evidence and argue issues of law. (Memoranda of law will be needed in these cases). There is no "unauthorized practice of law" problem since any adult friend or other person designated by the claimant can make an appearance at the hearing.

Under the new 1967 Economic Opportunity Act Amendments, funds are now available to establish free medical centers and other medical service programs to meet the needs of people in rural areas. Lawyers and law students are needed to prepare applications for such funds.

Lawyers and law students will also be expected to prepare class suits to seek injunctions and other broad relief against the grievances brought forth and documented by the summer work.

An additional important function of lawyers and law students will be to explain the various programs to the people and to conduct meetings and workshops to train local persons to handle these problems within their own organizations after the summer.

4- THE MEDICAL PROGRAM

When poor nutrition, inhumane living conditions, heavy labor and personal injuries take their toll and a family breadwinner is left unable to do what little work remains, an economic problem becomes a personal tragedy.

There are federal programs in the South (paid with over 75% Federal funds but administered by STATE welfare offices) to provide funds for doctors and medicines...and to minimally supplement the budget after determination of the person's "incapacity" or "disability". When the Negro family cannot receive these benefits they must do without doctors and medicines and at times even without food other than vegetables from their gardens.

The availability of the benefits of these health-based welfare programs depends in almost every case upon obtaining a favorable determination from a local white doctor. Thus, inequality in access to medical services and racial discrimination in the practice of medicine as well as the ties between local doctors and the county welfare officials effectively deny eligible families and individuals a fair test of their right to receive aid.

In addition, it is believed that the white doctors' feeling that even disabled Negroes can do heavy labor compromises the objecttivity of an examination made to report on the patient's eligibility to receive public assistance. In the determination made by welfare officials, Negro applicants are denied aid on grounds that they can do work which white people in comparable circumstances would not be expected to do.

Only by the use of medical experts who are not implicated in local affairs can many needy people secure the aid to which they are entitled and a real test be made of the fairness and adequacy of these health based programs.

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DOCTORS, LAWYERS, MEDICAL STUDENTS, LAW STUDENTS, COLLEGE STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN GENERAL ARE NEEDED FOR THE SUMMER PROGRAM--WHETHER FOR A FEW WEEKS OR FOR THE ENTIRE SUMMER.

file

CJ Lv
CJ W
MJ - file

southern rural research project

802 first avenue selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-5562

P. O. Box 2427
Opelika, Alabama

April 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

DONALD A. JELINEK
DIRECTOR
KATHLEEN A. VEIT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

FIELD STAFF
DONDRA SIMMONS
U. Z. NUNNALLY

Dear Sir:

Last summer, with the help of college students from throughout the US, the SRRP conducted an extensive survey of the impoverised rural negro. The purpose of this survey was to clearly document the conditions of the impoverished rural negro in the South and the causes behind these conditions; facts which are well known to those of us who have worked in the poverty program. This summer's program is a follow through project growing directly out of this survey.

I don't know how much you already know about the project, however, the enclosed write-up explains it fully. We are presently writing to colleges throughout the country recruiting students. In addition we are contacting medical schools, law schools and related professional organizations to recruit legal and medical teams.

We would appreciate any help in the form of suggestions or contacts you could give in organizing the total project. You can contact me at the above address, or call 887-7698 in Auburn, Alabama.

Thank you,

Barbara Oppenheimer

Barbara Oppenheimer

ADVISORY BOARD

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ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

7

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT
1968 SUMMER PROGRAM
in
Alabama, Georgia, & Mississippi

In the agricultural deep South, discrimination in the administration of farm programs (allotments, diversions, subsidy payments, low-interest loans to expand or keep up, technical assistance) and welfare programs have perpetuated a life of substandard diets and deep endemic poverty for farm families. Now farm mechanization and the competition of syntherics have almost dealt the death blow to the southern black rural family.

Yet black farm families remain in the South--fighting all attempts to force-migrate them off the land and into the Northern ghettos.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP.

Only massive government aid can make a major difference in their lives. But such aid can be stimulated, and, in many individual cases, the difference of survival can depend on an organized effort to take advantage of existing agriculture and welfare programs.

This summer we plan a direct action program to fight to obtain: money for poor families to see a doctor and buy medicine, money for food; proper crop allotments and subsidy payments; loans for land; equipment and livestock; and wxpert agricultural advice.

Doctors, lawyers, medical students, law students, college students and young people in general are urged to volunteer for the summer program by contacting;

Donald A. Jelinek
SRRP
P. O. Box 2427
Opelika, Alabama 36801
(205) 887-7698

Howard Thorkelson
CENTER ON SOCIAL WELFARE, POLICY & LAW
401 West 117th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
(212) 280-4117

The money and services which these families are entitled to are in the South now in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies and federally-funded state welfare programs--all administered by local white southerners.

What is needed are:
Field Workers--to help find the problem and organize the people;
Lawyers and Law Students--to deal with the legal and administrative problems involved;
Doctors and Medical Students--to deal with the medical problems involved and to make medical evaluations in the health program.

1- FIELD WORKERS

The field workers have the job of working directly with community and local leaders--introducing the program to the community and going door-to-door in the counties to find the people who are eligible, discuss the problems involved and make referrals to the medical and legal workers. Eventually, with local leaders, the field workers will organize groups to go down to the various offices to demand the rights of the poor under the various agriculture and welfare programs to set into motion the eventual confrontation.

2-THE LEGAL PROGRAM

Lawyers and law students will be needed to analyze the applicable agricultural and welfare programs and apply the facts of each incividual case to the laws and gegulations as written. Then to make direct confrontations with county offices, appeals to state and Washington offices and then into the federal courts. (Needless to say, this will not all be finished during the summer and we look forward to some volunteers being able to continue assisting from their home states after the summer.)

Lawyers and law students will make appearandes in hearings before the agencies to represent claimants, to present evidence and argue issues of law. (Memoranda of law will be needed in these cases). There is no "unauthorized practice of law" problem since any adult friend or other person designated by the claimant can make an appearance at the hearing.

Under the new 1967 Economic Opportunity Act Amendments, funds are now available to establish free medical centers and other medical service programs to meet the needs of people in rural areas. Lawyers and law students are needed to prepare applications for such funds.

Lawyers and law students will also be expected to prepare class suits to seek injunctions and other broad relief against the grievances brought forth and documented by the summer work.

An additional important function of lawyers and law students will be to explain the various programs to the people and to conduct meetings and workshops to train local persons to handle these problems within their own organizations after the summer.

4--THE MEDICAL PROGRAM

When poor nutrition, inhumane living conditions, heavy labor and personal injuries take their toll and a family breadwinner is left unable to do what little work remains, an economic problem becomes a personal tragedy.

There are federal programs in the South (paid with over 75% Federal funds, but administered by STATE welfare offices) to provide funds for doctors and medicines...and to minimally supplement the budget after determination of the person's "incapacity" or "disability". When the Negro family cannot receive these benefits they must do without doctors and medicines and at times even without food other than vegetables from their gardens.

The availability of the benefits of these health-based welfare programs depends in almost every case upon obtaining a favorable determination from a local white doctor. Thus, inequality in access to medical services and racial discrimination in the practice of medicine as well as the ties between local doctors and the county welfare officials effectively deny eligible families and individuals a fair test of their right to receive aid.

In addition, it is believed that the white doctors' feeling that even disabled Negroes can do heavy labor compromises the objecttivity of an examination made to report on the patient's eligibility to receive public assistance. In the determination made by welfare officials, Negro applicants are denied aid on grounds that they can do work which white people in comparable circumstances would not be expected to do.

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JLC
JWV
MJ-file

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SELMA, ALABAMA

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

MAY, 1968

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT, INC.

STAFF

DONALD A. JELINEK,
Director

KATHLEEN A. VEIT,
Associate Director

DONDRA SIMMONS

U. Z. NUNNALLY

NANCY SCHEPER

ROBERT REMBERT

RIO L. BROOKS

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WINIFRED GREEN
Alabama Community Relations Programs
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ROBERT MILES
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

WARREN H. McKENNA
Southern Rural Project
(National Sharecroppers Fund)

LEONARD SMITH
National Sharecroppers Fund

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Professional Research Society

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National Urban League

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PAUL BOKULICH

SHIRLEY MESHER

WILLIAM F. ROBERTS

ARTHUR STEIER

AL ULMER

JAC WASSERMAN

Organizations Listed for Identification
Purposes Only

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802 First Avenue **Selma, Alabama 36701** **(205) 872-5562**

Tax-deductible contributions for SRRP should be made out to: "Alabama Council on Human Relations—SRRP," and mailed to P. O. Box 956, Selma, Alabama.

FOREWORD

After Mississippi, Alabama is the poorest state in the nation. Yet very few people talk about Alabama or know much about it. It has captured neither the imagination nor the shame of the nation as Mississippi has; teams of doctors and civil rights workers have not poured into the state to help its black citizens. Yet black Alabamians have shared the same hardships as their brothers in Mississippi; they have lost as many or more men to the racial struggle.

While Mississippi has three full-time civil rights law offices with a dozen full-time lawyers to help needy persons, Alabama has not even one full-time civil rights law office. It has a dozen private lawyers who handle civil rights cases on a part-time basis and only **one** full time civil rights lawyer, the Director of the Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP). The Governor of Alabama even rejected and OEO legal services program (which Mississippi has) which would have provided some relief for the poor and cost the state nothing.

While **all** of Mississippi's 82 counties have pre-school Headstart Centers, only 20 of Alabama's 67 counties (30%) have Headstart Centers.

In the blackbelt counties of Alabama where Negroes make up as much as 80% of the population, black farmers had to set up their own organization (SWAFCA) in order to get the same benefits from the Federal farm programs that the white farmers receive.

"Civil rights," as it is popularly known, is secondary in importance to people who are starving; their main concern is survival. SRRP is **not** fighting for the right to vote, the right to go to the "white" school, restaurant or motel, nor for the right of the civil rights worker to demonstrate, etc. SRRP IS FIGHTING **ONLY** FOR PEOPLE TO HAVE A LITTLE FOOD, MEDICAL HELP AND OTHER BASIC ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The following report will give some idea of the projects engaged in by the SRRP staff during its first year; it will also outline its plans for the future. If they seem all-encompassing, it is because so much needs to be done and so little has been done in Alabama. We hope that we will be able to expand both our legal and field staff to ensure the success of our efforts.

Donald A. Jelinek

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SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Purpose

The SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT (SRRP) is a civil rights research and law organization which has been operating in Selma, Alabama since May of 1967 for the purpose of combating day-to-day racial discrimination by southern-born, southern-bred, and **federally** salaried employees. Its aim is to have a significant effect upon Federal and state regulatory agencies which dispense millions of Federal monies in the South and do more than their share to perpetuate the poverty that keeps the Negro in bondage.

The Federal government has poured billions of dollars into its "War on Poverty" but is financing massive and organized subversion of that "War" by its own agencies in the South. SRRP was created to collect data documenting such misuse of Federal funds and to deal with the information by litigation and other means.

Origins

SRRP was formed to fill the vacuum created by the removal of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) from Alabama in 1966. In that year, LCDC brought suit in Washington, D.C. against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) charging discrimination by one of its agencies in Alabama.

While achieving a limited victory, LCDC earned the ire of the plantation owners, their attorneys and the state of Alabama, which led to its eventual ouster. Not only was its staff counsel arrested and prohibited from practicing in the state courts of Alabama, but one witness who testified at the hearing in Washington was shot at and others were evicted from their long-time homes on plantations. The need for some group to challenge economic discrimination in the state of Alabama was immediately apparent.

Staff

The present director of SRRP is Donald A Jelinek, who was the arrested LCDC lawyer. Mr. Jelinek (white) is a 34-year-old former New York attorney who has lived and worked in the South since August of 1965. He is also legal counsel for the Southwest Alabama Farmers Co-operative Association (SWAFCA).

Kathleen A. Veit (white), Associate Director of SRRP, is a 24-year-old graduate of Western Washington State College. She has been in the South since December of 1966, originally employed by LCDC in Selma to investigate jury discrimination.

Dondra Simmons (black), 19, is a community worker who has been with the project since the summer of 1967 when she left Queens College in New York to work full time with SRRP.

U. Z. Nunnally (black) is a 22-year-old Mississippian who was with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) in 1964 and then the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Alabama before joining SRRP.

Nancy Scheper (white), 24 years old, was a Peace Corps worker in Brazil, is now a full-time field worker for SRRP.

Robert Rembert (black), 20, has been active in civil rights in his native Marengo County, Alabama, since 1965, marched with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at the confrontation across the bridge in Selma, and is now full-time with SRRP.

Rio Lanette Brooks (black) is SRRP's secretary. She is a 17-year-old high school student, a native of Selma, Alabama.

Attorney Howard Thorkelson of the Center for Social Welfare, Policy and Law at Columbia University has been an active consultant for SRRP in the application of Federal programs.

Backing

SRRP has the support of major civil rights organizations including the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Urban League. It also has the backing of such support agencies as the Southern Rural Action Project (Citizens Crusade Against Poverty), the American Friends Service Committee, the Southern Regional Council, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

SRRP SINCE MAY, 1967

1967 Summer Program

As its first project, SRRP invited students from all over the United States to participate in a massive job of information-gathering in rural black areas of Alabama and Mississippi. Students, along with local persons, using a two-part, 23-page in-depth questionnaire dealing with agriculture programs and household conditions, interviewed over 1000 heads of households (representing over 5,000 persons).

The workers in each state received no more than $5 per week for expenses while living and eating as guests of local black families. Students were evicted from plantations at pistol-point, threatened on numerous occasions, and had questionnaires confiscated by the local police. One student was arrested for trespassing, and another had his room shot into. Fortunately no injuries occurred.

Certain general conclusions were evident from the information gathered in Alabama and Mississippi.

1. The vast majority of black farmers **fear** the employees of Federal farm programs,* a situation which results in a low level of eligible black participants in programs. The black farmer, conditioned by years of experience, views the farm program employee as the southerner who calls him "nigger," "boy," and "grandpa." The black farmer knows that if he goes to one of the agency offices, he will have to wait on a long line and watch while the white man is attended to as soon as he enters. He also knows that if he angers the local agent with his persistence, his credit with local merchants may be canceled.

2. The ASCS cotton allotments and subsidy checks for blacks are lower than those for whites. FHA loans for the purchase of land, equipment and the improvement of farm buildings are virtually unavailable for blacks, and the rejections are rarely recorded. The county agent of the Extension Service, whose job its is to pass on information acquired at the federally supported Land Grant Colleges, rarely does so for black farmers.

3. **Black farm families are hungry.** The vast majority of black farmers, whose limited income** is used up before

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*The farm programs involved here are: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Farmers Home Administration (FHA) and the Federal Extension Service (FES).

**1967 was the worst cotton year since 1895 because of droughts and freezing weather. The poverty of black farmers in 1968 has never been worse.

winter, are typically forced to eat the following:

Morning	Noon Meal	Evening Meal
Grits Biscuits Coffee	Vegetables Cornbread Kool-Aid (Usually no noon meal after the harvest season)	Vegetables (sometimes with pork parts mixed in) Cornbread Kool-Aid

Free Surplus Commodities, when available, provide a limited supplement to the few vegetables grown in the family garden, but when free food in a county is replaced by food stamps, many of the poorest families cannot afford to buy the food stamps and are left with **no** government help for food. Even those who have borrowing power fall into further debt in order to purchase the benefits of the food stamp program (See Food Suit, p. 8).

4. A typical home is an unpainted three-room wood frame shack housing 3-5 adults and 8-12 children—all of whom sleep in three or four double beds. The floors and ceilings remain in disrepair along with loosely fitting wood shutters for the windows, all of which accounts for continual dampness during the rainy season and severe cold during the winter. Cooking and very limited heat are provided by a small wood-burning, pot belly stove.

The experience of the staff indicates that poverty in the black South is directly related to active discrimination by southern Federal employees of the USDA and passive acquiescence of the national USDA. They also witnessed the fact that in Mississippi and Alabama, and probably elsewhere, a prosperous nation is not feeding starving and near-starving citizens.

The results of the two-part questionnaire were analyzed and processed by the Division of Behaviorial Science Research, Carver Research Foundation at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. The statistical data of the Agriculture section will be ready shortly. The Household section was released in March, 1968; some of the results follow:

1. Nearly 25% of the black farm families interviewed eat no fresh meat of any kind at all. Another 25% eat meat only once a week.

2. Fresh milk is not used at all by 30.0% of the households.

3. Fresh fruit never appears in the diet of nearly half of the Negro farm families interviewed.

4. 18.5% never eat eggs at all.
5. Over one third of the children suffer from sores and scabs.

6. In 14.2% of the farm households visited, SRRP interviewers noted one or more children with very noticeably distended stomachs.

7. 12.7% of the women questioned who had had a pregnancy over the past 5 years had received no prenatal care. A third of the women had suffered at least one miscarriage. Two thirds of the rural Negro babies were born at home with the aid of a midwife.

8. One third of the mothers interviewed had lost one or more children; 68.0% of these children during their first year.

9. During the first year of life 20.4% of rural Negro babies received no medical attention whatsoever.

SRRP has prepared an analysis of the statistical results of the Household section: "BLACK FARM FAMILIES: Hunger and Malnutrition in Rural Alabama," released March, 1968.

Cotton Election Suit

SRRP's Director-Attorney is representing a group of black farmers in Macon County, Alabama who lost representation in the 1967 ASCS election* by 39 votes out of approximately 5,000 as a result of fraud by the white ASCS committee in power. By "packing" the ballot with "picked" blacks to confuse and split the black vote, by adding white voters beyond the deadline date, and by invalidating the ballots of legitimate black voters, the Macon County ASCS denied black farmers their rightful representation in making decisions vital to their own economic life.

Other Agricultural Litigation

As a corollary to the cotton election suit, SRRP is supporting farmers in obtaining Farmers Home Administration (FHA) loans

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*The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) operates the cotton program which determines the amount of cotton each farmer may plant (allotment), the amount of subsidy money each farmer receives (projected yield) and other decisions vital to the black farmer. ASCS elections are held once a year to elect the men who make these decisions. Even in counties with over 80 per cent eligible black majorities, no Negro has ever been elected. Discrimination has cost blacks the elections and has dramatically contributed to their poverty.

and in getting information and help from the Extension Service (FES).

In the near future, SRRP will represent farmers complaining about the abuses uncovered during the 1967 summer program, including the amount of the allotments and subsidy checks, the lack of FHA loans and a myriad of other USDA acts of economic discrimination.

The Food Suit

Peoples v. USDA, Civil Action No. 544-68, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.

On March 23, 1968, SRRP staff accompanied 130 black Alabamians to Washington to offer evidence of starvation caused in large part by the misapplication of Federal food programs. The group ranged in age from 7 weeks to 75 years; one witness brought her 14 children.

Even before the people arrived, the USDA reacted to the first part of the suit and "forced" a food program into Elmore County, Alabama against the wishes of the local county government. This act, which occurred 12 days after the suit was filed, accomplished what the USDA had previously said it could not or would not do.

The law suit charged:

1. USDA permits the state of Alabama to offer food programs in some counties and not in others (besides Elmore, there are three other counties in Alabama without food programs).
2. USDA permits excessive charges for food stamps which (1) forces many recipients to borrow in order to pay for them, and (2) eliminates over 50% of the poor who cannot afford any stamps at all.
3. USDA, in its Surplus Commodities (Free Food) program, does not provide food which meets its own minimal nutritional standards for survival—to the detriment of those who depend entirely on the commodities for food.

The hearing was held on March 25, 1968, before Federal Judge George L. Hart, Jr. Among the potential witnesses, besides the 130 Alabamians, were three doctors who had previously testified about conditions in Mississippi before a U.S. Senate Committee: Dr. Joseph

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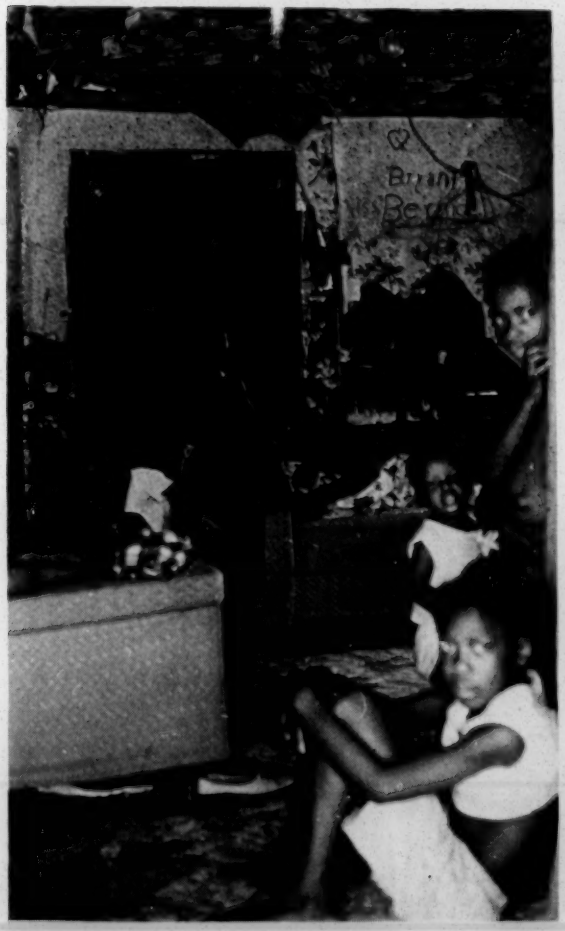
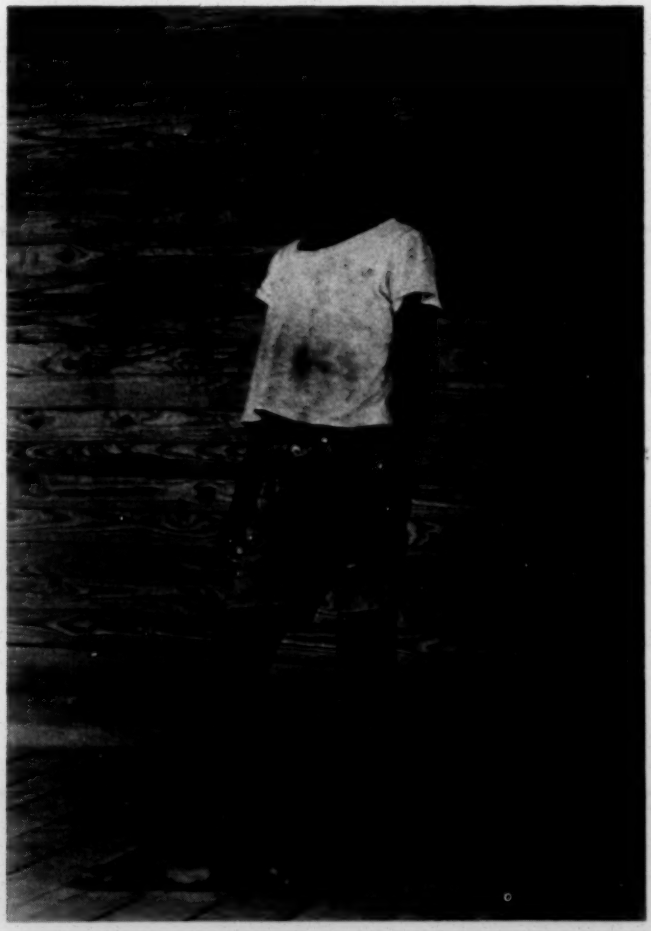
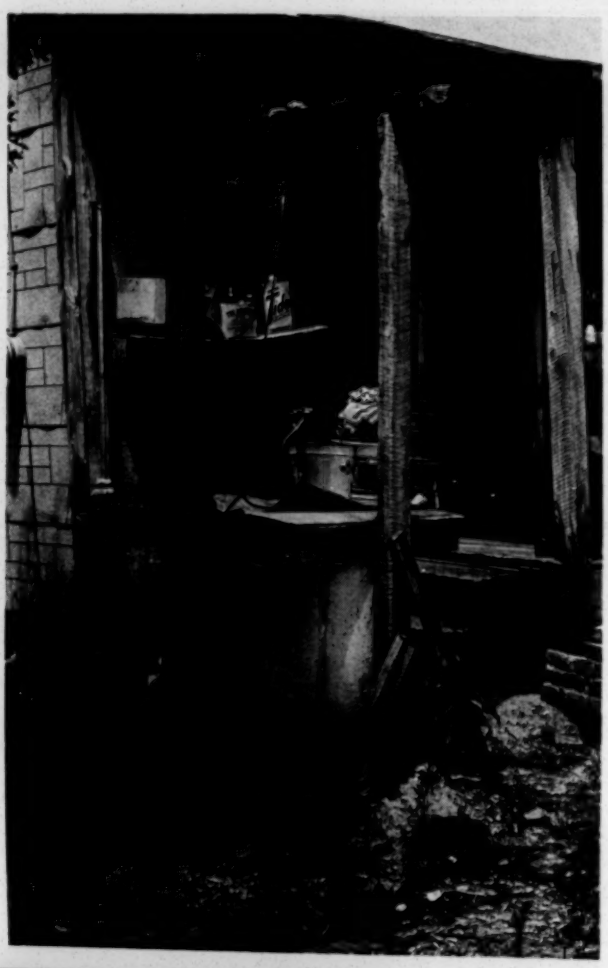
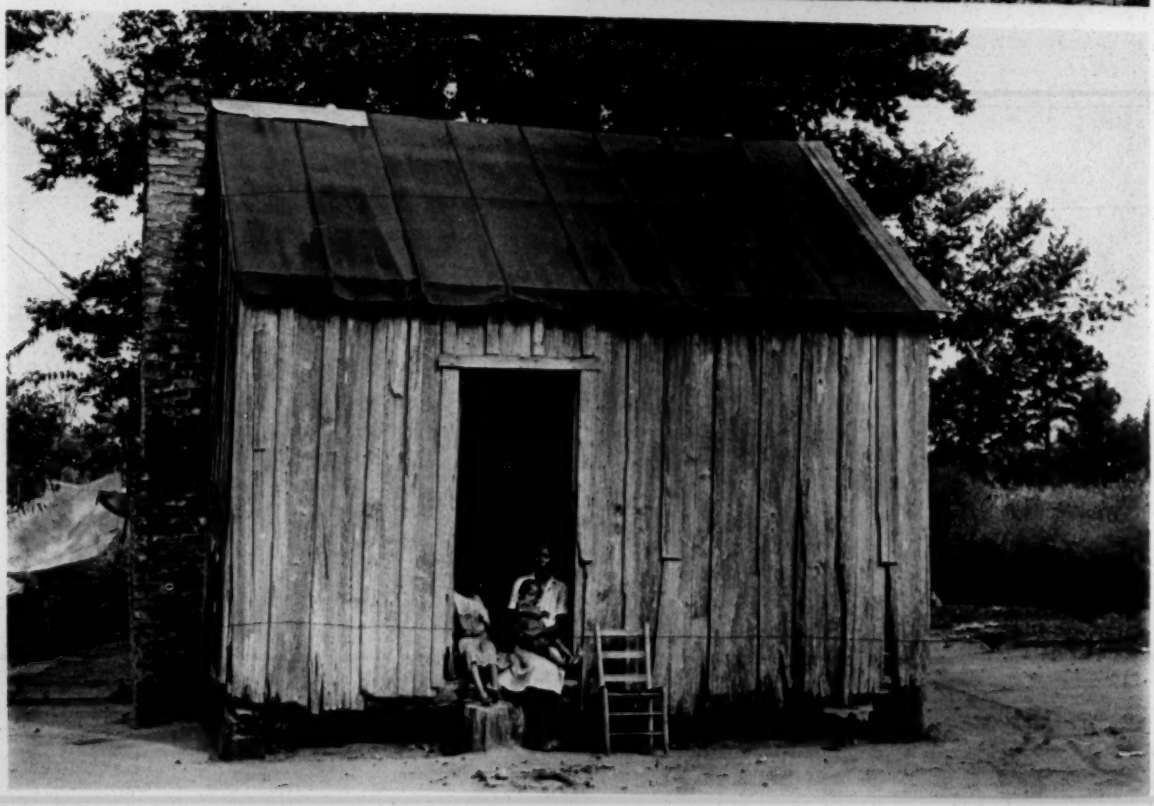
Photographs by Joffrey Clark, for SRRP—
Rural Alabama, Summer, 1967









Brenner, Dr. Alan Mermann, and Dr. Raymond Wheeler. All were prepared to testify to the hunger and malnutrition in Alabama and to the inadequacy of the food programs to meet human needs. (The suit charged the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to eliminate these conditions but will not exercise it.)

Judge Hart rejected any live testimony but accepted the basic points of the lawsuit, that Alabama blacks were suffering hunger and starvation by malnutrition and that as a result they suffered severe mental and physical diseases. The hearing thus concerned itself with the legal argument as to whether the Court could interfere with the actions of a Cabinet member. While it evinced sympathy for the plaintiffs and outright criticism for the food programs and its operation, the Court declined to interefere with the Secretary.

Counsel for the plaintiffs (Donald A. Jelinek, Howard Thorkelson of the Center on Social Welfare, Policy and Law of Columbia University, and Edgar S. Cahn of the Citizens Advocate Center, Washington, D.C.) filed an immediate emergency appeal in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which was heard a few days later. The three-judge panel denied both sides' motions but recommended a full-scale trial back in the district court to present more evidence; that trial will come up in the near future.

The **New York Times** (March 26, 1968) in an editorial on starvation in the U.S., and particularly Mississippi, referred to the suit as follows:

> As a court suit concerning the administration of the food-stamp plan in Alabama has made plain, too many county and state officials outside Mississippi as well as in it are shockingly indifferent to the hunger and privation of their own neighbors. It may be as Secretary of Agriculture Freeman contends—and as a Federal judge ruled yesterday—that the laws governing the food-stamp plan and the distribution of surplus commodities provide Federal officials with no leeway to intervene on behalf of hungry people if local officials refuse to cooperate. If that contention is upheld by a higher Federal court, Congress should move promptly to establish uniform Federal standards for programs and make certain that they are available to all who need them everywhere in the nation.

Other Food Litigation

On the local level, SRRP has been successful in reducing the price of food stamps for individuals by accompanying the complainants to the local food stamp office in Selma, Alabama. This effort will be expanded throughout the state (See p. 15).

Publications

1. As a corollary to the 1967 summer's work, SRRP prepared two booklets, "Food and Health Programs" and "Farm Programs: FHA, FES, ASCS." These booklets were handed out to those answering the questionnaires in an attempt to fill in some of the gaps of knowledge about programs and services that are available to the poor.

2. SRRP's analysis of the statistical results of the Household section of the questionnaire: "BLACK FARM FAMILIES: Hunger and Malnutrition in Rural Alabama," March, 1968.

FUTURE PLANS OF SRRP

Alabama 10-County Self-Help Legal Program

For those who work a full year on a farm without profit (or who have been automated off the farm), the Federal and state economic programs (for food, medicine, welfare, and agriculture subsidies and loans) are the major factor between survival and forced migration to northern ghettoes. Unfortunately, these programs in which white southern employees dispense Federal monies are the major sources of discrimination against needy black Alabamians.

The legal help needed to fight this situation is absent in Alabama (See Foreword). The few sympathetic black and white attorneys who have given years of service to provide aid on a part-time basis are hampered by their need to earn a living and, therefore, cannot handle many day-to-day problems. Yet the crying need for full-time legal assistance continues.

To attempt to meet this need, SRRP proposes to coordinate a self-help legal program for the 10 counties which make up the Southwest Alabama Farmers Co-operative Association (SWAFCA): Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, and Wilcox.

One or two former full-time farmers in each county will be paid salary plus gas allowance to drive around the county to visit every farm family, ask questions from a prepared survey sheet which will demonstrate eligibility (and previous failures) for various programs, and then arrange for group visits to the "agency" office in town to apply. (The aide will, of course, be trained by the SRRP staff in the mechanics of the programs.) If there is a "rejection," the aide will handle the first "administrative" appeal (e.g., fair hearing in Welfare) as a representative of the applicant (no lawyer is needed). After this stage, SRRP's attorney will continued the appeal into the Federal Courts.

Dallas County Survey

SRRP has revised its 1967 questionnaire with the help of Tuskegee Institute and plans to interview every black farm family in Dallas County, Alabama (which includes the city of Selma). This survey will include: a detailed breakdown of the exact food eaten in every household, including the size of portions; a determination of the true financial picture of each family by analysis of income and expenses; and a record of those relatives of Dallas County residents who have migrated North, the reason for their migration, their present situation in the North, and the circumstances under which they would consider returning to their southern homes.*

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*Of course, questions dealing with the Federal agriculture and food programs will be continued in an improved form.

The survey will also indicate areas lacking in telephones, paved roads, sewage, water lines, and transportation to town where the government offices are. By means of a small-scale, 3-dimensional model of the county, the great contrast between services offered the black and white communities will be visible. Dallas County has been chosen to represent in depth the problems that exist in other rural counties of the state and throughout the South.

1968 Summer Program

Utilizing the information gathered in the 1967 Summer Program, SRRP is now ready to take action in the area of health, as well as food and agriculture. With USDA programs denying the black farmer a chance to earn a decent living and with food programs not reaching many of the impoverished, it is only natural that poor people are suffering physically and not receiving medical attention.

This summer, SRRP plans a direct action program to fight to obtain money for poor families to see a doctor and to buy medicine (in addition to obtaining monies under the agriculture programs).

The summer's project will enlist the help of doctors, lawyers, medical students, law students, college students, and young people in general.

1. The Medical Aspect

There already exists in the South funds for doctors and medicine through state welfare offices which dispense Federal monies. Black families are unable to obtain these funds because white doctors (there are few black doctors in the South) refuse to certify their eligibility:

(a) because of the doctors' ties with the local county welfare officials; and/or

(b) because the doctors persist in believing that black people are inherently more capable of continuing to work with the same ailments that would incapacitate whites.

Medical experts will be brought down to provide the necessary information both to challenge the fairness and adequacy of the state health programs and to apply for OEO funds under a new law for rural medical aid.

2. The Legal Aspect

Lawyers and law students will analyze the applicable agricultural and welfare programs and apply the facts of each individual case to the laws and regulations as written. Then, they will make direct confrontations with county offices, appeal to the state and Washington offices and eventually move into the Federal courts. They will make appearances at hearings before the agencies to represent claimants, to present evidence and to argue issues of law. They will prepare applications for OEO funds to establish free medical centers and other medical service programs.

Lawyers and law students will also prepare "class" suits to seek injunctions and other broad relief aimed at the grievances uncovered and documented by the summer work.

Finally, they will assume the important function of explaining the various programs to the people and conducting meetings and workshops to train local persons to handle these problems within their own communities after the summer.

3. How the Summer Program Will Operate

With the approval and participation of the local community, field workers will gather information on eligibility, doctors will make examinations and evaluate eligibility, applications will be made for benefits and lawyers will handle rejection hearings, appeals and other litigation. The cooperation of sympathetic local physicians and hospitals will be solicited, and work with poor whites will be attempted. Most workers will live and eat with local black farmers.

In the course of their work, these volunteers will contribute information pertinent to that collected during the 1967 Summer Program, and legal action will be continued to work toward getting: money for poor families for food, doctors, and medicine; proper crop allotment and subsidy payments; loans for land, equipment and livestock; and expert agricultural advice.

Litigation

SRRP will continue and expand on its efforts to obtain honest application of governmental programs, beginning with litigation challenging the discriminatory operation of the National School Lunch Program in Alabama.

Publications

In the future SRRP will be publishing the following:

1. A newsletter written for local people in Alabama. It will explain governmental programs and keep people up-to-date on changes and additions in regulations and services. It will also provide news of specific interest to local communities.

2. A book for the lay-public describing the importance, legislative intent and actual operation of the Federal farm programs and their relation to black poverty in the South (and the resulting migration to the northern ghettoes).

3. An analysis on the results of the 1967 Agriculture questionnaire.

Other Projects

1. SRRP will continue to collect and maintain a library of related materials for the use of SRRP and others working on agricultural problems.

2. SRRP will continue to provide speakers to groups interested in its direct action projects and investigative material.

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Financial Statement

May, 1967—April, 1968

INCOME

Rabinowitz Foundation	$ 5,000
New York Foundation	5,000
Aaron E. Norman Fund	2,500
Rural Advancement Fund of National Sharecroppers Fund	900
Southern Regional Council	700
Fathers of St. Edmund, Selma, Alabama	600
Alabama Council on Human Relations	500
American Friends Service Committee	400
National Lawyers Guild, Detroit Chapter	300
Individual Contributions	604.69
TOTAL	$16,504.69

EXPENSES

Salaries*	$ 3,119.85
Office, rent, utilities & supplies	6,046.27
Automobiles (purchase, repairs & gas) and other travel expenses	6,498.22
TOTAL	$15,664.34

*Since SRRP began, salaries have been paid to 23 workers, including staff; the highest salary was $20 a week.

southern rural research project

802 first avenue selma, alabama 36701
(205) 872-5562

file

file

June 4, 1968

DONALD A. JELINEK
DIRECTOR
KATHLEEN A. VEIT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

FIELD STAFF
DONDRA SIMMONS
U. Z. NUNNALLY
NANCY SCHEPER
ROBERT REMBERT

by hand

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

By now you have received in the mail a copy of our Malnutrition analysis and our Annual Report. I now deliver by hand an extra copy of both-plus our new Agriculture analysis and the tables from which both reports were compiled.

You (and Pat Watters) are the only persons who have so far seen the Agriculture analysis. I believe this is a very important document which, if properly publicized, (in combination with Secretary Freeman's other problems) could lead to substantial changes in the present system.

Thanks to your help and advice - we now have a symbol, a mailing list of some 300 individuals and organizations and a small following. But I do not believe that we can create the impact needed unless the Agriculture Report is released under proper auspices - such as Southern Regional Council.

I deeply urge you to consider putting out a "Special Report" using our Agriculture analysis (THE EXTINCTION OF THE BLACK FARMER IN ALABAMA) as the cause and the Malnutrition analysis (BLACK FARM FAMILIES, HUNGER and MALNUTRITION in RURAL ALABAMA) as the result.

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JAC WASSERMAN

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I would very much like to discuss this with you and some of our future plans and problems next week.

Would you leave word with your secretary as to an appointment with you, if possible, for June 12th, 13th, or 14th at your office?

I look forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:ljs

File
Southern Rural Research Project

August 1, 1968

Mr. Donald A. Jelinek
Executive Director
Southern Rural Research Project
802 First Avenue
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Don:

Forgive me the long delay in responding to your shared quote from the Commission.

If I was wrong on this one, it would be after a long and distinguished collection of errors, but I stand my ground.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

southern rural research project

802 first avenue selma, alabama 36701

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July 16, 1968

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U. Z. NUNNALLY
NANCY SCHEPER
ROBERT REMBERT

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I thought you would want to read this excerpt from a letter to me from Bill Payne of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission--in charge of federal programs--and who had a major responsibility in all of the Commission reports on agriculture. He states:

> "I would like to congratulate you, and thank you, for the results of the Agriculture programs survey questions. It provides for the <u>first</u> <u>time</u> the picture of program failures to reach the really lowest of low income rural residents. I like your permission to share it with the USDA office of the Inspector General..." etc. (my emphasis)

I really think you were wrong on this one, Paul.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:ljs

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RELEASE: ON RECEIPT

PRESS CONTACT: Michael S. Lottman
1012 Frank Leu Bldg.
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BLACK FARMER FACES EXTINCTION,
USDA BEARS BLAME, SRRP SAYS

SELMA, Ala.--The black farmer in Alabama is facing extinction, says a report issued by the Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP). The report blames the U.S. Department of Agriculture in large part for the poverty, hunger, and isolation of the rural Negro farmer.

Two-thirds of the black farmers surveyed ended the 1967 farm year in debt, the report says. Nearly 25% of the farm families eat no fresh meat of any kind. Only 2.6% have ever had a tooth filled.

Yet, the report points out, federal programs designed to help American farmers rarely reach the black farmer of Alabama. Of the farmers surveyed, 97% said they have never received any help from their ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service--"the cotton office") community committee, and 95% said they have never received

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any help from their ASCS county committee. Some 85% said they have never even heard of any meetings held by the FHA (Farmers Home Administration).

The two-part SRRP report is the result of research work done by college students during the summer of 1967 in Autauga, Crenshaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry and Wilcox counties in Alabama. Using a 23-page questionnaire, the students interviewed 898 Negro families representing more than 5,000 people, and specifically questioned 243 Negro farmers on their experiences with federal farm programs.

The Division of Behavioral Science Research of Tuskegee Institute was asked to analyze the responses to the questionnaire. After determining that the data were sound, the division undertook the task of tabulating the frequency and percent distribution of the responses.

Other studies have been done on rural poverty, and some have received wide publicity. But in its report, SRRP for the first time gets down to actual cases--showing in facts and figures what the problem is, and where the responsibility lies.

HARD WORK

The problem, SRRP found, is not that black farmers are unwilling to work. Almost half the families covered in Part II of the report ("The Extinction of the Black Farmer in Alabama") work an average of nine to ten hours per day on their farms, and another 17% work from 11 to 15 hours.

But the result of this work is still desperate poverty and hunger, SRRP found. One-quarter of the households covered in Part I of the report ("Black Farm Families--Hunger and Malnutrition in Alabama") eat no fresh meat, and another 25% eat meat only once a week. Fresh milk is not used at all by 30% of the families, and 18.5% never eat eggs. In 14.2% of the farm households visited, SRRP interviewers noted one or more children with very noticeably distended stomachs.

In 93.2% of the homes, there is no indoor water supply, and 92.7% have no indoor toilets. Almost two-thirds of the households do not have enough sheets and pillow-cases for the entire family, and 39.6% do not have enough dishes, glasses, and silverware for everyone who must eat.

FOOD PROGRAMS

Part I of the report considers the effect of the two federal food programs administered by local representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Half of those participating in the food stamp program, SRRP found, have to borrow money to pay for the stamps. "One of the expressed purposes of the program--to break the dependency chain of credit/debt that binds so many rural Negro farmers to their landlords and local grocers, who are frequently one and the same person--is defeated by the fact that the food stamps cost more than the average Negro family can afford to spend on food each month," the report says.

Half of those interviewed complained that it is extremely difficulty to get to the food stamp office (there

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is usually just one in a county, located in the largest town). The median distance to the food stamp office for program participants--who often do not have cars- is 17.6 miles, SRRP found.

Half of the people participating in the free commodity food program said the free food by itself is not enough to feed a family. The commodities--typically grits, rice, flour rolled wheat, red beans, corn meal, split peas, peanut butter, etc.--are essentially starch or "filler" foods. But of 135 free food recipients questioned, only [illegible] said they are able to supplement the commodities by raising meat on the farm. Fifteen were able to supplement the family diet by buying meat, and four by buying or raising eggs.

FEDERAL FARM PROGRAMS

Part II of the report studies the impact of three other federal farm programs--the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), and the federal Extension Service. Explanations of the functions of these agencies are found in the report.

Of those responding in Part II, more than 92% said they are called by their first name in the ASCS and FHA offices, and more than half said this is so in the extension service office. "Frequently," the reports comments, "after spending a full day at the office, away from his work at the farm, a black farmer will be told to come back the next day."

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As a result of being ignored by these agencies, SRRP found, the black farmer is "isolated and appallingly uninformed about federal farm programs-- and therefore, does not participate in or benefit from them."

Nearly two-thirds of the farmers covered in Part II of the report did not know about ASCS programs to help with soil and water problems, two-thirds did not know they can appeal the amount of their cotton allotments, and 41% did not know about ASCS programs for corn, sorghum, and barley. Almost three-quarters of the black farmers had no knowledge of FHA loans for improvement of soil and water conditions, and more than two-thirds did not know about FHA loans for family or farming costs.

SRRP's report notes remarks by high government officials to the effect that the American farmer--especially the small rural farmer--cannot hope to survive without the aid of these federal programs. It quotes President Johnson's instructions to Orville Freeman, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture: "The programs so essential to our continued welfare and economic growth must reach all in our rural areas if they are to be effective in lifting those areas to full economic self-sufficiency."

Yet, the report says, 70% to 90% of the rural Negro farmers are cut off from these essential programs, and many are left with no alternative but migration to the Northern ghettos.

The responsibility for change lies with the federal government," says SRRP, "the President of the United States who appoints (and therefore could control) the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture himself, who (at best) has shut his eyes or (at worst) has sanctioned the extinction of the black farmer in Alabama and in the South.

For copies of the statistical tables, write:

Glenn R. Howze, Research Associate
Division of Behavioral Science Research
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

For copies of an analysis of the survey, write:

Southern Rural Research Project
P.O. Box 956
Selma, Alabama 36701

PROJECT STAFF

DR. SAM F. PARIGI, Director of the Project, is an Associate Professor of Economics on leave from Lamar State College, Beaumont, Texas. Dr. Parigi is a member of the American Economic Association; the Industrial Relations Research Association; and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is President-elect of the Lamar chapter of the Texas Association of College Teachers, 1965-1966, and is experienced in working with economically disadvantaged persons.

PETER L. PESOLI, Field Coordinator, is on a year's leave of absence from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, where he is an Associate Professor of English. Mr. Pesoli's background includes actively working with labor union organizations and minority underprivileged groups. He is a state officer in the Texas Regional Conference of American Association of University Professors.

PAUL WEBBER, Field Representative, is an Associate Professor of Economics on leave from South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. He has been a teacher of vocational agriculture, school principal, agricultural agent in Aiken County, South Carolina, and chief appraiser in the Veterans Administration. His memberships include the Southern Economic Association, Association of Social Science Teachers, and American Economic Association.

→

ALFRED L. MORRIS, Field Representative, was formerly an Associate Professor of Business at the Fort Valley State College in Georgia and acting Department Chairman for five years. He has been the recipient of a number of research grants. He also has served as a Special Program Developer for the State of Georgia Office of Economic Opportunity.

WALTON H. SHARP, Field Representative, is a graduate of Lamar State College of Technology with a B.B.A. degree. He was formerly with Dun and Bradstreet in the areas of Houston and Beaumont, Texas.

WILLIAM H. BERGERON, Field Representative, is a graduate of Tulane University with a B.A. in Sociology. He has worked for a number of years with impoverished rural people in Louisiana and Texas. He served three years in the U.S. Army (Army Security Agency) with duty in the Far East.

SOUTHERN RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

1407 FIFTH AVENUE N.E.
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Telephone 615-524-3451

IDENTIFICATION

The Southern Rural Training Project is a manpower development project authorized by Section 201 of the Manpower Development and Training Act. It was created by a contract between the United States Department of Labor (Office of Manpower, Automation and Training) and the National Sharecroppers Fund in order to help carry out the fundamental goal of Section 201 of the Act:

> *". . . promote and encourage the development of broad and diversified training programs, including on-the-job training, designed to qualify for employment the many persons who cannot reasonably be expected to secure full-time employment without such training. . . ."*

OBJECTIVES

The project is designed to demonstrate that local leadership in poorer areas of the rural South, in cooperation with local institutions and organizations, can assist in developing effective training programs that will help rural unemployed and underemployed to better their economic status. In its first year of operation the project has stimulated programs in Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Now in its second year, the Southern Rural Training Project will assist in developing programs in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Other Southern states may be added.

PROCEDURE

President Lyndon B. Johnson in his Manpower Report of March, 1964, said, "We must have new willingness to experiment with fresh approaches and put resulting knowledge to practical use."

In keeping with this approach, the Southern Rural Training Project staff, through local contacts with leadership of rural groups, helps to develop experimental and demonstration programs as well as other needed training programs. This work is done in cooperation with various interested groups, such as the State Employment Service, agricultural agencies, educational institutions, and other state and federal agencies concerned with training. At times these groups, despite their real interest in and desire for such government projects in their area, are understaffed and, consequently, cannot devote the time necessary to initiate these projects to reach the rural, hard-core unemployed and underemployed. Moreover, occasionally some agencies are geared more for the urban rather than rural disadvantaged persons. Thus our procedure, in working closely with the local sponsors of proposed projects, is to help develop effective working relationships with the various agencies and groups in the area in an attempt to bring desirable manpower development projects into existence.

THE FIRST YEAR

Several training projects of diverse patterns have been developed with the assistance of the Southern Rural Training Project staff during the first year of its operations. One, sponsored by Austin Peay State College, Tennessee, is a cooperative plan involving three TVA watershed community groups. It will train farm people, unemployed miners, and mountain people, and will test different selection procedures. A second, sponsored by the Chattanooga Public School system, will train a group of rural migrants in the city, together with a group from the rural supply areas; it will emphasize literacy and test various teaching methods. A third, sponsored by Fort Valley State College in Georgia, will train small farmers in farm management. A project sponsored by the Loyola Institute of Human Relations in New Orleans will train sugar-cane workers in the use of farm machinery. Another, also in Louisiana, is sponsored by St. Mary's Dominican College and will train rural young women as secretaries. Other projects are in the planning or idea stages.

In addition, the Southern Rural Training Project, under the provisions of a special amendment to its governing contract, has participated in a special program, in cooperation with the State Employment Service, designed to test and demonstrate suitable methods of bringing unemployed farm workers together with those who have need of their services.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

The National Sharecroppers Fund is a nonprofit, voluntary agency with more than twenty-five years' experience in working with Southern sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and other low-income farm and rural families. Through this work NSF has gained contacts throughout the South and has developed programs for rural people who are hard to reach through normal governmental channels. In these programs NSF has worked cooperatively with many church leaders, educators, and community relations leaders, as well as with government officials.

OVER-ALL PURPOSE OF THE SRTP

The SRTP's activities will be geared to assist in achieving the fundamental goals of President Johnson's Active Manpower Policy:

- **to ascertain job needs**
- **to develop the abilities of our people**
- **to link the first two—to match people and jobs**

For information, write or phone

Dr. Sam F. Parigi, Director
Southern Rural Training Project
1407 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917
615/524-3451

34- Southern School for Workers

March 16, 1948

Miss Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North Ninth Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Thanks for your letter of March 12. Here is the sum of five bucks to help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: check

GSM:eb

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

March 12, 1948

Prof. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Prof. Mitchell:

Since the first of the year we have seen busy days here in the Southern School for Workers. Located as we are, just across the square from the State Capitol and surrounded by the various offices of the labor groups, we are in a position to be on call. Political events and the wave of hysteria on Civil Rights make any of us working on an educational program unhappily aware of the slowness and the ineffectualness of the work of schools, unions or churches in the face of mass communication channels which are constantly pouring out the poison of race, religious or economic fears and hatreds.

We have been proud of the part the Southern School for Workers has played in helping to see introduced the five anti-segregation bills which, though they were lost, will not quickly be forgotten. It was most heartening to our staff members to find person after person whom we had worked with over the State willing to respond quickly and testify at the Capitol on behalf of the bills and flooding our legislators with petitions and telegrams. We felt it was somehow a test of the public relationships we have been able to work toward in many communities.

Since the first of the year staff activities have carried us from the eastern shore of Virginia to the central part of South Carolina. With the full staff now completed we have allocated one person permanently to the North Carolina area, who will be aided by one or more of us as the occasion requires. This will result in more continuity of work as well as budget savings.

Next week C.I.O. workers, selected from Virginia and North Carolina unions, go to Washington for a repeat performance of the School of Government first held last year. Planning for the group this year has been more difficult than we dreamed, as even housing on an interracial basis seems more difficult today in Washington than it was last year.

In every program at present we are emphasizing citizenship responsibility, as this month and next are the important times for qualifying if one is to be able to vote in the 1948 election. At one Neighborhood School our prize student was a seventy-three year old Negro who came regularly through snow and ice in the bad weather that he might learn to read and write enough to fill out his registration form. Six weeks and he could!

Even though Virginia secedes we are determined not to! We are convinced we must go on. May we count on you to help through the renewal of your contribution?

Sincerely,

Brownie Lee Jones
(BJC)

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc

34. Southern School for Workers

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

April 13, 1948

RECEIVED
APR 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you so much for your nice check for $5.00. I assure you that it was very much appreciated.

We had a fine CIO School, March 14-20 in Washington, and now I am only hoping that we can get two more such groups up there before Congress adjourns. Certainly nothing else we do seems to make as big an impression on people or gives them more concrete desire to really work on ~~registration~~ legislation and PAC. We were there for the very depressing week when the President spoke on UMT and the draft, and then sat through the first Armed Services open hearing with Marshall testifying. We also got into a wonderful decision day at the Supreme Court and heard quite a masterful dissenting opinion from Justice Black. In fact the week seemed to have been crammed full of very exciting things.

We lived out at Carver and Slowe, the housing project built during the war for Negro government workers, and it certainly was a comfortable and convenient place to live. I am sure that having to use those halls as the only available housing for an interracial group did cut down on the number who were willing to go, but for the group who attended there seemed to have been no reaction at all.

Very sincerely yours,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc
Enc.

34- Southern School for Workers

~~18- J. Nice~~ -

~~Jones, Brownie Lee~~

July 27, 1948

Miss Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North Ninth Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Very nice to hear from you and very nice to meet your assistant, Carla.

I am sure that all of your friends and all of the School's friends got busy to get the one lump of precious money. The next thing is to get some more.

Alice received two copies of the newspaper story about Father and she has one saved for a scrapbook of each of the children.

I believe that maybe the Christian Science Monitor would be interested in doing a story about either your school alone or about workers' education in the South. I think you could dig up a Richmond correspondent of the Monitor and explore with him-her.

Father is markedly less well and is at the hospital at Emory near us. We hope he soon will be able to leave there and come to live at our house in Atlanta.

I enclose a copy of your Vice-Chairman's new pamphlet, just done for us. It would make a good text for some of your courses. We will supply you some at the bargain price of twenty-five cents a copy.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

: June-July '48 New South

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

July 21, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
908 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

I am so glad you met Carla at the Fisk Institute. She tells me that you receive a lot of credit for our getting the Rosenwald grant. Accept our belated thank you now. I frankly did not know that you had been involved in this. I had written to several other people who told me they had spoken to Fred Wale about the matter, and the CIO Educational Department as you know feels that they made a big stab on getting it for us too. At any rate I thank you one and all. I just dread to look forward to the day a year hence when it is no more. Then we will just go back I guess to just being a little one-horse show if by that time there is anything left to go back to do. These are pretty sad days in most of our unions.

About a month ago I cut from the newspaper that lovely picture of your father and mother, thinking I would send it on to you. Then I just decided that you must have received several copies already and I wanted this one for myself so I kept it. If you did not get one I will send it.

Today we had a call from a feature writer on the News Leader who wants to do a feature story on us so I asked her to do it for our twenty-first birthday, which is the 27th of July. That is a long time to come of age.

Again thank you sincerely. You know I appreciate your constant interest in us.

Sincerely yours,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc

34 - Southern School for Workers

October 18, 1948

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

How very kind of you to send us five whole dollars! They are scarce these days.

Thank you also for the newspaper story about Father, which I will have uses for.

Virginius Dabney is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and has been from the Council's beginning. The Board elects an Executive Committee which runs the works between Board meetings, and of course the Board runs the works between membership meetings. The truth is, the Board only meets once a year.

As a member of the Council he will have had a copy of the civil rights statement, for we sent them out to all of our members in ordinary course.

In the fall of 1947 I taught a course in social work with veterans (!) at Atlanta School of Social Work, part of Atlanta University. About the smartest person I had, in a class of half girls and half men, was Edwina May Martin, of Danville, Virginia. She is tall, of good figure, of good appearance, direct, energetic, imaginative, and plain ordinary, if you know what I mean by that last. I saw her the other day briefly at a meeting of social workers in Columbia, South Carolina. She works with a family welfare agency (or whatever it is) in Greenville. I don't know what pay she makes, probably not a lot.

She could be addressed in care of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, 247 Henry Street, S.W. Her Danville address is 205 Ridge Street, Danville, Virginia.

I learned from the School of Social Work that Miss Martin did her field study with the Harlem branch of the YWCA. So far as I know, she has had no trade union experience, but from conversations with her I know that she knows something about mills and factories.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

October 14, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1948
Southern Regional Co

Dear George Mitchell:

Red envs

I was delighted to have the copies of the New South which arrived yesterday. Having just today had a payday, I am enclosing $5.00 for membership so that I will not constantly have to trust to you to see that I am kept informed on the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

dif mis
Jos Hanson
Member

I am very much interested in this answer to the Civil Rights controversy and have already given two or three copies away. I will do my best to see that they get into the hands of people who can use them.

Incidentally, I would like to ask you a question. I notice that you list the Executive Committee and I do not see Virginius Dabney's name there. I had understood he was on the Executive Committee. Is he no longer on that committee? I would certainly like to see that he gets a copy of this but I am judging that you have sent him a copy direct. If not let me know and I will take one up to him. I would not wish to just put it in the mail.

I did not answer your letter of July 27th. In that letter you suggested that the Christian Science Monitor might be interested in a story about the Southern School or about workers' education in the south. After a good deal of effort I finally have discovered that there is no Richmond correspondent for the Monitor here. I was sorry because I liked your idea very much and was very hopeful that something might work out.

You said at that time that your wife had two copies of the lovely newspaper story about your father and your mother. I do feel guilty however in keeping my copy when I think probably you have some member of your family who would like to have it. I am therefore sending it in this letter to you. It is so sweet I really hate to part with it but I feel that it belongs in your hands more than in mine.

Sincerely yours,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

over

BLJ/bkc
uopwa-48
Enc.

George, Helen Baker has had to leave us to go to Rhode Island with her youngest boy. That means we're in the market for a field worker - and want a Negro as never again do we want an all white staff. Do you have any suggestions?

What we want most is an energetic creature, but we need one with a good enough educational background to help us get those literacy projects going in several more spots - and since we call on school people to help us on them, we need someone able to meet them on their ground. Most of all, of course, I'd like someone with some trade union background - an actual experience in unions would be a crowning asset.

Helen was perfect for the job - she had an easy slow method of working that got results.

Dr. Luther Jackson worked for us on his vacation awhile when we were trying to make some dent on Carytown in Franklin. That's an all Negro community with 4 registered voters when there should be almost a 1000!

also have to have a memorandum what needs to go on a blank paper!

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

FROM - PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

Section 18. Qualifications of voters. - Every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State one Year, of the county, city, or town, six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote, thirty days. next preceding the election in which he offers to vote, has been registered, and has paid his State poll taxes, as hereinafter required, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people; but removal from one precinct to another, in the same county, city or town shall not deprive any person of his right to vote in the precinct from which he has moved, until the expiration of thirty days after such removal.

The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

* * * * * *

Section 20. Who may register. - Every citizen of the United States, having the qualifications of age and residence required in section eighteen, shall be entitled to register, provided:

First. That he has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes legally assessed or assessable against him for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he came of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; and

Second. That, unless physically unable, he make application to register in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion, or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officer, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the one year next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and, if the State, county, and precinct in which he voted last; and,

Third. That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registration officer, which questions, and his answers thereto, shall be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer, and preserved as a part of his official records.

* * * * * *

NOTE: The recent decision of the Attorney General ruling invalid the use by registrars of any printed forms, and therefore compelling instead personal applications for registration on blank sheets of paper, makes it imperative that we instruct prospective voters of the full requirements contained in Section 20 above, that they may be adequately prepared to register.

Each person registering for the first time should present three Poll tax receipts for 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The ruling not of the use of any registration forms compelling me write terrible. Now they have to read & write every & separate wit. the men may need to see

November 16, 1948

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Thanks a lot for the buck.

I send you up four copies of "Race and Suffrage."

I hope to see you the next time I am in Richmond.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

~~18-J-Misc.~~ —
~~Jones, Brownie Lee~~

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FRANK P. GRAHAM
LOUISE M. INGERSOLL
ROBERT A. LEVIN
LOIS MACDONALD
HOLLACE RANSDELL
CAROLINE WARE
GERTRUDE WEIL

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

34-Southern School for Workers

November 12, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I had thought perhaps you would come to Richmond for the service in honor of your father but I saw in the paper where you were not expected.

Thank you very much for your letter of October 18th, giving me the name of Miss Martin of Danville. I have not written to her and am waiting to do so until I can get a yes or no answer from Helen Baker as to whether she is returning to us in January. There now seems to be a possibility that she may do that and so I would not in any sense want the position filled if we could get her back. I am however keeping the name of Miss Martin and assure you that she will get real consideration if Helen does not return. I am particularly interested in the fact that even though she has no trade union experience she has had some group experience with the Y.W.C.A. That is certainly always an asset.

I am enclosing $1.00 for which please send me four more copies of "Race and Suffrage". Mine seem to disappear as rapidly as I get them in. It certainly is helpful to use when we are working with unions, particularly with the unions with a heavy percentage of Negroes when we are trying to work on poll tax payment.

given to Mrs. McKay
MEJ

Thank you very much for your suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

Brownie Lee Jones
(BJC)

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc
uopwa-48
Enc.
Dictated but not read

34- Southern School for Workers (new file)

December 30, 1948

Miss Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North Ninth Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

I appreciate the invitation to be part of the Advisory Committee for the Southern School for Workers, and am glad to accept.

You are to be congratulated for the excellent set of minutes which you sent.

There must be people in Virginia or North Carolina with some money who, if they could be handed by a trusted friend a copy of these minutes, would be moved to help you out of the hole you are in. The minutes show immeasurably valuable pioneering work done skillfully and earnestly on the slenderest of resources. Helping your school would be a chance for somebody to get rooted in the trade unions of the upper South a kind of informed responsibility which would, in future decades, reward that area richly in the most fundamental aspects of its citizenship. Surely somebody with five or eight thousand dollars can be made to see the point of that.

The whole movement in the South would be greatly helped if someone could get done a good, sound article describing and appraising the past, present, and future of workers' education in the South. As resources for getting that done, I can think of your working with some newspaper man, preferably somebody from one of the wire services in Richmond. Those fellows, if they want to, can get assigned from their home office to do a longish feature. Another, and perhaps better, device would be to make such arrangements with the committee of the House of Representatives which will have

before it the workers' education bill again in this session--such arrangements as would cause the committee to request testimony from your School, from GWES, and from Highlander, as well as testimony from the several international unions which conduct their own workers' education within the southern states. Such testimony, linked within a certain day, would be legitimate news. It would bring considerably nearer the day when southern states will assume their fair burden of the expense of carrying on workers' education (by states I mean state governments, through their University systems). It is now time for a movement which has struggled along in all the sacrifices of voluntary effort to be seen as one of the indispensable services of a modern industrial economy. The newspaper stories of hearings and the other publicity exploiting that could be done of such hearings would bring the status and acceptability which will be indispensable to furthering actual state (and, of course, federal) participation.

You would need the help of some free southern member of Congress. I think of John Folger, with an assist from Senator Kefauver. Maybe you know of others who would be better.

Meanwhile, as a small thing, I suggest that you see whether the Norfolk Journal and Guide would assign a reporter to do a feature story for it on the Southern School for Workers.

Meanwhile, you can count on me for $20 during 1949. I am too broke to pay it today, but I am good for it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Executive Board

HOWARD H. DAVIS, Richmond, Va.
Chairman

LUTHER P. JACKSON, Petersburg, Va.
Vice-Chairman

FRANCES TREDWAY WILLIAMS, Boston-Richmond
Vice-Chairman

BOYD E. PAYTON, Lynchburg, Va.
Treasurer

WILEY A. HALL
Richmond, Va.

MARGARET KNIGHT
Greensboro, N. C.

ESTHER PETERSON
Washington, D. C.

PEARL L. WILLEN
New York City

GLADYS BOONE
Sweet Briar, Va.

PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
Knoxville, Tenn.

JOHN D. CONNORS
New York City

BROOKS S. CREEDY
New York City

W. B. FRAZIER
Chattanooga, Tenn.

PAUL N. GUTHRIE
Chapel Hill, N. C.

ROBERT A. JOHNSON
Richmond, Va.

CHARLES KREINDLER
New York City

JOEL B. LEIGHTON
Rockingham, N. C.

MAUDE LENZ
Richmond, Va.

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON
Atlanta, Ga.

HENRY MCDOUGALD
Richmond, Va.

DON K. MCKEE
Rock Hill, S. C.

LOUISE LEONARD MCLAREN
New York City

JOHN O'HARE
Washington, D. C.

ERNEST B. PUGH
Richmond, Va.

ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK
Suffolk, Va.

WILLIAM SMITH
Charlotte, N. C.

SAMUEL Z. TROY
Richmond, Va.

LLOYD P. VAUGHAN
Richmond, Va.

Advisory Committee

ELEANOR C. ANDERSON
ALICE M. BALDWIN
MARY C. BARKER
ELIZABETH B. BARNES
MRS. HUGO BLACK
GORDON W. BLACKWELL
H. E. COHEN
VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR
CLARK FOREMAN
ERNESTINE L. FRIEDMANN
ELISABETH GILMAN
FRANK P. GRAHAM
LOUISE M. INGERSOLL
ROBERT A. LEVIN
LOIS MACDONALD
HOLLACE RANSDELL
CAROLINE WARE
GERTRUDE WEIL

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

December 24, 1948

Mr. George Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

You were elected, pending your willingness to serve, on the Advisory Committee of the Southern School for Workers. That does not obligate you to do any more than you now do - but it does make somewhat more official our feeling that we can call on you for advise and suggestion.

Also we wished to have on the Advisory Committee one person closely related to the Southern Regional Council. We should like to feel that the Council would feel the same way about being related to us/

I hope we can hear from you that you are willing to serve. We should know as soon as possible as it won't be long until we need to order more letter head.

Please read the minutes - our problems are legion and certainly we would not wish to fool you. The Board is wonderful and this past meeting was a great joy. We face a lot of criticism as you know - particularly on the race issue - but the Board indicates no intention of suggesting any changes in program or policy. They also pledged themselves to much more active work in several directions.

A Happy New Year to you.

Sincerely,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD
December 17-18, 1948

The first session of the Annual Board Meeting was started at 2:40 P. M. on December 17th, 1948 at the office of the Southern School for Workers, 14 North 9th Street, Richmond, Va. Present: Dr. Luther Jackson, Vice-Chairman, presiding; Boyd Payton, Ernest B. Pugh, Margaret (Pat) Knight, Lucy R. Mason, Don McKee, Wiley Hall, Henry McDougald, Samuel Z. Troy, Dr. Howard H. Davis, and William Smith; Staff: Carla Meyerson, Polly Hayden, Brownie Lee Jones, and Bernice Cousins, office secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting had been distributed, and after being checked, were approved with one correction.

Boyd E. Payton, Treasurer, gave the financial statement which was approved as presented. Motion made, seconded and carried that no audit be made this year, unless requested by our contributors or foundations. The office secretary was commended for the excellent manner in which the books had been kept.

Attention then turned to the financial reports, budgets and statements of expenses for the two previous years. Realizing the seriousness of the situation with the liquidation of the Rosenwald Fund and the impossibility of more funds from that source, the members began working on ideas for building up additional support from other sources. There was no indication that any member of the Board - or persons with whom they had discussed the matter - was willing to see the School disband. In fact, some stated it must go on even if cut to <u>one</u> worker. The staff suggestion of "time off" was not given any consideration. It was recognized that there could be no salary increase considered.

Among the ideas suggested was one from Mr. Troy that we allocate a part of the time of one person to the task of fund raising, not only in unions but among interested individuals who might make large or small contributions. This was recognized as being over and above the amount of work done normally by the Director in following up foundation requests, getting out special appeal letters and the regular appeal letter to those persons who annually contribute at given periods. The Director reported that this year several of the Board had made special efforts to assist with fund raising, special mention was made of the work of Boyd Payton among the unions, Dr. Jackson's appeal, Mrs. Willen's special appeal, and Mr. Troy's work with the assistance of Marvin Caplan.

The idea of a Membership in the Southern School was opened to discussion, since many people say they'd like "to join". Realizing the value of a membership card - or two cards, one for persons in trade unions and one for general use, it was determined that we plan the use of such a card campaign for memberships very soon after January 1st.

In pointing out the fact that though the budget called for a much larger amount from unions this year than formerly, we had actually secured a little less than the previous year. Boyd Payton showed the Board the

list of unions which had contributed, and it was noted that unions in Virginia affiliated with T. W. U. A. - C.I.O. and the International had contributed over one-half of the total amount received from unions. He further stressed the point that most of the unions giving the larger amounts had done so in spite of the fact that they no longer needed the services of the school as they once did (since now Textile has its own Educational Director in the state, and some of the larger unions have a local educational director) - instead they gave because of their past relationships to the Southern School for Workers and because they knew it was needed for the newer and weaker unions who were in no financial shape to contribute. It was pointed out that unions are constantly contributing to community appeals, strike funds, etc., and often are in great financial difficulties.

Here the idea was advanced that instead of trying to double the amount of contributions from individual unions, we concentrate on a different group of unions and if possible double the number of unions with which we work. This naturally led to the statements that benefits were derived from longer periods of actual work in given situations, that to dash in and out of unions would be spreading ourselves too thin.

It was suggested that we might consider working on a fee basis, this was utterly voted down on the strength of statements made by labor representatives that the greatest need for our help was with the newly organized groups in no financial situation to carry the load.

Criticisms that had been made were freely discussed - including the citing of cases where International Representatives have proven very uncooperative. It was felt by the two State Directors who were present that this matter could be taken care of if we can work out plans to do some actual educational work with such Representatives. Bill Smith suggested that Boyd Payton and a member of our staff come to North Carolina for the Conference of International Representatives and Organizers - that we think in terms of definitely working out a program with them. He stated positively that this was a matter that was up to the Directors as they alone could implement such a plan, and he pledged himself to work on the matter.

The suggestion that we might secure a professional fund raiser's help was overruled as the feeling was that only the persons actually working with the school were in position to adequately interpret the need and the program. Pat Knight felt that our real trouble lay in not planning an organized campaign in the unions - setting aside a definite time, getting the support and cooperation of all International Representatives so that they were in position to follow up the written appeals. Boyd Payton agreed that staff of the school could never do as effective a job of actually approaching the local union as could an International Representative who worked with that union.

It was felt by the staff and by many of the Board that the "red baiting" from which we have suffered this past year was largely instigated by those persons who do not approve of the anti-segregation policy of the school, but who could not afford in the light of the policies of the labor movement to clearly say so, therefore they resort to rumor and suggestion. We recognize that for some time in the South this is a problem with which we must deal.

After much discussion of the budget, which even with expenditures cut to the lowest estimate, showed a deficit of $5,225 over the estimated receipts, attention was given to ways of curtailing work.

B. L. Jones reported that we still were under obligation to the Rosenwald Fund to maintain four field workers as long as their grant was unexpended - a balance of $2500 still existing. The plan of having one staff member maintain headquarters in North Carolina (Carla Meyerson took up headquarters in Durham in Feb. 1948) was discussed particularly by the Board Members from that state. The labor persons from North Carolina felt we should continue such a plan even if eventually it meant cutting the staff to only two workers - one in Virginia and one in North Carolina.

Facing a cut raised the question of the maintaining on the staff of at least one Negro. Mr. Hall stated that there could be no valid criticism if we had no Negro staff member as long as our reports so clearly indicated that we were available and as interested in one group as the other. He felt that the service given was more important than what race the person represented.

Members of the staff, however, brought out that the contribution of the Negro member of the staff is not to be measured alone in the actual work with unions, but in the increased effectiveness of our work as a staff since we have the knowledge and information that can only come to us as we function together. The Board members present likewise realized the effectiveness of demonstrating a working relationship of a Gentile-Jewish, Negro-white staff.

It was thought that many persons did not clearly understand the financing of the Southern School for Workers and that particularly in writing unions for contributions, we should enclose a financial report listing the unions which had contributed during the year. Boyd Payton thought this might be good, as would using the individual Membership Card and also giving unions and persons credit for participation in activities of the Southern School for Workers.

Various members of the Board took goals to try and reach - Boyd Payton felt he alone could raise $1924.49 (since the drive in the Virginia unions is largely through his effort) and Pat Knight felt that with Bill Smith's help in North Carolina they might attempt to reach $1200.

Motion was made that we close discussion and await a final report from the Budget Committee on Saturday morning. Seconded and carried. Dr. Davis appointed the following committee to bring in the final budget report: Boyd Payton, Don McKee and Bill Smith.

Since Pat Knight who had served as Chairman of the Nominating Committee was obliged to leave for High Point, N. C., Dr. Davis asked Don McKee to bring in the report of the Nominating Committee. This report had been prepared in mimeographed form and copies were passed about. (The Nominating Committee had met at 11:00 A. M., with Pat Knight as Chairman, members present - Ernest Pugh, Lucy Mason, Don McKee and Boyd Payton.

Don McKee reported that the Nominating Committee recommended the acceptance of the following resignations - for the reasons listed:

W. B. Frazier (Tenn.)- due to distance and inability to get to meetings;
Esther Peterson - now in Sweden (husband labor attache there);
Mrs. Maude Lenz - due to crowded schedule and lack of time previously to give the attention she felt should be given;

That the Committee recommended that we not accept the resignation of
Robert A. Johnson - who is at present in the Sanatorium and felt it might be some time before he could be active;

That the Committee recommended the reelection of the following persons, whose terms expired in 1948:

Dr. Paul Guthrie	Louise McLaren
Charles Kreindler	Boyd E. Payton
Joel Leighton	Samuel Z. Troy
Don McKee	Frances Williams

Further recommended for reelection but to be listed as "Temporarily inactive members" of the Executive Board by reason of their official duties: (Here it was explained that all Organizers are to concentrate their attention only on organizing through this coming year)

Paul Christopher
Ernest Pugh
Lloyd Vaughan

The committee further recommended the following persons be added to the Board for the term 1948-1950:

Marvin Caplan (Editor, Southern Jewish Outlook), Richmond
* Charles Jones - minister, Chapel Hill
Henry Lee Moon, Public Relations Director, National Office NAACP
Archie Graham, International Repr., United Steelworkers, Richmond
* John Ramsey, Theatrical Workers, AFL, Salisbury
* Lewis Conn, State Director TWUA-CIO, North Carolina
* Nancy Blaine, - working with PAC
* Sol Zivian, International Representative, ILGWU - Lynchburg
* Gladys Dickason, Vice-President, ACWA-CIO (Southern Area)

* - Pending acceptance.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following officers for the Executive Committee:

Chairman,	Dr. Howard H. Davis
Vice-Chairman,	Dr. Luther Jackson
Vice-Chairman,	Margaret (Pat) Knight
Treasurer,	Boyd E. Payton
Members:	Pearl Willen
	Wiley Hall
	Frances Tredway Williams
	Nancy Blaine

For the Advisory Committee, the following changes were suggested:

Replace:	By the following new members:
Dean Alice Baldwin	* George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council
Clark Foreman	* Dr. McNeil Poteat, Minister, Raleigh
Dr. Louise Ingersoll	* Sidney Hollander, Baltimore contact.

* - Pending acceptance.

The acceptance of the report of the Nominating Committee was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. McDougald, and motion was carried.

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. McDougald that the Secretary-Director be re-elected. Carried.

Note: There was serious discussion in the Nominating Committee relative to stating more specifically the functions of the Advisory Committee, and it was suggested that the committee be changed from time to time that we might include one representative of each organization working in the same general area, such

as Southern Regional Council, Educational Fund of Southern Conference for Human Welfare, etc. The Director explained the services that had previously been given by the Advisory Committee, and it was felt that this committee should consist of persons who served as resources for program, for contacts with committees, organizations and foundations, and were willing to assist the staff in making contacts, securing leadership and acting as liaison in areas new to the staff members.

Meeting adjourned at 6:25 P. M. for dinner.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS' DINNER
Friday, Dec. 17th, 7:00 P. M.
R. & R. Restaurant, 926 E. Main St.

The dinner program had been informally arranged as a time when we might invite in guests who were interested in hearing the staff reports and meeting members of the Board. We were fortunate to find a restaurant near at hand, which was willing to serve an interracial group, though accommodations were somewhat limited due to the size of the small balcony set aside for our use.

At the dinner, Dr. Davis called on the Director to distribute the report of activities, and to comment briefly on the division into which the work fell. After so doing, B. L. Jones introduced two members of the staff to report briefly on two kinds of experiments done at the request of the Board during the past year.

Polly Hayden reported on a Mass Education Project conducted in Norfolk with one total union membership, and a similar mass approach used in Portsmouth with membership of the following CIO Unions: Steel (3 unions), Textile (2), and Woodworkers (1 union drawing workers from five plants).

Polly stated that while the Norfolk educational program had been confined almost entirely to teaching workers in a newly organized union to know and understand their union, how it functioned, how it was related to the labor movement, and to developing a strong education committee within the local union; the other project in Portsmouth had started out to be a "citizenship" project, which in the past four months has led to many ramifications: organization of literacy class, development of community relations, work with local union committees, especially shop stewards, and which is now deep in work on Poll Tax and Registration.

Carla Meyerson was then asked to tell of the work she was doing with leaders of the Durham "Voters forBetter Government" - a citizenship project started by the joint efforts of unions - AFL and CIO.

The board members and the guests then had the floor turned over to them to comment, criticize, ask questions, or propose changes or additions to the program now being carried on. The discussion showed such an interest in and appreciation of the work of the School that the Treasurer, Boyd Payton, felt warmed to discuss with the group the present distressing financial outlook. Again interest did not flag and the suggestions and interests were recorded for future use.

CLOSING SESSION - Saturday, Dec. 18th

The meeting opened at 10:05 A. M. Present: Payton, Pugh, McKee, McDougald, Hall, Mason, Smith, Graham, Caplan, Davis (late); and staff: Jones, Hayden, Meyerson, Cousins. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Davis both had to teach morning classes - Dr. Davis was late, but Dr. Jackson was unable to attend.

Meeting opened with Boyd Payton, Chairman of Budget Committee, presenting the analysis of the situation. The Committee had no new suggestions in regard to sources of funds - suggested that we send out the finance and budget statement, showing the estimated receipts as $11,725 and the estimated expenditures as amounting to $16,950.

The Committee proposed the following basis of work:

That we attempt to raise one-half of the estimated budget plus 40% of the second half by May 1st,

1) Through card membership campaign for small contributors;
2) Appoint special committee to work with all staff on campaign;
3) Choose one month (March or April) for all out finance campaign (organized in advance);
4) Enlist aid of all International Representatives in the finance campaign;

That on basis of these plans we continue with staff of four and office secretary until May 1st, then if necessary cut to staff of two.

Don McKee moved, seconded by Marvin Caplan, that this report be approved. Carried.

It was brought out in the discussion that two months of the first quarter have now passed and the earliest possible date for reevaluating the situation would be May 1st. For that reason the staff would continue as follows:

1 Worker assigned to overall responsibility in North Carolina,
1 Director, overall responsibility and administration,
1 Field Worker, Virginia,
1 Field Worker - Mrs. Helen Baker, with special responsibilities relative to minority concerns and literacy projects.

Boyd Payton stated that the only thing making it possible to think in these terms was the fact that we had a balance on hand of some $3,600.00 plus the small amount left in the Rosenwald Grant, otherwise we would have to curtail staff and program today. He felt we were taking a chance to proceed but never had we organized as serious a campaign as was now being planned, and we had to simply have faith in our own ability to carry it through. He pointed out wisely that we must recognize on May 1st if we have skimmed the cream from our contributions and even if the money needed at the time is in, that we not let ourselves be fooled as to the chances of success in the last half of the year. In particular he felt we must realize that if the union campaign was intensive prior to May 1st, that source would not be available in any real degree for the latter part of the year.

Bill Smith made several good, concrete suggestions for the financial efforts to be made in North Carolina - suggesting that Dr. Graham be asked to assist in heading up such an effort. He stated he felt the School was too important to throw the responsibility for fund raising on the staff, that when workers must spend time raising their own salaries the organization suffers. He pledged his willingness to assist in the planning and raising of funds.

To implement the suggestions of the Budget Committee, Dr. Davis appointed the following persons to a special planning committee, which would meet if possible between January 15th and 30th (try for meeting on January 22 or 23): Boyd Payton, Chairman, William Smith, Gladys Boone, Henry McDougald, Marvin Caplan.

The agreement was reached that we not put off the Card Membership idea until the finance campaign, but start to work on that as quickly as possible, inasmuch as membership cards are usually based on a yearly period.

The question of future program emphases was the next point upon the agenda - in general the feeling of the Board was that we continue "doing what we have been doing".

Several spoke of the importance of using every opportunity to help workers bridge the gap between shop problems and problems of government - in other words continue Schools of Government, take any opportunity that presents itself to take even small groups of workers to Washington for special hearings or other events that dramatize concrete problems.

B. L. Jones spoke of her dream of taking a small selected group of workers to Lake Success for a "United Nations" study. There was general interest in the idea if any way might be found of securing some subsidy to make such an experiment possible. This was left as something for the director and staff to work toward, as we all realize that the jump from shop problems to questions of world relationships is a difficult one and must be getting more and more attention.

Referring again to the question of where we concentrate - on rank and file workers - or at the local leadership levels, it was felt that the staff would have to make these decisions in the light of particular circumstances. It was felt that much of our concern over working in given projects with leadership came down to the fact that unless we are able to start in on the ground floor with such projects, we are certainly going to find it more difficult to make any contribution to an already set up program.

Polly Hayden raised the question of the long hours and expense involved in the organization of literacy classes - should we go ahead on this program? The question was raised as to how many workers had actually learned to read and write through these classes - and unfortunately the staff cannot answer that question, we know that over 500 individuals have been in the classes - but many of these classes are assisted only during the organization period and then continued under local sponsorship which feels no responsibility of reporting back to us. Our files, however, are full of interesting reports of progress where teachers cared enough to continue their relationship with the Southern School for Workers. Some

classes are not taken over by the public schools - and there we must continue a real relationship of supervision, assistance in organization, recruiting, etc. From these groups we get informal reports - enough to convince us that in six weeks workers have actually learned to write simple facts about themselves (enough to register - to get an automobile license - etc.).

Don McKee suggested that we might concentrate on things which are more related to unions and their problems and to legislation, but it was soon made clear that literacy is a union problem. Wiley Hall spoke of the general overall problems in the field of literacy - lack of materials, lack of understanding of methods, need for informal setting to encourage adults - and the present concern on a Nation-wide scale. Miss Jones told of her correspondence with Senator Kilgore's office on seeing notice of the Bill he introduced for federal funds to combat illiteracy. We agreed that we continue as before, getting the classes under the school boards where possible, and work for state and federal funds for literacy.

Interesting statements were made by two or three board members as to the amount of "good will" that had been created among community leaders by these literacy projects.

Don McKee moved that we use the same method of committee work for next Board Meeting as was used this year - and with the exception of the Finance Chairman (Treasurer) appoint no other committee chairmen. Seconded by Wiley Hall. Carried.

Note: (This year Budget, Finance and Program had been arrived at by discussion of the Board - acting as a Committee of the whole. Nominations had been cared for by a Nominating Committee to which all members of the Board were invited if they could get into the offices on the morning of the 17th - and nominations had been invited and secured in advance by correspondence).

Motion to adjourn carried - after which most of the Board stayed to discuss the possibility of using one field worker's case report on an individual worker enrolled in a literacy class. It was felt that the report should be redone to avoid any possibility of identification, and submitted to some magazine or used for publicity purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones
Secretary

BLJ/bkc
uopwa-48

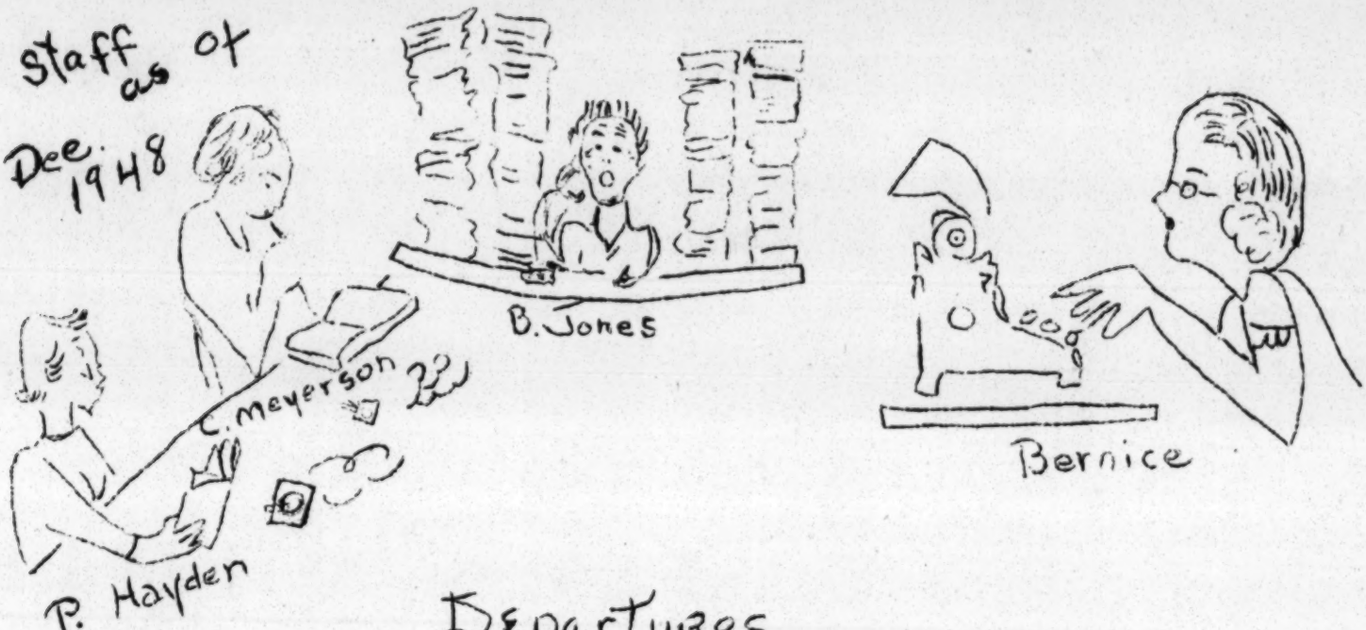
SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Financial Statement and Budget for Year Ended October 31, 1948, and Budget for Year Ending October 31, 1949:

	Financial Statement 1947-1948	Budget 1947-1948	Budget 1948-1949
INCOME			
Contributions:			
Individual	$ 3320.00	$ 4100.00	$ 4000.00
Foundations and Funds	9753.55	9000.00	3000.00
Colleges and Campus Organizations	25.00	400.00	250.00
Unions	1924.49	3800.00	3750.00
Other Organizations	70.00	300.00	100.00
Southern Committees	119.38	250.00	100.00
Conference Fees & Special Projects	247.57	450.00	300.00
Sale of Publications	259.93	25.00	200.00
Refunds	91.08	25.00	25.00
Library		50.00	
TOTAL INCOME	$15811.00	$18400.00	$11725.00
EXPENDITURES			
Auditor	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	$ —
Cleaning and Supplies	22.50	60.00	25.00
Conferences and Institutes	279.45	250.00	275.00
Express and Contingent	21.32	25.00	25.00
Library	12.75	25.00	15.00
Membership Fees (ALES)	25.00	25.00	25.00
Office Equipment and Repairs	44.02	100.00	50.00
Office Supplies and Stationery	243.83	200.00	250.00
Postage	143.95	250.00	200.00
Publicity and Publications	111.57	150.00	175.00
Rent and Water	546.00	600.00	575.00
Retirement and Insurances	207.55	280.00	275.00
Salary - Director	3385.85	3400.00	3400.00
Salary - Field Workers	6338.34	8100.00	8100.00
Salary - Secretarial	2011.66	2000.00	2020.00
Telephone and Telegraph	201.97	300.00	250.00
Travel - Committee	30.00	70.00	50.00
Travel - Staff	1240.53	2500.00	1240.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$14966.29	$ 8400.00	$16950.00

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

Staff as of Dec. 1948



Departures

Joanne Farrell - married Jan. left June for Arizona

VIRGINIA CITIES

Hampton	Petersburg
Newport News	Richmond
Norfolk	Grottoes
Portsmouth	Staunton
Franklin	Danville

NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

Durham	Burlington
Greensboro	Leaksville
Elizabethtown	Wilson
Lumberton	Charlottesville
Asheville	Roanoke Rapids

MARYLAND

Westernport - Luke - New Windsor

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg - Columbia

14 North Ninth Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

#1

S C H O O L S

NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS - 3 held in Richmond, Jan. 20 through February, 1948. These Schools were jointly sponsored by SSW and the Richmond Civic Council and were for the purpose of teaching workers to register. Although the volunteer teachers did an excellent job in preparing some eight persons who could scarcely, or not at all, write, we were able to secure very poor records from the teachers on attendance. Helen Baker spent many hours recruiting for schools, training teachers, securing sites that offered "free rent", and getting the classes actually started. She became ill during the terrible weather during which she was working on the classes, and there was the consequent loss of follow up. Returning to work after her illness, Mrs. Baker turned her attention to teaching individual shop stewards how to assist others in learning to register.

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT - Washington, March 14-20, 1948. Even though the recruiting was strenuously done, and the idea of such a school seems thoroughly favored, we were able to recruit only seven CIO unionists for the full week (one additional part time). A separate report on the school is available for those who wish it.

CIO LEADERSHIP SCHOOL - New Windsor, Maryland, August 14-21, 1948. The Southern School for Workers carried the major responsibility in recruiting from the Virginia unions. Director also participated in planning for actual school program, and during the School taught the "Union Building" sessions and led the Workshop Group which produced the two editions of the "CIOVILLE NEWS". School drew from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, Virginia furnishing its promised quota of worker-students.

TOBACCO WORKERS' SCHOOL - Durham, N. C., November 15-23, 1948. This was the third annual school held in Durham - and to all accounts was the best yet. Enrollment totaled 88, with 34 of that number receiving certificates based on high attendance. Separate report available.

The director spent two days at HUDSON SHORE LABOR SCHOOL during the period of training for prospective workers' education leaders. She was invited to participate that the students might learn how the Southern School functions and the methods and materials used.

abc a BC. 1234 7/8/15 My Name is Willie

LITERACY PROJECTS

NORFOLK, VA. ILA - AFL

Between 50 and 60 men attended as time allowed - attendance varied from 9 to 15 at the sessions. Age range 23 - 80, with majority 40 - 60 years old.

Here Mrs. Baker in the fall of 1947 organized a project in the Hiring Hall. The Union paid a local retired teacher, who on four afternoons a week taught any man caring to join the group. Workers came with all sorts of interests - to learn to read or to write - to learn how to figure up their pay checks - to learn how to keep books for a little business - but the majority to learn how to read and write in order to vote, and further in order to read the local papers. Class closed April 21, 1948, and while it should have reopened in fall of 1948, the absence of Mrs. Baker, the difficulties of ILA in securing the contract and the pressure of other activities have conspired to push the reopening date into the future.

EMPORIA, VA.

Class for CIO Woodworkers - Organized by Mrs. Baker who taught the class for several weeks while seeking another teacher and securing funds from individuals in community to keep the project going. Class met weekly with attendance varying from 10 to 19 over a period of some 14 weeks.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Nov. 2 - Dec. 9, 1948 - This class organized by P. Hayden as result of union educational project on voting, was composed largely of CIO Woodworkers, though open to all who cared to come. Enrollment 16, average attendance 10. Interest is such that class will reopen in January.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Still no class organized - but this time it looks as if all the preliminary work done by Baker, Jones, Farrell and Hayden would result in a going class in January, 1949.

CLASSES originally started by SSW efforts are now successfully continuing under regular school system in DANVILLE, PETERSBURG, and HOPEWELL.

Note: No other projects undertaken by the staff require the immense amount of individual work as is necessary to start a literacy class. Mrs. Baker, our specialist in this area, has because of illness and family matters been away during a part of this year and for that reason the record on new classes is confined to the Portsmouth class alone.

#3

Convention - this Way

Exhibits →

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

PAPERWORKERS, CIO - REGIONAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Lynchburg, Va., March 6-7, 1948. Attendance approximately 50 from all over region. The Director assisted the Education Director of UPA during this two day conference, leading the discussion on Building the Union and aiding elsewhere when needed.

SOCIAL WORKERS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE - Richmond, April 30 - May 1, 1948. This conference was attended that we might become more aware of the problems facing Negroes in this general area.

PAPERWORKERS CONFERENCE - RICHMOND LOCALS - June 26 (15 in attendance). Both Jones and Hayden assisted the Educational Director of UPA.

WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU CONFERENCE (NATIONAL AFL) - Washington, April 9.

WORKERS EDUCATION CONFERENCE, Washington, D. C., April 10. Attendance 75. (Annual educational conference put on by Washington Committee on Workers Education - speakers from ALES, Hudson Shore, Summer School for Office Workers, and SSW. This affair is held each year just before the Washington Committee starts its drive for contributions for the schools listed above.)

ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA - August 2-3. This conference called by the Extension Division of University, and invitations extended to all state organizations doing educational work with adults.

URBAN LEAGUE NATIONAL CONFERENCE - September 6-10, 1948, Richmond. Polly Hayden represented the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education. Her responsibility lay in getting information about the pending Labor Education Bill before the members and leaders of the conference.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE - October 27-29, Richmond. Here Jones and Hayden assisted Mr. Banks of NAACP in preparing and distributing material on Poll Tax and Registration.

STATE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION, NORTH CAROLINA - held at Asheville, Aug. 20-Sept. 2. Meyerson attended for purpose of getting acquainted with leaders throughout state.

MEETING OF ALLIED SHOP COMMITTEE - Quarterly meeting, not a conference. This Committee is made up of representatives from all the AFL Tobacco Workers Unions in Virginia and the Carolinas. Attended by Meyerson.

VIRGINIA STATE CIO CONVENTION - Richmond, Sept. 30 - Oct. 2. SSW staff prepared and displayed exhibits for Convention, aided in planning and carrying out of Banquet Program, helped prepare reports, etc.

LIFE ENRICHMENT WEEK - South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 31 - Feb. 6. The Director was one of the leaders for this week on request of the University Christian Missions.

#4

AT BOARD REQUEST !

At the request of the Board at the last Annual Meeting, we were asked to experiment with two types of services: one, mass education with a total union; and, two, intensive work with a leadership group.

I. A. MASS EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Tobacco Workers' Local #302, Norfolk, Va. This was a new union and at the request of the organizer, Baker and Jones planned with a newly created education committee for a set time at each meeting to be devoted to union education. Four times in May, June and July, a field worker met with the union education committee where programs were planned for the two coming meetings, one of which the field worker conducted, and one conducted by the Educational Chairman and Committee. Union meetings averaged in attendance from 65 to 125 - the atmosphere was excellent, the group enthusiastic and most responsive.

The subjects discussed were elementary - the purpose being to create a general knowledge of the labor movement, some particular knowledge of the International to which the group was affiliated, and to develop an understanding of how the union functions.

Follow up visits by Polly Hayden have revealed the Education Chairman is regularly using fifteen minutes of each union meeting for a short program, a speaker, or a quiz on some pertinent subject. P. Hayden has worked further with the Chairman in getting the union started on a Poll Tax and Registration Campaign - securing speakers, poll tax book, and materials for their aid.

B INTERUNION PROGRAM OVER LONG PERIOD.

For all CIO Unions in Portsmouth, Virginia. Early classes in the spring revealed the need for a longer period of work in Portsmouth, so during July, August, September, October, November and December, Polly Hayden has been spending an average of two days a week in Portsmouth. Part of the activity was centered about the "CIO Town Meeting", July 29th (150 present).

This started interest among the unions in getting their members qualified as voters and led to checking of membership lists against the poll tax books, securing information on registration and lastly to the organization of a class to prepare workers that they might register.

Practically every union meeting during these past named months has been attended by P. Hayden, who has likewise worked with union stewards, officers and committees on various projects.

Back in 1947 when H. Baker was working in the area, the unions had started to seek a union hall which they might all share. This dream was brought to a successful culmination through the influence and work of the USA International Representative.

Excellent relationships between the USA Repr., the Business Agents for IWA #389, and for Textile Unions, and our field worker have added much to the success and general good will in the community. The Southern School is greatly indebted to not only the Union Representatives but to many community leaders for their generous cooperation and assistance. The question now posed is - Is the time ripe to move on into intensive work elsewhere?

II. INTENSIVE WORK WITH LEADERSHIP GROUP. Durham, N. C., Feb. 21 —
At a meeting of the United Labor Political Committee in Salisbury, N.C., in February, 1949, the director stated that we planned to put one field worker in North Carolina full time. This committee then suggested that Durham, N. C., be the location chosen as headquarters, since already there was a united labor effort there known as Voters for Better Government. On Feb. 21st, Carla Meyerson went to Durham.

The major emphasis has been placed on working with labor leaders in Durham on strengthening and broadening the activities of Voters for Better Government. In Durham are some thirty-five different unions (of various affiliations) and of this number sixteen cooperate through VFBG.

The task could not be done by working solely through top leadership in the VFBG but has meant working with local unions, with legislative Committees, policy committees, precinct committees and interested non-union persons in the community who cooperate in this mass citizenship attempt, and training in the setting up and keeping of files, training for block and precinct workers whose jobs are to create interest among workers and get them registered as voters and further on election day to see they are encouraged to go to the polls and register their convictions.

Because many unions did not have functioning legislative committees, classes were set up and over a four weeks' period had an average attendance of fourteen. Repeated work was done with unions to encourage their interest in a broad legislative activity.

A Union Theatre Company was organized - that through informal skits at meetings of VFBG, demonstrations might be given on proper methods of work. An Educational Committee of VFBG was formed to bring into the open local or state or national matters needing study and action.

CLASSES - COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS - DISCUSSION GROUPS

Only activities informally organized as classes or discussion groups are here listed -- repeated visits to local unions to speak, to assist with a particular program, to show a film strip, to recruit for some coming activity, or to secure cooperation in interunion activities are not listed.

In Richmond this year we have missed no opportunity of attending meetings of certain unions whose International Representatives have requested our assistance whenever and wherever possible, though it is impossible to carry on this type of cooperative activity with unions away from our stations at the time.

In Durham, where Miss Meyerson makes her headquarters, the same type of cooperation exists with many unions - she may go to a union hall merely to visit, to find out the needs of the union for future work, or to definitely assist in some planned activity.

In the Tidewater Area of Virginia where we have spent a large amount of time, it has been possible to attend any number of meetings of various unions which did not conflict with the planned activity of the field worker at the time.

Richmond, Virginia for ACWA - Jan. 6 - Feb. 10, 1948. Class in Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking. Registration 12, average attendance 3 - 4.

Norfolk, Virginia for all interest union members - Mar. 1 - 18. Enrollment 27, average attendance during 6 sessions - 12.

Portsmouth, Virginia for all interested union members - March 3 - 18. Interest low. Enrollment 8, attendance for 3 sessions averaged 4. Part of low interest can be attributed to fact that field worker was so busy in Norfolk that too little time was given to making contacts with Portsmouth unions personally.

Portsmouth - again. May 14 - 27 Requested by Woodworkers. Special emphasis for stewards and officers. 20 enrolled, 12 average attendance.

Durham, N. C. - Series of 4 Legislative Classes, May 1948. Enrollment 19, average attendance 14.

Series of Program Planning Meetings for TWIU Institute - effort made to get Institute set up for all Tobacco Workers - failed.

Westernport, Maryland - UPA Local 676, May 9-16, 1948. (Special request as this local union has a sister union in Virginia)

Series of three classes for all Stewards and Foremen done on the joint request of labor and management. Subjects- Labor History and Labor Laws. Average attendance, 41 (123 total).

Spent entire week in Westernport - spoke at Membership Meeting, worked with Executive and other committees planning for future programs and activities.

Elizabethtown, N. C. - During long strike of Woodworkers, Meyerson spent considerable time in Elizabethtown. While there, held informal classes from time to time. Made much use of film strip machine - even to showing Fairy Tales for children of strikers. At end of strike, held party for 300. Next step to be a definite series of classes.

Lumberton, N. C. - Late November and early December. Five sessions with attendance ranging from 4 to 12, - for TWUA local.

Staunton, Virginia - Nov. 29, Dec. 6 and Dec. 13. TWUA Local 829.

Grottoes, Virginia - Nov. 30, Dec. 7 and Dec. 14. TWUA Local 610. Also special session in Grottoes for Stewards to go over new contract.

#7

CITIZENSHIP RE-EMPHASIZED

A detailed report of the time spent on emphasis on political education and legislation is unnecessary as the Board members are aware that this need was emphasized in the last Annual Meeting, and that we have consequently given it top priority.

The 1948 meeting of the Virginia Assembly saw us at work on many bills or amendments pending before that body - making an effort to see that workers understood the measures and indicated their beliefs as to proper action on such matters as amendments to unemployment insurance and child labor laws, an attempt to repeal the "right to work" law, supporting the five anti-segregation bills, and registering their opposition to the proposed restriction of the ballot. This meant close cooperation with the leadership in the entire labor movement.

Efforts were made in Richmond to draw labor into active block and precinct work - to check union membership lists against poll tax books - to encourage block workers to "ring door bells" in the effort to awaken an interest in registering.

Helen Baker worked intensively in the Franklin area, and during September Dr. Luther Jackson gave one week's service in that district stirring the leaders into activity on payment of poll taxes.

Not only has the SSW staff worked with unions on this general program, but has cooperated with Non-Partisan Civic Leagues and with the NAACP. The office secretary and the mimeograph were helpful in producing floods of reminders for various groups.

Looking toward a larger electorate in 1949, work has been begun with the tobacco workers' unions in Danville, and with Textile, Dyers, and Paper Workers in Martinsville.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Richmond Committee for Civil Rights
Virginia Child Labor Committee
Richmond League of Women Voters
Suffrage Committee, Richmond Civic Council
National Association for Advancement of Colored People
Virginia Conference of Social Work
National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education
Virginia State CIO Education Committee
Family Service Society of Virginia (Board)
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Y. W. C. A. Industrial Committee (Committee dissolved in Sept.)

Individual services given to union leaders and members have ranged from assistance in securing relief to help in preparation of reports and speeches. Have supplied film strips and machine to many groups, and the office constantly answers requests for materials, suggests speakers, and assists both union and non-union organizations in planning programs.

34-S. School for Workers

Executive Committee

HOWARD H. DAVIS, Richmond, Va.
Chairman

W. H. CRAWFORD, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-Chairman

FRANCES TREDWAY WILLIAMS, Phila., Pa.
Vice-Chairman

BOYD E. PAYTON, Lynchburg, Va.
Treasurer

WILEY A. HALL
Richmond, Va.

MARGARET KNIGHT
Greensboro, N. C.

ESTHER PETERSON
Washington, D. C.

PEARL L. WILLEN
New York City

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

January 13, 1949
Dictated Jan. 11

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your nice letter of December 30th. I wanted to thank you officially on behalf of the Board for accepting our invitation to be part of the Advisory Committee.

I am taking your letter with its suggestions to our Finance Committee meeting later this month and we are certainly going to rely on you to pass on to us information and suggestions on which we can act, either financial or otherwise.

I forgot to tell you when you were in the other day that I have been unable to locate any newspaper man with the kind of aptitude for and interest in a project such as ours to feel that we would get the kind of article that would be a real advantage.

I am going to take your letter with me when I go to Front Royal for the PAC meeting Saturday, where I hope to have a chance to talk with John Edelman about the hearings on the Labor Extension Bill.

It was nice to see you the other day and I think you would be interested in knowing that when I called Paul Williams about a meeting which we held last night with Dr. Lindeman, that he told me you had told him about your election to our Advisory Committee. I did not indicate that we had already had your acceptance but merely thanked him for his interest in this.

Sincerely yours,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc
uopwa-48

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

34 - Southern School for Workers

March 14, 1949

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

That was mighty good of you to send us five hard-won dollars. I hate to remind you later on, but I have set up a tickler, and you will get written to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Executive Committee

HOWARD H. DAVIS, Richmond, Va.
Chairman

W. H. CRAWFORD, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-Chairman

FRANCES TREDWAY WILLIAMS, Phila., Pa.
Vice-Chairman

BOYD E. PAYTON, Lynchburg, Va.
Treasurer

WILEY A. HALL
Richmond, Va.

MARGARET KNIGHT
Greensboro, N. C.

ESTHER PETERSON
Washington, D. C.

PEARL L. WILLEN
New York City

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

March 8, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

to a [illegible]

Dear George:

I am still unable to send my $10 for the Southern Regional Council but I enclose a check for $5 which is absolutely all I can do at the moment.

Enclosed is a copy of the report on the last School of Government held for the CIO workers here. About three weeks ago we took a group of about seventeen CIO and AFL workers up to Washington for a day at the Taft-Hartley hearings, and since it is so difficult now to get anyone away for a week we are going to try and do a good deal more of these one and two day trips. This question of lost time in the unions is a serious matter now. We may not be in a depression but it certainly is enough of a recession to hurt a lot of people.

Our future is as uncertain as ever. We are losing one of our staff in April and of course will be unable to do anything about replacement. I only hope we do not have to cut further.

Sincerely,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

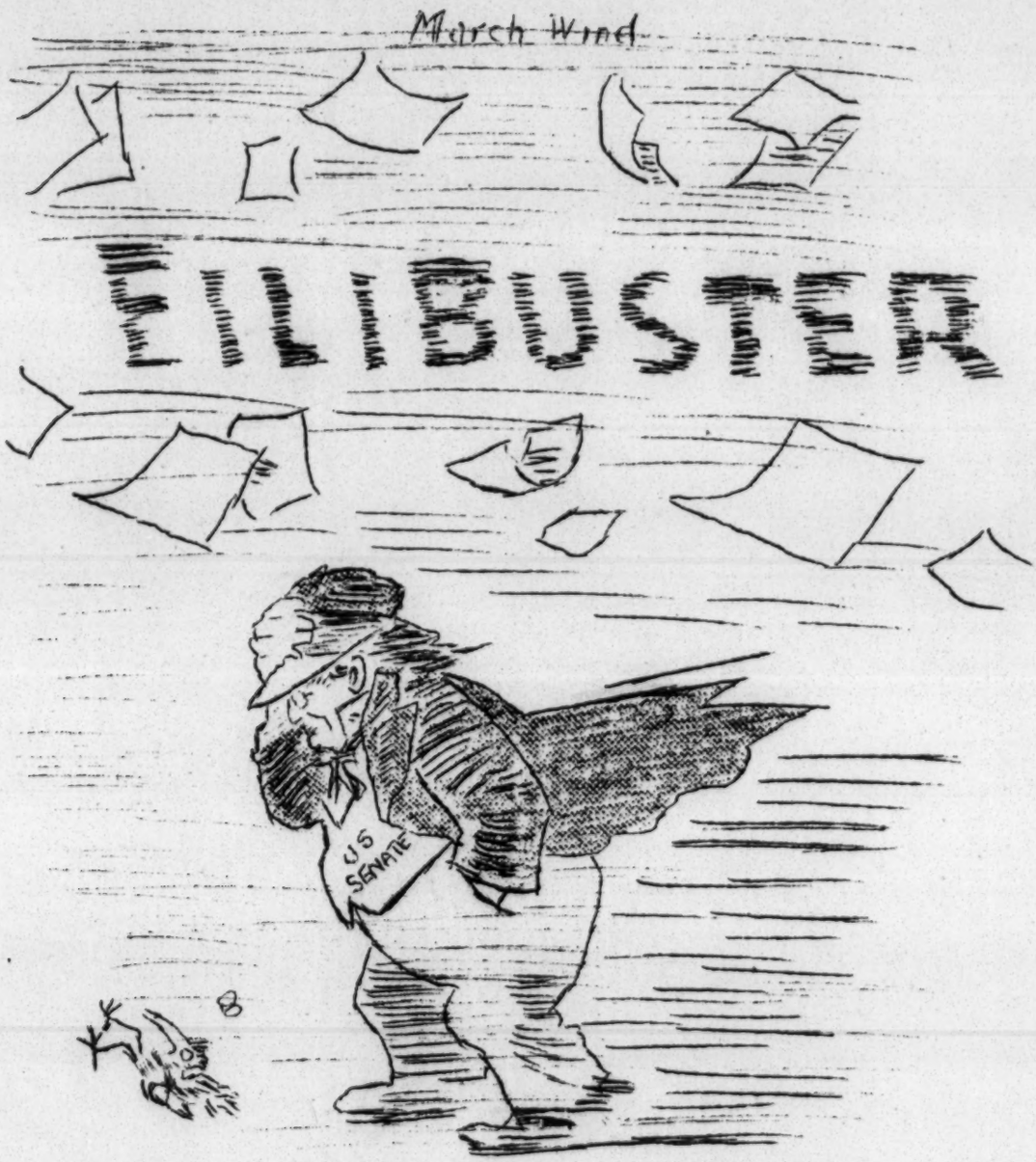
BLJ/bkc
Enc.
uopwa-48

I'll send the other $5 later in year - remind me please. || Tickler set up for Sept. 1, 1949

MET

34 - Southern School for Workers

Look what we missed!



Courtesy - Richmond Times-Dispatch

FRED O. SEIBEL

REPORT OF - THIRD ANNUAL SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 20 through 25, 1949

Conducted by - Southern School for Workers
14 North Ninth Street
Richmond, 19, Virginia

THIRD ANNUAL "SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT", WASHINGTON, D. C.
Conducted by the Southern School for Workers
For- Members of CIO Unions from Virginia
February 20 through 25, 1949.

The Third Annual School of Government for CIO workers from Virginia opened in Washington, D. C. with registration at Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N. W., on Sunday, February 20th.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20th.

The first session was an informal get-together about the dinner table on Sunday evening. There we discussed the schedule of the week which would give us a chance to see government in action. After explaining the three branches of Government - Legislative, Executive and Judicial - the schedule of the week was adopted.

At this first dinner our guest was Miss Ernestine Friedmann, of the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education. Miss Friedmann told of the work of the committee throughout the preparation of the bill, and its activities in securing sponsors from the House and the Senate for its introduction this year.

MONDAY, Feb. 20st.

After an early breakfast, we set out for our first tour - going immediately to the Headquarters of the National Office of the C.I.O., where after spending some time with Mrs. Kitty Ellickson in the Department of Education and Research we were taken completely through the building by Miss Ruth Alexander.

Our trip through the building ended in the Conference Room, where on the invitation of Mr. Cowan, Chairman of the CIO Legislative Department, we sat through the meeting of the National CIO Legislative Committee and heard reports from Legislative Representatives working on behalf of the Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, raising the Minimum Wage, improving the Social Security legislation, and toward an adequate Housing bill.

SUPREME COURT - After dashing to the Supreme Court that we might be in our seats by 11:45, we had the unhappy experience of hitting one of those Mondays when the Court was not in session. This meant no chance to see the highest Judicial Body in our Government in action, but we did at least get the "feel" of the dignity and authority of the Court. We found too that the cafeteria at the Supreme Court was a place we wanted to put on our visiting list.

After picking up our tickets for the House Gallery in the office of J. Vaughan Gary, Congressman from the third district in Virginia, we went directly to the House Gallery to watch the House of Representatives in action.

In the House we saw first the passage of HR 858 - relative to overtime compensation applied to longshoremen, and then the passage of

House Resolution 75, authorizing the House Committee on Education and Labor to make studies and investigations and to have the power to subpoena necessary witnesses. This latter measure was voted on after a quorum call. After action was taken concurring on Senate amendments to the Joint Resolution #84, providing for the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train, we saw the passage after much debate of a House Resolution (HR 2101), authorizing the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C. to make disaster or emergency loans. The debate on this measure brought graphically before us the tragedies occasioned by recent snows, storms and hurricanes in the United States.

Leaving the House, we again visited Congressman Gary's office. This time we found him in and spent about half an hour with him, during which time he answered questions on how bills become law, and on the mechanics of Congressional action.

After dinner at Inspiration House, we gathered in an upstairs "sitting room" to discuss the day - to review what we had seen and to clear up questions.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22nd. THIS WAS NO HOLIDAY FOR THE SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT!

Immediately after breakfast, we set forth for the Taft-Hartley Hearings, arriving in time to squeeze into the last available seats. Here we had the good luck to hear the splendid testimony of Gerhard P. Van Arkel, former General Counsel of the NLRB, and now a practicing attorney representing labor. Mr. Van Arkel's opening statement, "I have been and am opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act, because in my judgment, it is unfair, unworkable, and one-sided", was the core of his total testimony. Following his testimony came questions from both the Republicans and Democrats; during thie period only Morse occupied the Republican side of the table, while on the Democratic side sat the Chairman, Senator Thomas, and Senators Murray, Hill and Neely. Senator Neely's outspoken antagonism to the Taft-Hartley Act led the group to approach him following the hearing - and to get from him a very telling little lecture on the need for labor's political activity in Virginia.

On our way to lunch, we ran into Senator Pepper in the Subway and after stopping him and explaining who we were, we had a fascinating fifteen minutes during which he repeated Senator Neely's lecture, and spoke of the difficulties that faced the President's program.

After lunch in the Methodist Cafeteria, we visited the office of Senator Byrd to pick up our passes for the Senate Gallery, and then went directly into the Hearings being conducted by the Senate Finance Committee on Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Here we heard a representative of the Elgin Watch Company plea for protection for the American Watch Industry, and Mrs. Margaret F. Stone of the National Women's Trade Union League urge adoption of H.R. 1211, which would extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for a period of three years on the basis that such reciprocal trade makes for a higher standard of living and promotes both economic recovery and world peace. Then we heard Stanley Ruttenberg, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the CIO, present the testimony of James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO. This testimony strongly

supported the passage of the Bill in the interest of attaining our goal of full employment at a fair wage and full production through international trade encouraged by reciprocal trade agreements.

The group was very interested in seeing the amount of time given by Senator Milliken of Colorado to questioning Mr. Ruttenberg.

Back to Inspiration House for dinner, where we had as our guests Mr. and Mrs. Paul Roller, and Robert Rogers of one of Washington's Radio Stations. Mrs. Roller during dinner told the group of her work during the Truman Campaign, when she organized the Caravan Campaign to interest housewives in issues before Congress, such as rent and price controls.

The evening session - a discussion on National Health Insurance, with Miss Margaret Stein of the Committee on the Nation's Health as speaker. After telling us briefly what provisions were included in Senate Bill #5 and H.R. #783, Miss Stein hooked up her miniature radio that we might all listen to "Town Hall" to hear the subject of National Health Insurance debated by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; H. Alexander Smith, Senator from New Jersey; Dr. Morris Fishbein, American Medical Association; and Nelson Cruikshank of the American Federation of Labor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23rd.

Again the Taft-Hartley Hearings were our first stop. Here we arrived in the middle of testimony from Mr. Moody of the Southern Coal Operators - who was speaking for the retention of the Taft-Hartley Law. Present at the committee table were Republican Senators Donnell, Morse, Smith, and Taft. On the Democratic side of the table sat the Chairman, Senator Thomas, and Senators Murray, Neely, and Withers. Later Senator Douglas joined them. In the audience we recognized the following CIO persons: John Edelman and Al Barkan from T.W.U.A., Elizabeth Sasuly from F.T.A., and Tom Owens from Rubber.

Following Mr. Moody's statement, he was asked many questions by Senator Morse, particularly on the provision for injunctions, and we heard a spirited argument between Senators Neely and Donnell.

The afternoon was spent in the Labor Department, where under the arrangements made by Miss Lucille Buchanan, of the Bureau of Labor Standards, we heard from Miss Buchanan; Mr. Millard Cass, Special Assistant to Under Secretary of Labor Gibson; Mr. Weiss of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Mr. Donald Landay. They covered for us most of the services provided by the Labor Department, and distributed kits of materials carefully chosen to cover the interests of the occupations represented by the workers in the group. Since two of the members of the group were particularly interested in safety they stayed on after the group adjourned to get additional charts and materials to carry back with them to their unions.

After dinner at the Y.W.C.A. Cafeteria, 17th and K Sts., N.W., where we were joined by members of the Education and Research Staff of the CIO, we went back to the CIO Conference Room for a session with George Guernsey.

Mr. Guernsey discussed with the group the importance of a strong education program if we hope to develop the kind of labor movement we need. He spoke of the importance of schools like this School of Government which would allow us to see how American political life operates. He told of the work of the Education and Research Department in preparing the kinds of testimony we had heard labor give at hearings. "In 1949, the kinds of things the CIO does in testifying before Congress are as important as many immediate wage and organizational questions."

Mr. Guernsey then told of some of the departments in the CIO, and what they did - International Relations, Publicity, Anti-Discrimination Department, National PAC, CIO Community Services Committee - and stressed the fact that the Department of Education and Research tried to channel materials from all these departments into the local unions. He illustrated by showing the various publications assembled on the table - "For All the People", "Healthy Soil - Healthy People", "Truth about CIO", etc. Copies of all materials were given out.

The evening ended with a discussion of the use of films and the showing of two - "They Say Labor Didn't Count" and "FDR". Mr. Guernsey emphasized the education that could be gained from wise use of movies, and how labor had not as yet realized this importance enough to develop many good labor films. He spoke of how business is reaching farm groups, churches, and schools by providing films, which even though they may not be propaganda, at least condition people to accept the fact that American Big Business is pretty good.

He spoke of the fact that not one movie in 10,000 gives a fair picture of the Negro people. He asked the group to study which group Hollywood was more unfair to - labor or the Negro. In speaking of the Civil Rights Program, Mr. Guernsey stressed the importance of CIO membership getting an understanding of the CIO position on Civil Rights, lest the bosses use the issue to wreck unions.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24th.

Even eleven persons proved too large a crowd to get into the Foreign Affairs on European Relief, so we spent an hour in the Senate Armed Services Committee, where the qualifications of Ex-Governor Wallgren of Washington were being debated, prior to his confirmation as Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Senator Harry P. Cain of Washington had presented a list of charges against Ex-Governor Wallgren, and during the period we were in the room Ex-Governor Wallgren was testifying on his own behalf.

Twelve noon saw us sitting in the House Gallery waiting for the opening of the session. The most interesting thing that happened as we watched Congress was to see the introduction of the Labor Extension Bill by Congressman Howell of New Jersey.

After lunch and a trip through the Botanical Gardens, we met in the Federal Security Agency to hear from Mr. Borchardt the proposed extensions of Social Security legislation. Mr. Borchardt had prepared kits of materials on the present provisions of the Act, and included a

copy of "The Nation's Health", a report to the President by Oscar R. Ewing. A good portion of the time was spent on a discussion of Unemployment Insurance, and the record of various states relative to provisions for seasonal workers. Mr. Borchardt explained the proposals for improvement of the Social Security legislation in detail, and answered many questions.

After dinner - again at the YWCA Cafeteria, we went down the street to 806 Connecticut Ave. to the Economic Cooperation Administration to spend a most interesting evening with Ted Silvey, Executive Assistant, Office of Labor Advisors.

Here when Luther Porter (IWA #389) was quoted as saying that, "Following Miss Jones around Washington was harder than chopping wood", Mr. Silvey led off by saying that this business of chopping mental wood was harder, but it pays off in better understanding of the political and economic issues that face us all.

Knowing that we had spent time in hearing on Reciprocal Trade, Mr. Silvey pointed to this as one of the instances where labor realized it was not enough to take a short view, that while for a brief time one particular group of workers might be hurt by dropping trade barriers, that in the long run it had been proven that international trade helped to maintain standards for all workers.

He explained how the ECA was the controlling administrative agency for the European Recovery Program. He told of the terrifying destruction of the cities of Europe - destruction which had broken all set patterns of industry and trade. The Marshall Plan, in simple terms, is an effort to have the European Nations get together and determine what they can do for each other and then draw on America for essential help.

Thus nineteen countries in Western Europe created the Organization for European Economic Cooperation - through which dollar deposits are made in various countries to allow for international commerce, and a Counterpart Fund set up in each country - in the currency of that country, and to be used there alone.

Mr. Silvey spoke of two contradictory aspects of labor's interest in European Recovery: 1) altruistic - to do good for the sake of doing good, 2) selfish, one of us can prosper in isolation. Here he told the "dandelion story" - clearing the weeds from the neighbor's yard to prevent his own yard from infection. "We are cutting down weeds in Europe, so we can prevent another war - a war that might shut off our freedom."

Talking of the unions in Europe, Mr. Silvey stated that in the Marshall Plan countries there are over 160 million persons in unions. He answered many questions on labor organization in Europe, and ended by pointing out on the map the various spots where members of unions in America now serve as Labor Advisors or in the Labor Information Service.

The "School" had been promised adjournment at 8:30 P. M. that they might have one chance at a Washington movie - but questions on Europe came too fast - and it was almost 10:00 P. M. when the guard checked us out!

FRIDAY, Feb. 25th - "WE SAY GOOD-BY" -

Our first stop after breakfast was at the P.A.C. Headquarters, where our kits were again filled with the latest information, and our names left for the weekly letter "Political Action of the Week", which will now have much more meaning for all who have seen Congress in Action for the first time.

Quick visits to see what was happening to Ex-Governor Wallgren in the Senate Armed Services Committee, and how the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act was faring at the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, then on for --

The Senate. Here we saw the formal opening of the Senate, and after a short period of routine business, we heard Senator Morse's speech answering the statements made by the President at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner. While we realized the political implications of the speech, we were also clearly aware that there was much truth in his statement that the President's program faced trouble as clearly from the Democratic side of the Aisle as from the minority party.

Leaving the Senate, hungry and in search of food (now we were five, others having left at intervals all morning), we ran into Tom Owen, Legislative Representative for Rubber Workers, CIO. Mr. Owen was coming from the Senators' Dining Room - and to our surprise, we found ourselves having our last lunch together in the Senate Dining Room. We only wished the entire group could have been with us.

Congressman Burke of Ohio (from Toledo Industrial Union Council) welcomed us warmly when we stopped by and gave us an exciting story of the political action of labor in his state. Leaving his office, we rode the little train to the Senate Office Building where we spent a short time with Bill Reedy, Secretary to Senator Murray.

5:00 P. M. saw the party break up - each to go his own way by bus or train.

FOOT NOTES

Use "Keep Your Eye on Congress" (back page of weekly CIO News) during the entire session of Congress to keep your Union up to date on legislation.

Read and then distribute carefully to interested union officers and committees the material which will arrive as a result of your name on the mailing list, from:

CIO-PAC - "Political Action of the Week".
CIO - Department of Education and Research - publications and communications.
ECA - Office of Labor Advisors - "Trans-Atlantic".
Federal Security Agency - department publications.
U. S. Department of Labor - department publications.
Committee for the Nation's Health - communications on Health Insurance Bill.

DON'T BURY THESE MATERIALS - THEY'RE ALIVE - SHARE THEM WITH

YOUR FELLOW WORKERS!

TO ANSWER THOSE PERSONAL REQUESTS FOR NAMES AND ADDRESSES -

Lewis Hillard, ILWA #978, 1438 Marshall Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia

Luther Porter, IWA #389, R. F. D. #2, Box 528, Portsmouth, Virginia

J. A. Hall, IWA #391, Route #3, Franklin, Virginia

Oliver G. Blankinship, IWA #403, 1907 Mansion Avenue, Richmond, Va.

John R. Suthard, ACWA #407, 2823 Victoria Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia

John P. Spry, Sr., Tidewater Industrial Union Council (Busi. Agent of Brewery Workers Local #188), 110 E. 25th Street, Norfolk, Virginia

Bernice K. Cousins, UOPWA #48, 2817 Ellwood Avenue, Richmond, Virginia

Agnes Wilder, UOPWA #179, 933 North 28th Street, Richmond, Virginia

Eugene De Hart, USA #2969, Third and Ingles Streets, Radford, Virginia

Frank Morris, USA #2969, 918 West 1st Street, Radford, Virginia

A PERSONAL NOTE TO EACH OF YOU -

It is sincerely hoped that as the staff of the Southern School for Workers makes its trips into the field, we will find each of you have been the means of making your local union more aware of the part each individual worker can play in seeing that the actions of Congress measure up to the needs of "all the people".

If you do not have Committees working on Education, Legislation, and P.A.C., won't you determine to do your part in seeing that such Committees are organized? And let's don't let them stop with being set up on paper - let's make them a channel through which our unions can see the relationship between "shop problems" and the problems that face not only America but the World.

If your union is too small to have three Committees, then start one good Education-Legislation Committee. Send us the names of the Chairmen of the Committees so that as material comes to us, we can send it on to your unions.

May I say, again, that you were a wonderful group. A nicer group of friends to live and work with could not be found. I know you went home tired - must I confess - so did I! But I believe we all had fun and would do it all over again tomorrow. I thank your union for sending you.

Fraternally yours,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

uopwa-48

34- Southern School for Workers

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL
FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

June 21, 1949

DEAR MEMBER OF THE BOARD AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Enclosed you will find the minutes of the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern School for Workers. You will remember that at the December meeting of the Board, it had been decided to hold such a special session in late May to determine what changes in program and staff had to be made in the light of the precarious financial situation.

In December, we were still a staff of five,- Director, three field workers and an office secretary, but by the time of this Executive Committee meeting, the field staff through resignations had sunk to two (director and one field worker), and the office secretary was working for a short period on a half time basis. The Executive Committee felt we could not cut staff further and that it would not be advisable to continue the office secretary on a part time basis for any long period, as this means the office is open only from 10:00 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. when B. L. Jones and Polly Hayden are in the field - which is much of the time!

The minutes will indicate that our financial problems are far from being solved - we must work and work hard at raising small contributions, at attempting to interest funds or foundations, and at seeking more support from labor unions and labor representatives.

If you have suggestions, or if you can secure any contributions large or small, we would be deeply grateful. We need your help.

Very sincerely yours,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

Members of the Board of the Southern School for Workers will be sorry to hear of the death of Robert A. Johnson, but we all realize that it is a grateful release for him after two years of suffering.

Enc.
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Friday, June 3, 1949
7:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Present: Dr. Howard H. Davis, Boyd E. Payton, Samuel Z. Troy, Mrs. Pearl Willen, Wiley A. Hall, Marvin Caplan, Dr. Luther Jackson, Henry McDougald, and from staff: Polly Hayden, Bernice Cousins, and B. L. Jones.

B. L. Jones reported that Miss Mason, who was in Richmond, had planned to attend but a severe sore throat prevented it. Other members of the Executive Committee had been unable to attend.

The meeting opened with each member being given a statement of the income and expenses over the last 7 month period, Nov. 1, 1948 to June 1, 1949. This statement showed receipts as follows - as over against the budget estimates for 1948-49:

Actual Income		Budget Estimate
Contributions		
Individual	$1966.50	$4000.00
Memberships	77.50	(from use of new membership cards)
Foundations & Funds	1264.27	3000.00
College & Campus		250.00
Unions	1414.72	3750.00
Other Org.		100.00
Southern Com.		100.00
Conference Fees	30.00	300.00
Sale of Publications	72.95	200.00
Refunds	39.29	25.00
	$ 4865.23	$11725.00

Expenditures estimated for year with the full staff of four educational workers and one secretary, had been $16,950. However, the staff has now shrunk to two and an office secretary, since Mrs. Baker resigned in late March and Carla Meyerson in May. The actual expenditures for the past seven months totalled $8141.12.

Miss Jones presented a monthly budget based on staff as at present, and with all other expenditures estimated closely, as $890.02 per month - which would roughly be $10,680 annually.

The Board members then reestimated the total budget and felt that $11,000. was the amount that it would be essential to raise yearly if the school continued with the present size staff. While for a short period we are experimenting with part time work of the office secretary, it was felt that this could not continue for any extended period.

Miss Jones reported that she had carefully gone through the contribution files and felt that from the records on hand we might look to receive $1764.27 more from Foundations and Funds in this fiscal year. (Since this date, we have learned to our sorrow that one expected Fund of $1000. is not to be granted us this year.)

Also, from the records of past years, we might count on about $1000 in gifts of $25 or over. From smaller contributors, $5 to $25, cards indicated a possible return of $300 more (this is of course not estimating any new individual contributors that we might gain in the next two or three months, and all were urged to try and secure small gifts from all possible sources). From unions - locals and possibly one international, it looks possible to count on something like $800 more in this fiscal year.

Adding all the potential contributions from which we had some previous record of help, we totalled $3864.27, which with the amount already in during this fiscal year made a total only of $8729.50 (With the loss of the $1000 grant counted upon this now shrinks to an estimated receipt of $7729.50.)

There are appeals in now to two additional foundations, but there is no assurance of any grant to come. Also we have written to several International Unions - a few have responded that they are unable to do anything at present, and some five or six have not answered. Campus organizations have been constantly approached but to no avail.

Boyd Payton raised the question of a policy of asking for payment of expenses and, where possible, salary costs when meeting direct requests of certain unions or councils. The Executive Board felt we should make this a policy, but it should be handled at the discretion of the staff, who would know whether groups were able to afford to pay for services.

Motion was made by Boyd Payton that we have a Birthday Party, to which we invite people from all over the State - hoping that this may result in many small birthday contributions. Three of the Board members volunteered the help of their wives in working on the birthday party: Mr. Troy, Mr. McDougald and Mr. Caplan. It was felt that a women's committee should be organized, and this might lead to functioning of the committee on a regular basis. In discussing places for the Birthday Celebration, it was felt that it should be easily accessible - Miss Jones was to ask Miss Fleet about the use of Craig House, and if that is not available for such a party, to see about the headquarters of the Virginia Teachers' Association.

Again the question was raised as to a large benefit concert or play. The question of a place for holding such on an interracial basis was a problem we felt would have to be worked on. Two movies were suggested, but it was felt that the cost of bringing the films would be prohibitive.

Mr. Troy again emphasized that we should speak before certain organizations, asking for a contribution after explaining the work. Mr. McDougald proposed two or three organizations which we should approach. Two of the organizations had previously been approached with no result, but Mr. McDougald thought we might succeed more now that we are better known.

The consensus of the Executive Board was that we make every effort to continue with the present staff - and various members pledged to assist as much as possible in the fund raising.

Respectfully submitted,

Bronnie Lee Jones

B. L. Jones, Acting Secretary

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

October 11, 1949

George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for the reminder. Somehow being richer or poorer doesn't seem to matter any more - its now just a question of shuffling off all non-essentials, but I assure you that the Southern Regional Council is not one. Here's my $5.00, I wish it could be more.

I thought the August issue "Mobile Violence" was very telling. I have just put it into the hands of a UP reporter you works in the front office of this building. He's a young South Carolinian who has become very much interested in what is happening in the field of race relations - good and bad. For several months I did not trust him and thought he spent too much time hanging about our office - but I feel convinced now that he is genuinely interested and honest.

Be sure and come in when you hit Richmond. We're still here and know for sure that we'll last until January - from that time on its in the lap of the Gods but pleasant surprises do happen, for instance this morning a check came from a foundation that normally gives us $100 a year and this check was $450. That's almost another full month's expenses, as we're now only two with no office secretary. This means the office is often closed as we're both in the field so if you call and there is no answer, try again.

Sincerely,
Brownie
Brownie Lee Jones

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RECEIVED
OCT 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

S-34

Sou School for Workers

July 11, 1950

Many of the unions have asked why they have not yet received their annual appeal from the Southern School for Workers. We have delayed purposely as we wanted to be able to tell you where we stood - exactly!

Last December the Board realized that we were having no success in replacing the large grants formerly available from foundations. Today we find foundations luke warm toward any workers' education programs as they feel labor now has adequate funds to finance such work. So the Board voted that we make every effort to continue through 1950, hoping that before the end of the year, we would see the Bill for the Extension of Labor Education pass our Congress.

It now looks certain that that bill will not pass this Congress - but even so, we know that we cannot raise sufficient funds to support an adequate program under the Southern School for Workers. We are sorry. We know that until more of the International Unions can put their own Educational Directors into the South that there will remain a vital need for some outside educational service available to those unions wishing it.

We could go on with one person only - but that would allow a program so limited as to be practically worthless. We are therefore putting our efforts into trying to raise funds to carry us through the remaining five months of 1950. So far this year we have been supported by grants from foundations, from contributions from International Unions, and from individual gifts. We have funds on hand for two months. If we are to go through the rest of the year, the funds must come from local unions.

We now turn to your local union with an appeal for one <u>last</u> contribution. We have appreciated and valued not only your financial help but your warm friendship in the past. Many of your generous gifts have made it possible to work with unions in no position to make any contribution. Your help to us has been help to them and we hope has added some measure of strength to the labor movement of the south. We are aware of the differences in local union treasuries, your local may be one that can afford only a $5. or $10. gift. If that is so, we know that such a contribution is important to us not only financially but also as it lists you among our friends.

Checks are made payable to -
Southern School for Workers.

Fraternally yours,

Brownie Lee Jones, Director

S-34

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BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

July 17, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The enclosed letter which went to all the unions with which we have worked in Virginia and the Carolinas tells the story. I am writing to all the Board and Advisory Committee to tell them that the Exec. Committee could see no alternative but to take this step. We are sorry, we know the job is far from done, but likewise we know the resources we could muster would be too pitifully small to make the work sound.

We shall go on - as I wrote you before - just as long as it is humanly possible. If we do not raise funds to actually keep the School open through the rest of the year, I shall leave and try and see that Polly is kept on this fundamental job of working with the unions and the Negro Organizations thru December.

We are most grateful to you for your help in seeing that that $300 contribution came through to us - it was a Godsend. Also another has happened in that I will work the month of August in three of George Guernsey's Schools, and thus relieve our budget so that we can have more on hand for the September and October work in unions.

I enclose a copy of an article - rather cut, due to Korean situation - which Polly wrote following her registration experiences in the black belt counties of eastern N. C. I have always avoided our writing such stories for any magazine, but somehow when N. C. always seems to be so progressive it seemed high time that such information was published.

Tell me how you are getting along? I hope the future looks brighter for the Southern Regional Council. We can't let everything in the south liquidate. I am less sure today than I was a month ago about my future - somehow I can't quite face leaving here and returning to California. Something is going to happen in the south one of these days not too far off, and I hate to leave before it happens.

You will surely see Virginius Dabney's Editorial on the admission (turned down) of a Negro to the Univeristy of Virginia. If you come this way, I'd certainly like to share some correspondence with you which I have received about another University situation. It is pretty discouraging. But it is a losing battle they fight, so we can expect to see this bitterness.

Sincerely and gratefully,

Brownie

34 - Southern School for Workers

April 26, 1950

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers
Ninth Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

I attended this morning a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Workers Education Service. Most unfortunately, it's going to have to go out of business about July 1.

Arrangements were made for disposition of property. The staff anticipates having on hand, after all expenses are paid, a small balance. Part of this will be used in severance pay for staff persons set adrift, but a plea was made for some assistance from the final sum to the Southern School for Workers.

The action taken ought to yield a check for between $200 and $300, which ought to reach you in late June or early July.

This is as yet sorta confidential.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dict. Apr. 25.

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CAROLINE WARE
GERTRUDE WEIL

SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

April 28, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

Your letter was quite a shock to me. I had been told just recently that it looked as if the Georgia Workers' Ed. Service could stay in business.

Certainly the Southern School for Workers is deeply grateful for the check about which you spoke, but we feel terribly sad to think another organization needed in the South is having to fold.

We, ourselves, are having a desperate struggle. We are down to two people (have no secretary, consequently the office is closed much of the time) and are working blindly on faith. We voted last year to continue through 1950 come what may.

Frankly I am not sure what the Board will feel when they meet in Nov. of Dec. There is just no way of telling what the situation will be. I know that I feel pretty hopeless. Confidentially, to you only, I am thinking of returning to California. My family there really needs me and they are putting on the heat to get me to return. Since they are not the family to which I am attached by anything but love, I feel that in return for all their kindnesses to me, I should be available when needed.

I have not even discussed this with Board members, but I thought I'd like to see if there was anyone who might be interested in trying to lift the SSW by the bookstraps and keep it going. I do not know "who" could do that. What about any of the staff that are leaving Georgia Workers' Education Service? Let me have your frank appraisal of this situation before you say anything to anyone.

Polly is simply wonderful and must stay on as long as there is An SSW if she wants to, but I can't quite see her carrying the administration, money raising, etc. That is not her genius - she belongs in union halls working with people directly.

Now about the Southern Regional Council. Saw the story in New York Times about your emergency Board Meeting. What does that mean? I hope something concrete was worked out there.

Somehow it seems tragic that all the agencies that benefited from Rosenwald are now completely stranded. Highlander I heard was getting some results. I hope so. I have never believed all the

charges and countercharges about Highlander, for the simple reason they are no different than the remarks which we have to fight constantly. In fact, right now we're in the midst of a smear campaign. This time it's a bit obvious as to who is conducting the campaign and the reasons for it, so I intend to do nothing but ask them to prepare to prove their charges in court. After all its up to them to prove the charges, not up to us. The truly sad thing about it is the effect they are having on Negroes - somehow it hard to believe than any Negro with whom we have worked would fall for that sort of stuff, but that race has its opportunists as well as ours.

Dr. Luther Jackson's death must have been a cruel blow to you as it certainly was to us. This last affair would never have come out had he been here.

But life has had real satisfactions this winter. We have had some wonderful classes, and now we both are working in both Virginia and N. C. on Poll Tax (Va.) and Registration (N.C.). We also raised some money and got Carla back into Durham for a short period to help Voters for Better Government. I wish you could see the efficiency with which that organization is going about getting all union people registered. They have the most perfect set-up of mechanics I have ever seen. Much of it, I know was due to Carla past two years of working with them - and they realize it beyond doubt.

Polly is down in Wilmington, Elizabethtown, and Lumberton. In Elizabethtown she finds Negroes actually afraid to go to register, so she is standing by on Saturdays to see that they have someone there at the Precincts that they know. The campaign against Dr. Frank Graham is proceeding full steam, so it is going to be a battle.

Do let me have your reactions about the staff persons from Georgia Workers' Ed. Service. Of course you know our salaries and expense accounts are nothing like the ones they have been accustomed to. My friends here tell me that only a fool would tackle a job like ours.

You'll be pleased to hear that your aunt, Mrs. Hill, is being given an Award by the Richmond Chapter of B'Nai B'Rith for her quiet, positive and truly American spirit in working for the civil liberties of the under privileged. This has not been announced as yet. The meeting at which the award is to be presented by Jacob Billikof (your father's dear friend) is May 23rd. Couldn't you come up for it? I'll ask friends to send you a formal invitation but just yet I'm not even supposed to know it.

Sincerely,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PR - I don't necessarily endorse Geo Mitchell's suggestion, but it does help remind me that there are initiatives we are not taking

MF - file

LWD

May 23, 1951

Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

We have done a good deal of thinking and some discussing on ways to do the things called for in your speech to the Southern Sociological Society.

For us, the key problem is ways of getting the South, using the advice of social science people and lawyers, to decide on things to be done in a variety of fields. This, I take it, is what you mean by drafting agenda.

We are concerned for various reasons to make the effort to reach agreement on the things to be done a democratic effort. Social planning is bereft of most of its value unless the means to implement the planning are prepared pari passus with the plans. The actual means used can theoretically be either by agreement by one or more powerful political parties, an extensive propagandist campaign, or agreement from a broadly representative and effective caucus of the leadership of voluntary agencies and interest groups.

The Council is not likely to be in a position any time soon to enlist directly the agreement of political parties. It can influence public opinion with greater or lesser speed and breadth, depending in part upon the Council's own degree of organization out over the South. We suppose that our greatest effectiveness would be in drawing together the leadership of various agencies and interest groups.

We further think that the way to get them together is by certain areas of interest, as law enforcement, administration, health, education, housing, agriculture, and employment on merit. The religious field is another,

and a fruitful one. It has begun to cut its own channels of consultation across the lines of race through the Southern office of the National Council of Churches, and I suppose we had best not try to compete with that.

Something of the same thing could be said about graduate and professional education, through the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

But, in the other fields, democratic consultation on a Southwide or sub-regional basis across the lines of race hardly exists.

We suppose that the Southern Regional Council, when strengthened as to funds and staff, could in a carefully worked out time series convene as to each interest area, selected Negro and white leadership. The Council would determine the list of those to be invited, invite them, arrange the facilities for the conference, provide a secretarial service and the availability of social science people. We suppose that such a meeting would ordinarily not exceed eighteen to thirty-five people. Then it would be up to the membership of the interest group, white and Negro, to discuss next steps. In most cases the expected pattern would be a formal statement by the Negro leadership present of a program of complete and immediate integration. Most of the white persons present would in all probability respond with offers of concession and some vague statements as to a time schedule when certain improvements might be effected. Whereafter, there would be good likelihood that the meeting would draw up a list of things to be done at once, pretty soon, and a little later. The summarized proceedings of such a meeting ought (with the agreement of the meeting) to be made public and to be specifically circularized to large numbers of people in that field of interest concerned.

The Council's services would be available to each such meeting for supply of facts, and the Council or other agencies (often university bodies perhaps) might be commissioned by the meeting to obtain additional facts for planned subsequent meetings.

It might also be suitable to convene interest group people for smaller areas than for the South as a whole. This we think would come after Southwide meetings. The smaller meeting could be state by state or for sub-regions.

It seems to us that a proposal of this kind gives full opportunity for statement of the uncompromising position, if such be held, by each racial group, and full opportunity also for agreement as to things that can be done here and now.

We do not think that the Council itself, in consultation with its friends and members over the South, can draw up, field by field, time schedules of when things are to be done. In the first place, formal agreement by Negro leadership to postponement of full integration is probably unobtainable, and, from the point of view of their continuing drive, of doubtful value. And yet we all in the South do understand that some things can be done now and other things can be done later, and when we get together we can agree on what these are. We can't agree on more general issues of this sort, but we can agree on specific things like opening of hospitals to practice by Negro physicians, enacting tight municipal ordinances for

housing standards, or a widespread campaign to improve equality in law enforcement and decency in police administration.

The proposal also involves, though in a most informal way, something which the South does not have: a series of interest group "parliaments". These would provide as a by-product a strengthened habit of give-and-take consultation; and the much greater strengthening of that habit is one of the hopes of the whole South.

Do you think that if we sent the entirety or the substance of your address to the Ford Foundation and accompanied it by a proposal for such a series of meetings carried through over a period of several years, this would fairly accord with the thing you had in mind? If so, we would be disposed to draw up the proposal in considerable detail and send it off with your address as a supplementary supporting memorandum to the Ford Foundation.

If we are wide of your mark, let us know and we will try again.

I will be happy to come to Chapel Hill at any time when you have time for further conversation. Perhaps I could bring down Paul Williams or Marion Wright, or bring along Mozell Hill, or some other non-staff member of the Council's inner circle in order that policy people would be participants.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dr. Odum

In response to searching questions about what is best for the South to do and how best to do it, and in meeting the assignment of the Southern Sociological Society for a treatise on "The Mid-Century South: Looking Both Ways," Howard W. Odum tonight called upon his fellow southerners to covenant together and insure the accommodation and conversion of the compound regional bi-racial civilization to a richer integrated complex American culture at its best. Dr. Odum pointed out that these appeals for Judicial appraisals of the situation come, not only from all walks of the South but from other regions where millions of earnest people are eager to have a part in enduring solutions not warped by unbalanced moral directives, coercive decrees and bitter enders of isolationism and reaction. Counsel is sought by National Associations of university professional schools, by Southern State Educational systems, by individuals and groups.

For we speak not just for today but for tomorrow and, fully understanding the total complex situation and its hazards, I propose that we underwrite and covenant together, in unity and integrity, with courage and faith, and without fear or favor to insure the conversion of our Southern bi-racial civilization into an integrated multiple-cultured American democracy at its advanced best, providing for the integrity, rights, participation, opportunity, and cultural autonomy, of both the white and Negro people in the framework of the American Dream and in the regional setting of a

Southern people more prosperous and happy, better integrated into the National fabric and contributing more to a greater America than we have ever done before.

And I propose that we shall achieve these ends adequately and more quickly than has ever been recorded in the annals of human society, provided we can attain Southern awakening and unity and can succeed in working out agenda for national and interregional cooperation and collective diplomacy, according to the rules of administrative and representative democracy, intercultural relationships, balance and equilibrium between voluntaristic and coercive pressures, according to the universal laws of cooperative and competitive processes of growth and stable progress.

Out appeal for unity is of several sorts; unity of the South and of the nation; unity of the white South; unity of the white and Negro South; and unity among the Negroes themselves-all in the search for working specifications more than for mere ideologies. And with unity we plead for understanding and sympathy-each unit of people trying to put itself in the place of the other. To this end we want the South to listen before protesting; we want the Nation to listen before attacking; we want the world to listen before generalizing. But we want us all to look more than listen, because our premises are more basic to achievement than to propaganda. And we want to look at the total conditions and specifications rather than to rationalize from a partial perspective. And we want to see the whole picture before we get too excited about a part of it.

But we shall not make the mistake of assuming the specifications are not difficult or that conditions are not extremely critical; for we know that our current dilemmas are such that, without wisdom, devotion, cooperation, compromise, and courage, we might lose this America of ours. And we know that such a loss would not come from any one-way hazard but from several. We must therefore comprehend our dilemmas and work out our specifications in relation to at least three main levels. First, what are the conditions and the situations inherent in a convulsively changing world society and America's role of leadership in it? Second, what are the conditions and the situations inherent in the changing South and its role in the new society? And, third, what are the conditions and the situations inherent in the changing national attitude toward the South's bi-racial culture and the federal government's coercive pressures? Within these three inseparable situations we find both the processes and products of our dilemmas and the foundation of the future structure which we must build.

Now turning again to the more constructive side and to the urgency of making the right decisions and undertaking the right actions immediately, in so far as the total situation may be characterized in terms of tasks to be undertaken there appear to be four main segments or levels calling for mature and quick action on a statesmanlike basis. The first is to remedy the inexcusable situation with reference to brutalities, injustices, inequalities, and discrimination to which we have referred. The second is to set up what would currently

be designated as "Operation Equal Opportunity" to comprehend all phases of public education. The third is to provide immediately for non-segregation in all university education on the graduate and professional level. The fourth is to move judiciously but speedily toward agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement on the total front.

With reference to the monumental task of equalizing facilities for education, this is a big job challenging not only the will, strength and capacity of a strong people but the cooperation, judicial interpretation, and constitutional structure of the nation. The reconstruction of our educational facilities, including buildings, equipment, salaries, and administrative features, involves an extraordinary multi-billion dollar industry, which, operated at its best, will enrich the South, develop its resources, raise its standards of work, income, and living. This done adequately will not only make the South prosperous beyond previous measures but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute powerfully in turn to the national wealth. But in turn there can be no doubt of the nation's obligation to share this investment both because of the Federal strategy of equalization of funds and reciprocal cooperation with states and regions but because of the Federal ruling which makes mandatory the South's rebuilding of its educational structure.

Now the South's part of the initial added increment for the reconstruction of its educational facilities, in terms of what specifications can be made available and of authorizations and priorities, would be no more than the first expenditure

for the first atomic bomb and a small ratio of subsequent such expenditures. The South would surely ridicule the challenge that it could not appropriate two billion dollars for an investment which would net many billions of dollars in the future and contribute powerfully to conservation and development of its human and institutional resources, as well.

Our first and major task is a neglected one, namely the working out of agenda for programs of agreement and action on the part of the South and of the nation. These agenda are of two sorts, conforming to the American principles of balance and equilibrium between the voluntaristic effort and coercive mandates. One is on the level of negotiation between regional and national voluntary agencies, and their deputies, functioning in the field of interracial policies and practices. The other is on the level of official governmental commissions for research and negotiations between regional and federal agencies looking toward the achievement of equality of opportunity and fair practices. Here the assumption seems reasonable that our domestic conflicts merit the same sort of mature and extended peaceful negotiations that are accorded problems of international tensions and differences.

Is it expecting too much for a really great leader like Ralph Bunche, to experiment with the same sort of diplomacy which justly earned his acclaim in the area of regional national conflict instead of name calling, bigotry accusing, guilt by association techniques now so conventional in America? Is it expecting too much of Jimmy Byrnes, rich in

years and experience and in opportunity and influence to utilize the best that he gleaned from his international diplomacy rather than to project threats and fan the flames of bitterness, in a surrender of the cause of millions of our children's children who have the right to expect opportunity commensurate with their heritage and capacities?

Staff

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 26, 1955

To: Members of the Southern Sociological Society

From: The Research Committee: John F. Doby, John K. Folger, William Kolb, Roland J. Pellegrin, Preston Valien, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Chairman.

The Southern Sociological Society, through its Research Committee, has explored various ways in which the members of the Society can share research knowledge and experience with one another. Various plans for sharing research knowledge such as an Annual Census of Research have been adopted previously. For a variety of reasons, these programs have been abandoned by the Research Committee and the Society. The need for an annual census of research, for example, now is partly met by the Census of Research of the parent society.

The 1955-56 Research Committee of the Society wishes to explore another means for sharing research knowledge and experience within the Society. The Research Committee would like your reactions to the desirability of a research consultation service. A statement of the aims and activities of this proposed service is given below. Your wishes in this matter are then solicited by mail ballot.

Proposal for a Research Consultation Service of The Southern Sociological Society

The diversity of research training and experience among members of the Southern Sociological Society means that the membership can mutually profit by sharing their knowledge of research methodology, skills, and experiences. One vehicle for sharing this experience is a consultation service. The purpose of this consultation service would be to exchange research ideas and experiences among the members. The specific means by which the service could function are as follows:

(1) Any members of the Society would address his research question or problem to the Research Consultation Service stating the particular kind of assistance or exchange of views desired.

(2) The Research Consultation Service would refer the question or problem to other members of the Society who have a background in the area of the question or problem, and who desire to share it with the questioner. The primary focus of the service perhaps will be on answers to specialized technical questions.

(3) In the beginning, the research consultation service would be coordinated by the Research Committee of the Society.

Would you respond to this proposal by checking a response to the following questions:

(1) Do you approve of the idea of the Research Consultation Service? Yes_____No_____.

(2) Do you think you personally will ever use the Research Consultation Service? Yes_____No_____.

(3) Do you wish to serve as a technical consultant of the Research Consultation Service? Yes_____No_____. If YES to this question, in what specialized areas can you offer advice?_____

_____

_____

Mail this response to: Professor Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 26, 1955

To: Members of the Southern Sociological Society

From: Irwin T. Sanders, President

The 1956 Meeting. This has been set for the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, for April 12-14. Dr. James Wiggins, of Emory University, is serving as Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee and will be glad to receive any suggestions from members.

Program for the Meeting. In order to guarantee a strong program every member of the Society who would like to present a paper is asked to send in to me by November 1st (earlier if possible) the proposed title and a two-hundred word abstract of the content. Do not be hesitant in submitting these abstracts and please do not delay.

Membership Drive. Dr. Elmer Johnson, of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, is Chairman of the Membership Committee and is ably assisted by the following State Representatives:

Ala.	- Dr. Jerry W. Combs	Miss.	- Dr. Marion Loftin
Ark.	- Dr. Franz Adler	N.C.	- Dr. Joseph S. Himes, Jr. and Dr. Horace D. Rawls
D.C.	- Dr. James Brackett		
Fla.	- Dr. Irving L. Webber	Okla.	- Dr. J. S. Vandiver
Ga.	- Dr. Raymond Payne	S.C.	- Dr. John T. Doby
Ky.	- Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Jr.	Tenn.	- Dr. Joseph T. Drake
La.	- Dr. Paul Price	Va.	- Dr. J. Kenneth Morland

Please give to your State Representative the names of any prospective members in your area or, what would be better, invite them yourself to join.

Committee on Nominations. Dr. E. W. Gregory, Jr., University of Richmond, is serving as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations and will be writing to various members for ideas about possible slates which will be circulated to the membership prior to the meeting but which will be voted on at the meeting in Atlanta.

Committee on Research. A statement from Dr. Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Vanderbilt University, accompanies this notice. Please cooperate with this Committee by returning at once the blank prepared for that purpose.

Committee on Teaching. Dr. Henry Andrews, University of Alabama, has a splendid Committee hard at work on the problems of teaching and will communicate directly with the membership about the plans of his Committee.

One item of interest is the agreement by Dr. Robert K. Merton, of Columbia University and President-Elect of the American Sociological Society, to appear on our program in Atlanta in April. He used to teach at Tulane University and welcomes this opportunity to re-visit the South.

REMEMBER THE ABSTRACT FOR A PAPER! BY NOVEMBER 1st.

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SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP
For Year March 1, 1955 to February 28, 1956
(Including Subscription to SOCIAL FORCES Oct., 1955 to May,1956)

Name_____
(Last) (Other) (Title)

Mailing Address_____

_____

School or Agency_____

Old Address_____

Check type of Membership
Regular . . . $5.00
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Return with payment to your State membership chairman or Alvin L. Bertrand, Secy.-Treas., Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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8.1.8

February 8, 1956

Mr. John Hope, II
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Hope:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to perform any chores on this end that you might require in reference to our role in the Southern Sociological Society Meeting here in the Spring.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander.

CC: GSM
FER

GSA:mf

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*

RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

September 28, 1964

AV
VJ
LD
file

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Perhaps the enclosed materials plus our weekend conversation will supply you with enough information to better evaluate the people and program of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). Please let us know if you have any questions that we can help clarify concerning any part of our projected program.

Our Executive Secretary, Sue Thrasher, presented me with last months phone bill when I returned and we are now about $500 from non-being. I hope you can help us stay alive.

Again, may I thank you for your interest in SSOC and for sharing your ideas with me.

Sincerely,

Ron K Parker

Ron K. Parker
Treasurer

RKP/st

Enclosures

THE NEW REBEL

NEWSLETTER OF THE
SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
VOL. 1 MAY 27, 1964 NO. 1

SOUTHERN STUDENTS ORGANIZE

On the weekend of April 4-5, students from approximately sixteen Southern states gathered in Nashville to talk about common problems and goals as they seek to help create a better Southland. The result of this meeting was the organization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) which is to serve as a servicing and coordinating body for campus groups across the South. Although one of its chief concerns will be in the area of civil rights, it will also direct itself toward such issues as poverty, unemployment, peace, academic freedom, and civil liberties. The New Rebel is the official newsletter of SSOC. This will be the first and last issue for this year. The second newsletter will be printed next September.

For additional information about SSOC, write to Sue Thrasher, Executive Secretary, Box 6403, Nashville, Tenn.

JOINT UNIVERSITY GROUP SPONSORS SIP-IN

As protest demonstrations, led by SNCC and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, continued in Nashville, the Joint University Council on Human Relations staged an all white sip-in at Morrison's Cafeteria. For more than two hours, over two hundred white persons leisurely sipped their coffee and refused to leave. Upon their departure, they handed the cashier a card protesting the segregated policy of the cafeteria.

This new anti-segregation tactic has proven to be an effective means of protest for students from predominantly white colleges, and has gained support as other white residents, including professors, ministers, and rabbis, have participated. Such protests present to the local power structure a unified demand for equal opportunity which cannot be ignored.

--Archie Allen

ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH

The South is becoming less and less Another Country. Its best universities are becoming as exposed as any others to radical realities and various movements. They are beginning to accumulate their radical, or at least searchingly liberal, clubs who want to do something. Fired by the Negro movement in the South, people are beginning to express themselves. Without any prompting or coordination, inquiry and protest are blossoming and Negro and white young people are becoming really acquainted for the first time in history in many parts of the South.

With the Goldwater Republicans as the Right and the Negro Movement as the left, Southern politics is beginning to break through Dixiecrat domination. Labor leaders, liberals, and libertarians are all attempting to find connections to the spirit of the new Negro politics. The forces of liberal-radical coalition are becoming more obvious and more self-conscious of their potential.

The open war of the rural Black Belt is presaging the Southern urban conflict which is brewing despite token integration. The South's population is now predominantly urban, and the ghetto is now more crucial than tobacco road as a focus of social protest. The Southern economy is growing more than anywhere else in the nation because it is farther behind and thus it is ripe for new Negro and Labor demands.

Race in the South is still the trigger of action and the heart of social concern; and race is also the barrier to a radical political coalition. The only solution is rapid urbanization and community organization of poor whites on economic issues pointing toward political unity with the Negro movement, educating the poor white to see his problem as general and structural and of class origin rather than marginally competitive with Negroes.

Continued on Page 2

COMMENTS ON ALCORN

by Ed Hamlett

In the early morning hours of April 22, approximately 1,000 students from Alcorn A & M College, Mississippi were suspended for participating in a boycott of the Student Union Building, which ended with a sit-out in the college stadium. The students staged the boycott and sit-out to protest a number of school policies. Among these are the following:

1. Students object to the fact that they are not told the prices of books which they are expected to buy; the cost is simply added to their bill, which they must pay before receiving their grades.
2. Students object to the fact that men are not allowed to pick women up at the dormitories for dates, but must meet them at the Union or on the corner.
3. Students object to the fact that they do not have a representative on the disciplinary committee, and that students charged with some offense do not have the right to defend themselves before the disciplinary committee.
4. Students object to the fact that women must be in the dorm at 9:30 p.m. and men must be in at 11:00 p.m., weekends not excepted.

At this writing it is not known exactly how many students remain suspended, though the number is around five-hundred. One hundred seniors who were to graduate at the end of this term have not been readmitted to the college.

We cannot voice our support of the students' actions strongly enough. We would encourage all students with just complaints to take these to their administrations and, failing corrective actions, to protest through nonviolent demonstrations.

It has long been our opinion that situations which are overly oppressive produce people who become quite skilled in their ability to thwart the purposes of the oppressor. For example, many coeds find it much easier to stay out all night rather than risk getting caught coming in at 10:00 p.m. when curfew was at 9:30 ON SATURDAY NIGHT. We would ask the administrations just who do you think these institutions were built to serve--Victorian England or Modern America? Democracy or authoritarianism?

SUMMER PROJECTS

The American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring two Citizenship Education projects. One will be a pilot project in Warren County, North Carolina (June 26-August 21); the second will be assisting Negro leaders in a program of voter registration in Orangeburg, South Carolina (June 19-August 16).

SDS summer projects are planned for: Chicago; Newark, N.J.; Chester, Pa.; Hazard, Ky.; Cleveland; and Philadelphia.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM SUMMER will involve a multi-phased effort by civil rights organizations in Mississippi. The main thrust will be political organization. However, education, recreation, relief, and legal problems will be included in the program.

ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH (cont.)

No one has really reached the activists and potential activists of the Southern campus yet--let alone the total campus situation. A student organization is needed that will find ways to carry out community projects in the South which are exemplary in stressing the new direction: urban unemployed organizing among whites and Negroes; "depressed area" organizing in places like Appalachia; labor organizing among whites and Negroes; Negro-Liberal-Labor coalition building in "border states" like Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

Needed also is a program of conferences and campus contacts which will bring the new vision and news to the newly-awakened people of the South, stressing that the problems of race point to broader problems in society.

Robb and Dorothy Burlage

After his California victory, Barry Strangewater was offered a movie contract with 18th Century Fox!!!!

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

by Jim Williams

Thirty-two persons staged a hunger strike in the House gallery of the Kentucky State Legislature recently. The purpose was to focus the attention of the state and nation on the problems confronting Kentucky and to urge passage of a public accomodations bill. Strikers stayed at the gallery for four days at which time the governor said that when the federal civil rights bill is passed, he will call a legislative conference of the House and Senate leaders who will then determine if there is a need for a special session to pass a bill for Kentucky.

One demonstrator remarked, "We were tired of just walking and talking--we wanted to do something effective." Just how effective the strike was on the legislature cannot yet be determined. However, thousands of people over the state supported the strike, holding prayer meetings, rallies, demonstrations, and fasting in their own homes to show their sympathies. Over 500 persons visited the demonstrators in the Gallery urging them to remain firm in their demands.

The demonstration was led by Frank L. Stanley, Jr., leader of the Allied Organizations for Civil Rights, the same group that sponsored the March on Frankfort earlier this year.

STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The University of Louisville has a student group that has been consistently active throughout the year. SSA members have participated in the March on Frankfort and the hunger strike at the Kentucky State Legislature as well as staging their own demonstrations. SSA also seeks to play an active role in politics. The following is a statement from their constitution which we feel catches the spirit of the freedom movement:

"Our hope is human freedom. We care that men everywhere be able to understand, express, and determine their lives in fraternity with one another. We seek to participate in a society in which men have the chance to make decisions which shape their lives.

CAMPUS NEWS

TULANE: Last fall, students at newly desegregated Tulane University, New Orleans, formed the Tulane Liberal's Club to work for civil rights and civil liberties. In an attempt to bring awareness of the movement to a large campus audience, the Club sponsored James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, and Michael Harrington. A newspaper has been established which is distributed free of charge on campus. A number of members have helped in a local voter registration program. Throughout the year a number of contacts have been made with the five other Negro and predominantly white colleges in town. It is hoped that an intra-city council of civil rights groups on the several campuses will be formed in the fall. --Cathy Cade

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE: Students at Western Kentucky State College in Bowling Green, have recently organized a group called United Students for Social Action. The group developed out of the March on Frankfort when about thirty students decided they wanted to continue their work for civil rights in their community. An effort to desegregate local eating establishments will be made next fall.--Bob Potter

DUKE: An active CORE chapter at Duke University has brought to light discrimination in the hiring, wage and advancement policies of the University, as well as in fraternity practices and the use of athletic facilities --despite Duke's non-racial academic policies.
--Harry Boyte

GEORGIA: Early in February a group of students from several of the Atlanta campuses met to discuss setting up an organization that could serve to voice their protests. The Georgia Students for Human Rights was the result of this meeting. Following this, the group participated in several SNCC sponsored demonstrations. Other activities the group has taken part in includes voter registration, tutorial work, and survey work for the Atlanta Council on Human Relations.
--Roy Money

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
by Dan Harmeling

Civil Rights activities of University of Florida students have been organized through two groups: the Gainesville NAACP Youth Council and a campus organization, the Student Group for Equal Rights, formed last summer by students and faculty members to assist the local NAACP in picketing, etc.

The NAACP Youth Council also actively campaigned for a pro-civil rights candidate in the Democratic primary runoff for governor on May 26. The large Negro vote for him all across the state put him in the runoff, second out of a total of six candidates. High school and college students worked in teams as block workers and called at the home of each registered voter. Combined with a voter registration drive, our political activities have paid off. In a city commission election in April, we backed the "liberal" candidate (meaning being in favor of the established bi-racial committee) and out of over 10,000 votes cast, he won by 46. This summer the Youth Council will work toward integrating the few remaining segregated restaurants in the city and all city-backed organizations such as the Boys Club and various adult groups. If negotiations fail, strong public protests are planned by the Youth Council members.

The Student Group for Equal Rights has also begun a tutorial program for Negro students at both the secondary and elementary school levels. The program now includes 200 participating students and 50 tutors meeting for weekly sessions.

The main blockades to militant action have been university administration threats to take away the campus charter and lack of sufficient finances to take care of resulting bond and lawyer fees.

NEWS FROM TEXAS
by Charles Smith

The University of Texas has appointed its first Negro professor--Dr. Ervin Sewell Perry, 28 year old civil engineer and structural materials specialist. Dr. Perry received his PhD from the University of Texas. This is the first time that a major Southern university has hired a Negro faculty member. President Johnson is scheduled to speak at the University of Texas commencement on May 30. It is possible that this action (along with integration of university dorms) was taken as part of an "image tidying" campaign. It wouldn't do for President Johnson to speak at the commencement of a segregated university during an election year.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM VIOLATED AT TEXAS TECH

Dr. R. C. Goodwin, president of Texas Tech College, ordered the cancellation of a speech on campus in Lubbock by Peter Valdez, national secretary of the Young Socialist's Alliance. The student newspaper quoted Dr. Goodwin as saying, "I regard it not necessary for him to be on our campus."

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS DORMS INTEGRATED

On Saturday, May 16, the Board of Regents of the University of Texas called a special meeting and integrated the dormitories of the University. This completely desegregated the school and ended an eighteen year struggle to integrate the institution when a Negro applied for admission to the School of Law. A suit has been pending in the Federal Courts since November, 1961. The Board voted 6-1 to desegregate.

SSOC NEEDS MONEY. If the Southern Student Organizing Committee is to be successful in implementing its six-point program of action, finances are essential. It is hoped that by the fall SSOC can begin to function as a servicing and coordinating body for campus groups. This would mean continuation of The New Rebel, arranging speakers, films, and conferences for local groups, and having a campus traveler available. Local groups are urged to sponsor fund-raising programs and seek funds from local organizations and church groups. Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University is serving as treasurer of SSOC. Matters concerning fund raising should be sent to him at 2414 Pierce Avenue, Apt. 1103W, Nashville, Tennessee.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1523 Compton Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

May 25, 1964

"We do hereby declare as Southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic, and religious backgrounds . . . that we will take our stand in determination to build together a new South which brings democracy and equality for all the people."

Dear SSOC:

Some of you will recognize the above quote as being part of the statement "We'll Take Our Stand" that was adopted by those students meeting in Nashville on April 4-5. But perhaps in all the muddle and confusion of giving birth to a new organization, many of you are wondering exactly "where we stand" at this time. The following is an attempt, and a very subjective one, to bring together some specific thoughts about what SSOC is now and what we hope it can become in the future.

To many of us, the first Nashville meeting was simply an idea. We hoped that it could develop, but we were not sure what your response was going to be. Your response was indeed gratifying, and to me the most important thing about that meeting was the interest that you demonstrated--many of you by coming long distances. I think it is very significant that forty-five students cared enough to come together "to talk about common problems and goals." I had the feeling many times that weekend as we sat around tables and "talked" that we were taking our stand and that perhaps we could build together a new South.

It became apparent at that meeting that there is a great deal of activity on many campuses--activity that ranges from moderate to radical. It was also apparent that students are interested not only in civil rights but in other areas as well, such as peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, unemployment, etc. On the basis of these needs we formed the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). There were many questions that we had to answer before we could crystalize our goals into a positive program structure. However, there was an honest attempt to deal with these questions in our discussion that weekend, and a Continuations Committee was appointed for the specific purpose of drawing up a proposal to present to the Executive Committee of SNCC.

The Continuations Committee, meeting in Atlanta on April 19-20, considered a working proposal which was presented by a subcommittee. Some changes were made and the proposal was approved. In addition to approving the six-point proposal of organization, the committee discussed some immediate aims or goals for SSOC. It was decided that because the end of the school year was at hand that SSOC should continue to meet and plan for an intensive fall program, but could, in the meantime, put out one edition of a newsletter.

On Sunday afternoon of that weekend the Continuations Committee met with the Executive Committee of SNCC and presented the revised proposal of organization and the statement "We'll Take Our Stand." Discussion centered around how the two groups could cooperate and what functions SSOC could perform. A committee consisting of three SNCC staff people and three SSOC people was appointed to discuss in detail possible cooperative programs. The Executive Committee also voted $300 to help finance the SSOC conference for May 9-10.

The second SSOC conference was held in Atlanta on May 9 and 10. At this time an Executive Committee and officers were elected. The Executive Committee will continue to meet over the summer to plan for further fall programming. Fall conferences, a newsletter, new members, and programming were among the items discussed at this meeting. (See report of May 9 conference for further details.)

This is where we stand now. Our future hopes include plans for a big South-wide conference next fall. This will be held on the Gamnon campus in Atlanta and promises to be an interesting conference. Tentative dates for the conference are October 31-November 1. I hope you will begin making plans now to attend.

At the close of the meeting in Nashville we voted to accept as our official statement for that conference the statement "We'll Take Our Stand." That statement ended with a pledge:

> "We, as young Southerners hereby pledge to take our stand . . . to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South and in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

It is my feeling that we have "taken our stand" and that "together we will build a new South." However, our work is just beginning. The rhetoric of our statement will be meaningless unless we begin right now to work and build for a new social order. SSOC is designed to help us do that. But as an organizational structure it can do very little; as dedicated individuals it can accomplish very much.

This school year is drawing to a close, but I hope to see all of you next fall at the SSOC Conference. Best wishes for a challenging and fulfilling summer.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary, SSOC

Proposal Of Organization

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five students from approximately fifteen predominantly white Southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students on Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines, and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e. g. peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the Southern Student Organizing Committee(SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs designed to implement the goals of SSOC as set forth in the statement "We Take Our Stand." A preliminary set of proposals, six in number was submitted for consideration of the Continuations Committee in its work toward the formulation of the program of action.

Six Point Program

A number of concerns were expressed by the students which they felt were not being pursued with sufficient emphasis by any existing organization in the South.

1. Campus service and educational programs. The Southern campus, is generally insulated from an awareness of the civil rights movement and students lack a critical perspective on any issues, including the usual social and political sterility of their own college environs. This would include:
   a) Educational programs and action projects are needed on desegregation, Negro deprivation, on the thrust of the Freedom Movement, and also on civil liberties, change, university reform and academic freedom, disarmament, capital punishment, etc. This should include a program to coordinate speakers and entertainers for fund raising purposes.
   b) Broad-based(moderate to radical) student groups working on other issues close to campus as well as militant civil rights should be encouraged by campus travelers.
   c) A special newsletter, special educational materials, such as those provided by SDS, AFSC, and NSA and including

films and other mailings aimed at this campus based audience would be helpful.

d. Leadership training programs are needed to prepare students for work in communities on civil rights and other issues.

2. Opportunities for democratic participation in the Movement for more Southern students. Southern students need to meet to formulate policy for the most militant civil rights movement and to exchange general ideas, goals, and strategies in special conferences and workshops all across the South.

3. Education and promotion of a range of roles students can play in helping the Movement. Students need to be shown some ways that they may perform service for the Movement, ways supplementary to militant direct action or fulltime staff work. Educational and publicity programs (bringing SNCC speakers to the campus, leafleting, etc.) fundraising, political support, and sympathy pickets, letters and telegrams, research, and other roles need to be promoted vigorously. It is our experience that many students need to start with more moderate supportive activity and work their own way into the direct action thrust of the Movement.

4. Education and promotion of employment opportunities for summer and full-time work in communities and their organization is needed. This could include civil rights action and organizing projects among the unemployed, internships with good unions, "political work", voter registration projects, and potentially progressive anti-poverty programs (independent community centers, American Friends Service Committee, etc.)

5. Resources for initiating, organizing, and sustaining community organizing projects at the coalition level not only in the Negro community but in disinherited predominantly white communities as well--around the issues of unemployment, low wages, union organization, poverty, lack of community facilities, and the use of urban renewal as a racist or neighborhood destructive device.

6. Information and support for new kinds of liberal-left political coalitions and integrated-issue political campaigns in addition to Negro politics and civil rights campaigns, e.g. Louisville Congressional race and Texas Democratic coalition. It was the feeling of these student's attending the Nashville meeting that the support and encouragement of SNCC is necessary to bring more Southern students into the movement.

The following is a letter to the SSOC Conference in Atlanta on May 9-10, from Todd Gitlin, president of Students for a Democratic Society. The letter reached Atlanta too late to be read at that meeting. In light of our discussion there concerning becoming a fraternal organization of SDS, I want to share this letter with you. For those of you who are not familiar with SDS, it will serve as an introduction as well as explain more fully what is meant by becoming a fraternal organization. The Executive Committee of SSOC voted to accept this invitation---providing there are no objections from any group represented on the Continuations Committee. Please let me know what your reactions are to this proposal.

--Sue Thrasher

715 Arch Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
May 7, 1964

Dear SSOC:

I have been privileged to read your founding documents, "We'll Take Our Stand" and the "Proposal of Organization." Truly what your are undertaking is of critical importance to the future of the student movement, and, more broadly, to the future of democratic social change in America; and the spirit in which you undertaking it, the spirit I see so beautifully spelled out in "We'll Take Our Stand," is in the best tradition of the fight for a new and decent national order. It is in that spirit that I want to write you as you gather in Atlanta, for I feel that our two organizations, the Southern Student Organizing Committee and Students for a Democratic Society, "each have a great deal to offer each other." I very much wanted to have a representative of SDS present in Atlanta, but because we are so involved with raising money, not to mention final exams, this unhappily proved to be impossible. As a poor substitute, then, I want to introduce SDS to those of you who do not know of us, and to set out some proposals for cooperation.

SDS as presently constituted is a bare three years old. Like SNCC, we have arisen and grown in the early Sixties, years of renewed and vigorous social dislocation, years in which the old American consensus on social stagnation has been steadily broken down, years in which many young people like ourselves have demonstrated their active discontent with racial hypocrisy and bigotry, with poverty amidst the real possibility of shared abundance, with the corruption and blight of the Cold War, with a paternalistic and unsatisfying "higher education," with the decline of political dialogue around the issues that concern us. SDS is primarily a campus-based organization, with thirty chapters stretching from Boston to Oregon, from Michigan to Texas, from Baltimore to Kansas. We have about 1000 members, liberals and radicals, united in our belief that men can and ought to have control over the decisions that govern their lives and affairs. We have been active in education and active in the arenas of civil rights, the real war

against poverty, the reform of corroded universities, the reassertion of domestic priorities of decent living conditions and a democratic culture as against the wasteful and dangerous prusuit of the Cold War (of which Senator Fulbright spoke so eloquently at Chapel Hill recently), and related needs. We regard each of these areas as intimately related to the others, and our chapters and members have been jacks of many of these trades. We have published dozens of working papers and articles on the problems of civil rights, peace, and education, as well as economy....

To make a long story short, it is because I firmly believe that our goals are so similar that I want to take this opportunity to propose specific methods of cooperation. I think that we have all waited too long to realize that the problems of the South are also the problems of the nation, and vice versa. Governor Wallace's success in Wisconsin; police brutality in Chester, Pa.; in New York City, in Detroit, in Chicago; fanatical white opposition to integrated schools in many Northern cities; the role of the Northern-based U. S. Steel Company in Birmingham, and of many Northern corporations in the arrested economy of the South -all these and many more conditions indicate that we must be linked, North and South, East and West, in a coordinated effort. For some local injustices and horrors there are local solutions, but I think we would all agree that in the large majority of instances none of <u>us</u> can afford to be an island, or to think itself one. This is not to say that the South does not have its special problems, or problems much more intense than elsewhere, as the North has its own. But this, I suppose, is a debate we can and should carry on elsewhere, when we can get together in a working relationship.

Let me, then, propose a working relationship between SSOC and SDS. I'm sure we could think of others, but for the time being I would like to make four proposals:

1. SDS would like SSOC to become what we call a fraternal organization. At the present time, both SNCC and the Northern Student Movement are fraternal organizations. They are specifically invited to send representatives to SDS Conventions and meetings of our National Council, where representatives have been having speaking privileges and their votes are recorded. Since SSOC's goals are SDS's goals, you are cordially invited to become a fraternal organization.

2. SSOC affiliates are invited to take advantage of SDS literature and speakers. A complete literature list is available from our National Office in New York, and speakers can be obtained from the same source.

3. If we can find the money, and I think we can, SDS will be expanding its field staff in June. We plan to have one field secretary specifically designated to travel in the South. While this field secretary will be trying to organize SDS chapters on Southern campuses, we recognize that for a variety of reasons this is not always possible. Therefore, the field secretary

would also offer his services to SSOC, and would service your predominantly white Southern campuses in a number of ways;

(a) Making students aware of SSOC's program and activities;
(b) Offering advice on tactics and organization to campus groups;
(c) Making available SDS and SSOC literature and speakers;
(d) Publicizing SNCC and SDS organization projects--such as Hazard, Mississippi, Louisville and others--and helping with connections between these projects and on-campus groups.

Since we do not yet have a specific person in mind for this job, any of you might be interested are invited to write to me.

4. Our 1964 Convention, to be held June 11-14 at a composite near New York City, promises to be our most exciting and valuable one yet. We expect some 300 students to be present, hearing and participating in debates on the role of radicals in politics and on radical vision, and on the direction of SDS. Following the Convention, on June 15, and 16, the elected National Council will meet at the same place to decide on SDS program for the summer; the matter of a Southern field secretary, among others, will be discussed then....

Again, I'm sorry that I couldn't be with you this weekend, but I hope you will look favorably on these proposals, and suggest others for cooperation between SNCC and SDS. Best wishes for a successful meeting, in your effort to build a democratic South within a democratic society; and may all of us prevail.

Fraternally,

Todd Gitlin
President
Students for a
Democratic Society

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

College students all over America have become increasingly concerned with the civil rights issue, which has swept our country in the past few years. Many of us have been at a loss where best to direct our efforts. Recently, a group of students and faculty in the Nashville university community joined together in working toward the desegregation of local facilities. With the success of this project, numerous other people in the general community have become interested in promoting social change. Furthermore, as students at predominantly white Southern colleges, we became aware of the sympathy and support of many of our compatriots who remain inactive--committed in theory to social reform; but uncertain how to implement their feelings on social justice. Word of similar efforts to promote social action at other Southern schools reached us and we became increasingly anxious to communicate with these students who have been active on their campuses and who have faced problems similar to ours. It became evident that if such communication could be established, a way would be opened for an exchange of ideas, information, and experiences. Of course, understanding and knowledge gained through these activities will be transmitted to the Southern communities in which a majority of the students plan to settle. In addition, a sense of unity and strength would be created among the students of the South who have previously felt alone in their efforts to promote equality and justice.

FIRST SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five students from approximately fifteen predominantly white Southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines, and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.

SIX POINT PROGRAM

1. Campus service and educational programs. The Southern campus, is generally insulated from an awareness of the civil rights movement and students lack a critical perspective on any issue, including the usual social and political sterility of their own college environs. This would include:

(a) Educational programs and action projects are needed on desegregation, Negro deprivation, civil liberties, poverty, unemployment, economic issues, and political change, university reform and academic freedom, disarmament, capital punishment, etc.

(b) Broad-based (moderate to radical) student groups working on other issues close to the campus as well as civil rights should be encouraged by campus travelers.

(c) A special newsletter, special educational materials, such as those provided by SDS, AFSC, and NSA and including films and other mailings aimed at this campus based audience would be helpful.

(d) Leadership training programs are needed to prepare students for work in communities on civil rights and other issues.

2. Opportunities for democratic participation in the Movement for more Southern students. Southern students need to meet to formulate policy for the civil rights movement and to exchange general ideas, goals, and strategies in special conferences and workshops all across the South.

3. Education and promotion of a range of roles students can play in helping the Movement. Students need to be shown that, they may perform service for the Movement in ways supplementary to militant direct action of fulltime staff work. Educational and publicity programs (bringing speakers to the campus, leafleting, etc.) fund-raising, political support, and sympathy pickets, letters and telegrams, research, and other roles need to be promoted vigorously. It is our experience that many students need to start with more moderate supportive activity and work their own way into the direct action thrust of the Movement.

4. Resources for initiating, organizing, and sustaining community organizing projects at the coalition level not only in the Negro community but in disinherited predominantly white communities as well--around the issues of unemployment, low wages, union organization, poverty, lack of community facilities, etc.

5. Education and promotion of employment opportunities for summer and full-time work in community organizing are needed. This could include civil rights action and organizing projects among the unemployed, internships with good unions, "political" work, voter registration projects, and potentially progressive anti-poverty programs (independent community centers, American Friends Service Committee, etc.)

6. Information and support for new kinds of liberal-left political coalitions and integrated-issue political campaigns in addition to Negro politics and civil rights campaigns, e.g., Louisville Congressional race and Texas Democratic coalition.

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of May 9-10, 1964, forty students met in Atlanta to continue the discussion and planning of SSOC. The following is a brief summary of the topics discussed:

FUNDS: This was considered to be the most pressing problem of SSOC. Ron Parker and Dr. David Kotelchuck from Nashville were encouraged to continue their pursuit of financial support by contacting foundations and interested groups.

ASSOCIATIONS: It was the feeling that the support and encouragement of other groups is necessary to bring more Southern students into the Movement, therefore, SSOC is trying to cooperate and work with other interested groups (e.g., SNCC and SDS).

OFFICERS: Three officers were elected:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary: Sue Thrasher, Nashville

An Executive Committee consisting of one person from each of five Southern geographical areas was elected. The Continuations Committee will continue to function as a coordinating body and to begin immediate work on a large fall conference.

APPEAL

SSOC needs some financial support in order to launch this indigenous Southern idea. To be specific, money is needed in the following four categories:

(1) STAFF: SSOC's Executive Secretary, Sue Thrasher, is willing to become a full time employee to handle correspondence and to publish a newsletter. We need students to visit Southern campuses to help in organization and aid the local groups in terms of ideas, information, etc.

(2) PROJECT EXPENSES: printing, educational material, voter registration, training conferences, etc.

(3) RESEARCH: our research interests range from personal studies of the individuals in the movement to fact finding and data gathering about the south in transition.

(4) TRANSPORTATION: in the fall we will be asking hundreds of students to travel thousands of miles for a SSOC conference.

I hope this will provide enough basic information for you to understand our interests and aspirations. We are ready to provide more detailed information on request and are eager to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Ron K. Parker
2414 Pierce Avenue
Apt. 1103W
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

David Kotelchuck, Ph. D.
Department of Physics
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

The following statement was adopted by a group of Southern students from predominantly white colleges and communities in a majority of the Southern states--Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia--meeting in Nashville, April 3-5, 1964.

WE'LL TAKE OUR STAND -- Nashville, April 4, 1964

It has been 35 years since a group of young intellectuals calling themselves the Southern "Fugitive Group" met here in Nashville and declared their hopes of stopping the clock and preventing social, spiritual and economic forces which are today still coming of age in the South. They wrote a statement called "I'll Take My Stand" in which they endorsed the old feudal agrarian aristocratic order of the South and opposed what they saw coming in the new order--widespread industrialization and urbanization with democracy and equality for all the people.

We do hereby declare, as Southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

Just a few years after the Fugitives took their stand, Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency of the U.S. and called our Southland "America's number one domestic problem." He talked about the needs of those Americans who were ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed. Today, in 1964, when a majority of our nation is living in an affluence which makes the spectres of poverty and racism tenfold more inexcusable, a Southerner is in the White House. Yet the struggle for equal opportunity for all men--white and non-white, young and old, man and woman, is by no means completed. Our Southland is still the leading sufferer and battleground of the war against racism, poverty, injustice and autocracy. It is our intention to win that struggle in our Southland in our lifetime--tomorrow is not soon enough.

Our Southland is coming of age, they say. But we both hope and fear for her new industries and her new cities, for we also are aware of new slums, newly unemployed, new injustices, new political guile--and the Old as well. Is our dream of democracy to be dashed just as were Jefferson's dreams and the Populist struggles lost in the blend of feudal power, racial fear and industrial oligarchic opportunism? Only as we dare to create new movements, new politics, and new institutions can our hopes prevail.

We hereby take our stand to start with our college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of a true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create non-violent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals.

Our region must be an exemplar of the national goals we all believe in, rather than a deterrent to them:

(1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
(2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
(3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent schools, parks, medical care, housing, and communities;
(4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
(5) A place where industries and large cities can blend into farms and natural rural splendor to provide meaningful work and leisure opportunities for all--the sort of society we can all live in and believe in.

We, as young Southerners hereby pledge to take our stand now together here to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers.

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

The second SSOC Conference was held in Atlanta on May 9-10. The following is a summary of topics that were discussed, and the action taken.

FUNDS: Ron Parker and Dr. David Kotelchuk from Nashville reported to the group their interview with Mr. Schlactus of the ADL. Ron and Dave presented ADL with a proposal of our organization and an appeal for funds to finance the SSOC program. Mr. Schalactus was favorably impressed with their proposal and feels there is a good possibility for some financial help.

OFFICERS: Three officers were elected. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary; Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as full time staff beginning in September, 1964 (providing funds are available at this time).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical areas. They are as follows:

Georgia, Florida, South Carolina----------Roy Money
Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland---------Ben Spalding
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana----------Cathy Cade
Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas----------Jim Williams
Texas, Oklahoma----------Charles Smith

Also elected to the Executive Cimmittee by virtue of their positions with the white Southern Student project of SNCC were Sam Shirah and Ed Hamlett.

The Executive Committee is to meet as often as possible over the summer to plan for fall programming. The first meeting will be at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, on June 20, at the NCC training conference.

CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE: It was decided by the group that the Continuations Committee will continue to function as a coordinating body until organizational structure is set up so that there is no longer a need for such a group. Specifically, the Continuations Committee will meet the weekend of Octover 3-4 to finalize plans for a large fall conference of SSOC. It was felt that it was very important to continue this committee since it represents all colleges that have presently said they are interested in SSOC. Dianne Wilson

from Spelman College was added to the Committee. Other representatives from other groups are welcome any time they wish to affiliate.

CONFERENCES: Two conferences are planned for the fall. The first of these will be a workshop meeting of the Continuations Committee to be held on the weekend of October 3-4. This is to serve as a "leadership training" workshop. Possible topics to be discussed at this time include: fund raising, organizing regional conferences, community programming, campus-community projects, campus programming, etc. The second conference will be held the weekend of October 31-November 1, possibly at the Gammon campus in Atlanta. This conference is open to all interested persons and it is hoped that about 200 people will attend.

NEWSLETTER: Jim Williams presented a proposal to the Executive Committee for a SSOC newsletter. It was felt that a newsletter could accomplish such things as communication contacts between various campuses, training strong political organizations, and can be used as " instruments of democratic participation--directly involving hundreds of students in a range of activities." The proposal was accepted by the Committee and one edition is to be mailed before the end of this school year. The name of the paper is to be THE NEW REBEL.

AFFILIATION WITH SDS: An invitation was extended from Todd Gitlin, president of SDS, for SSOC to become a fraternal organization. This would mean that SSOC would be invited to send representatives to the SDS conventions and meetings of the National Council. It would also mean that the two groups would work as closely as possible and that SDS literature would be made available to the SSOC mailing list . The Executive Committee voted to become a fraternal organization of SDS providing there is no negative reaction from any affiliate.

OTHER ORGAINZATIONS : It was the general feeling of all those present that SSOC work as closely as possible and in cooperation with other groups with similar goals. Hayes Mizell of the USNSA Southern Project offered some travel money for fall conferences; a proposal was presented to SCEF to help finance fall conferences; and several SSOC persons will be working in Mississippi this summer on SNCC projects.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) was organized in response to an urgent and growing need for communication and education in the South. The following prospectus includes the role of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, its goals, and its proposed organizational structure.

INTRODUCTION

Since a few local student groups, based on predominantly white southern campuses, have become increasingly interested in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, peace, academic freedom, capital punishment, and poverty, the following needs have been painfully recognized: (1) the need for communication among these local groups, (2) the need for mutual support, and (3) the need for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Groups organized on several southern campuses have met with a relative degree of success on a local level (e.g., Nashville's Joint University Council on Human Relations, University of Tennessee's Students for Equal Treatment, Georgia's Students for Human Rights, Duke Universities' Core Chapter, Kentucky's Students for Social Action, New Orleans' Liberal's Club, Florida's Student Group for Equal Rights, etc.). However, the isolation of these groups has been a major handicap, resulting in a reduction of their effectiveness.

On another level, the "moderate" in the South has not become a part of the positive movement toward a new, just, democratic order. On many campuses, the "moderate" has been paralyzed by such various pressures as public opinion and discouragement of participation by university administration policies. As the Negro and civil rights movements have become more "militant" in their demands and tactics, the "moderate" has felt defensively alienated. Various efforts have been made to reach these moderate southern whites and to raise the issues of the hour. Communications and improved human relations have been the goals of conferences, workshops, etc., but they have somehow failed to accomplish their purposes and have not communicated a sense of "what can be done".

The crucial role of SSOC, therefore, is to establish a dynamic, working form of communication among Southerners who have a constructive contribution to make. Thus a sense of unity and strength would be created among students of the South--ranging from the moderate to the militant--in their efforts to promote equality and justice.

FIRST SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five student leaders and representatives from approximately fifteen predominantly white southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines; and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of May 9-10, 1964, forty students met in Atlanta to continue the discussion and planning of SSOC. It was felt that the support and encouragement of other groups was necessary to bring more southern students into the movement. Therefore, SSOC is trying to cooperate and work with other interested groups (e.g., Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The general feeling was that a newsletter could provide one source of communication contacts among various campuses and could be used to stimulate democratic participation on many levels. The proposal for a newsletter was accepted by the Executive Committee and one edition was mailed at the end of the school year. The name of the paper is The New Rebel.

An invitation was extended from the president of SDS for SSOC to become a fraternal organization, meaning that the groups would work as closely as possible, exchange educational materials, mailing lists, etc. The role and potential influence of SSOC have been acknowledged as being very significant by individual student leaders, interested adults, local campus groups throughout the South, and national organizations such as SDS, SNCC, and the United States National Student Assoication.

Three officers were elected in addition to an Executive Committee. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary: Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as a full time staff position beginning in September, 1964. In addition, a field secretary will be hired to recruit on southern campuses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical regions. Also elected to the Executive Committee was the director of the white Southern student project of SNCC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee met on June 20, 1964, at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, to continue in the planning of the fall program. Emphasis and priority were placed on the following: the need for organizational structure, fund raising for fall programs, and proposals for the first Southwide SSOC Conference to be held on November 13-15, 1964. The topics of study for the fall conference will be: Students in Politics, History and Economy of the South, An Overview of the Civil Rights Struggle, and Civil Liberties.

SSOC'S GOALS

The aspirations and general goals of SSOC were verbalized in the following quotations from the statement "We'll Take Our Stand", adopted by the first SSOC conference on April 5, 1964:

"We do hereby declare, as southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

"We hereby take our stand to start with out college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create nonviolent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals."

SSOC'S goals are the following:

(1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
(2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
(3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities;
(4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
(5) An end to man's inhumanity to man;
(6) A world working toward the easing of tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world-wide understanding.

"We, as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

SSOC'S PROGRAM

In view of SSOC's goals and in relation to and fulfillment of the urgent need for campus education and participation in the areas of social change, the following program for the Southern Student Organizing Committee is submitted:

SSOC shall be concerned with and work in the areas of:

I. Education and Self-Education aimed at the southern campus (particularly concerned with the predominately white campuses which have remained somewhat insulated from the meaning of the human rights revolution in the South). The purpose of this education is to expose to southern students the most vital issues of the nation and the world. This consists of education:

A. On a Vision of a New South which is democratic, integrated, and responsive to the needs of all its people and on a vision of all "issues" which vitally affect our society (e.g., human rights, economic opportunity, peace, and democratic politics).

B. On the Facts about the South today and what is needed to achieve our vision.

C. On the Opportunities for all young southerners of good will to make a contribution to building the New South we seek, especially to promote the range of roles students can play--i.e., from moderate to militant. Many students start with more "moderate" supportive activity and through positive experiences work their way into more direct activity. SSOC seeks also to promote "employment opportunities" for young people for summer and full time work in community action.

II. Dialogue and Democratic Participation for a broader base of southern students in working for the building of the New South especially through:

A. Conferences in accord with the vision and purposes of SSOC which will serve to kindle and strengthen interest and participation in the "issues" which confront the South, the nation, and the world.

B. Special Community Projects emphasizing student participation in ending discrimination, poverty, elite politics, etc.

C. Campus Projects which encourage students to raise and to express their opinions on the isses which most directly affect their lives (e.g., academic freedom, campus integration, student decision-making responsibilities, and "in loco parentis").

June 20

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers:

Chairman .....Gene Guerrero
Treasurer.....Ron Parker
Executive Secretary.....Sue Thrasher

Executive Committee: The Executive Committee consists of one representative from each of the five Southern regions.

Georgia, Florida, South Carolina.....Roy Money
Virginia, North Carolian, Maryland.....Ben Spalding
Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas.....Jim Williams
Texas, Oklahoma.....Charles Smith
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.....Cathy Cade
Representing the White Southern Student
project of SNCC.....Sam Shirah
Ed Hamlett

Continuations Committee:

Marion Barry, Jr.....Knoxville, Tennessee
Harry Boyte .....Durham, North Carolina
Cathy Cade.....New Orleans, Louisiana
Jerry Gainey.....Clemson, South Carolina
Gene Guerrero.....Atlanta, Georgia (Emory University)
Daniel C. Harmeling.....Gainesville, Florida
Marjorie Henderson .....Maryville, Tennessee
Roy Money.....Atlanta, Georgia (Georgia Tech.)
Ron K. Parker.....Nashville, Tennessee
Bob Potter.....Bowling Green, Kentucky
Robert Richardson.....Lynchburg, Virginia
John Shively.....Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Charles Smith.....Austin, Texas
Jim Williams .....Louisville, Kentucky
Dianne Wilson.....Atlanta, Georgia (Spelman)
Sue Thrasher.....Member at large (Nashville)

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1523 Compton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
Secretary, SSOC

October 26, 1964

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary
Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Thrasher:

We have your letter of October 22, 1964 and we are pleased to enclose our check for $2040. to assist with the needs described. This contribution is made possible by a grant to us from the Aaron E. Norman Fund.

Our grant to you is subject to the following understandings, arrived at in our conference here on October 19, 1964 and confirmed in your letter:

- the money will be used to assist with expenses of your southwide meeting to be held in Atlanta on November 13-15, 1964 and for general operating expenses during the remaining months of 1964;

- at this conference and during this time, the Southern Student Organizing Committee will engage in no partisan political activity, nor does it at this time intend to do so in the future;

- we shall expect to receive from you at an appropriate time or times reports on your activities during the period of this grant.

The Council, and I personally, wish you all success. We are much impressed by the dedicated and vigorous manner you have organized yourselves to do a much needed job. We have had the privilege of working closely over the years with the Southern Project of the National Student Association, and we are glad indeed to see you joining your efforts with their's. I hope that you will call on us whenever you think we may be of assistance to you, or when you think you may help us. Although I probably cannot attend your Fall meeting, someone from SRC will be there to represent our sincere interest in your work.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosure - 1 check.

cc: Deborah Cole
Ck. No. 3873

October 23, 1964

Mrs. Deborah Cole
The Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Cole:

We have received the carbon of your letter to Dr. Leslie Dunbar concerning the financial grant earmarked for the use of the Southern Student Organizing Committee. We have already met with Dr. Dunbar to discuss the best possible use of these funds.

We appreciate your support during this critical period of our existence. Thank you very much. We will keep you informed as our program and plans progress.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

(Miss) Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary

cc: Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Gene Guerrero, Chairman
Archie Allen, Field Secretary

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*
RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

October 22, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) is currently completing plans for a Southwide fall conference in Atlanta (November 13-15) for approximately 200 students. Two fulltime staff persons and several volunteers are trying to actualize some of our dreams for building a new South. Our central problems are trying to meet the expenses of maintaining an office and expenses for the conference.

Our estimated expenses for the next two months are approximately $2000. We need $1000 for conference expenses: student scholarships, travel grants, food, housing, and mailings. We also need $1000 for operational expenses for our office: salaries for two staff persons, office supplies, telephone bills, and postage.

We would appreciate any held the Southern Regional Council can offer in meeting these needs.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

(Miss) Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary

cc: Gene Guerrero
Ron K. Parker

Rec'd 10/27/64
File with Ctr

Southern Student Organizing Committee

P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*

RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

October 29, 1964

PAV
SW-file

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

We have received your check in the amount of $2040. This money will be used to help defray expenses of our southwide fall conference on November 13-15, and for operational expenses during the next two months.

On behalf of the officers and Executive Committee of SSOC, I want to thank you for your cooperation. We probably would not have been able to continue our program if this grant had not been made available to us.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

(Miss) Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary

cc: Mrs. Deborah Cole
Gene Guerrero, Jr.

LWD - for i + central files?

REGISTRATION

Persons wishing to register for the conference should complete the form below and submit it as soon as possible.

A registration fee of $5.00 will be charged. This will include housing costs, food for two meals (Friday and Saturday evenings), and will insure admission to all activities.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

College _____

Major _____

How will you be traveling _____

_____

How many will be coming from your school? _____

Send to:

Southern Student Organizing Committee

Box 6403

Nashville, Tennessee 37212

WHAT IS SSOC?

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed as a response to an urgent need for communication and education in the South. SSOC's role is that of establishing communication among Southerners by engaging in research and educational activities designed to stimulate the sensitivity and participation of Southern students in working for:

* Not only and end to racism, prejudice, and discrimination, but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.
* An educational program directed toward the elimination of personal poverty and deprivation.
* An end to "public poverty", i.e., in housing, schools, communities.
* A democratic society, with emphasis on non-partisan student involvement in a political system which provides opportunities for meaningful dialogue and choice about issues which affect men's lives.
* An end to man's inhumanity to man.
* A world working toward the easing of Cold War tensions, with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world wide understanding.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT:

A NEW POLITICS

for a

NEW SOUTH

©

November 13 - 15, 1964

Old Gammon Theological Seminary Campus

Atlanta, Georgia

•

Sponsored by the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEEDS:

Within recent months, an increasing concern has been shown by Southern students in the fields of civil rights, civil liberties, peace, academic freedom, capital punishment, poverty, and other relevant political and social issues.

Needs which have been painfully recognized are:

1. The need for communication among local groups in the South having an interest in the above areas of concern

2. The need for mutual support of "isolated" local groups and individuals

3. The need for an exchange of ideas and experiences

4. The need for a dynamic working form of communication among Southerners to serve as a source of strength and unity among students who have a positive contribution to make in building a new South

* * * * * * * *

The purpose of the 1964 fall conference is, in response to the above needs, to kindle and strengthen interest and participation in the issues which confront the South, the Nation, and the World.

CONFERENCE GOALS:

In seeking to meet the needs of Southern students and in implementing the goals of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, the 1964 fall conference will be held November 13-15 at the old Gammon Theological Seminary campus in Atlanta, Georgia.

Approximately 200 students are being enlisted, through campus visitation and mailings, from fourteen Southern states. The goals for this first Southwide conference are:

1. TO BRING TOGETHER SOUTHERN STUDENTS TO TALK AND DISCUSS THEIR COMMON PROBLEMS, BELIEFS, AND ACTIVITIES, EMPHASIZING CIVIL RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES, POVERTY, ACADEMIC FREEDOM, AND OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES

2. TO ILLUSTRATE THE INTER-RELATEDNESS AND COMPLEXITY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE ABOVE LISTED AREAS OF CONCERN THROUGH QUALIFIED SPEAKERS AND SEMINAR SESSIONS

3. TO CLARIFY A POSITIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE WHICH SOUTHERN STUDENTS MAY PLAY IN BRING ABOUT A NEW SOUTH, RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF ALL ITS PEOPLE, IN THE COMING YEARS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

* * * * * * * * * *

The topics for the conference will be:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE
SOUTHERN HISTORY AND ECONOMY
CIVIL LIBERTIES
STUDENTS IN POLITICS

Registration for the conference will be held on Friday, November 13, between the hours of two to six in the afternoon. During the registration period, a film related to conference topics will be continuously shown.

SW file

SSOC

outhern Student Organizing Com-
a group of Southern students who
ed to work for a democratic South.

believes that there are many white
n campuses across the South who
n to realize that there are things
th the South in which we live.
all too often these students feel
n their campuses and do not see
can do to work for a New South.

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d felt that something must be done
age students to act on their con-
When these students work togeth-
of in isolation, effective change
ought about in the South.

believes in the New South. We
at the South has an unique op-
to prove that men can live together
hate, want, and fear.

OFFICERS

Chairman ..... Gene Guerrero, Jr.
Emory University

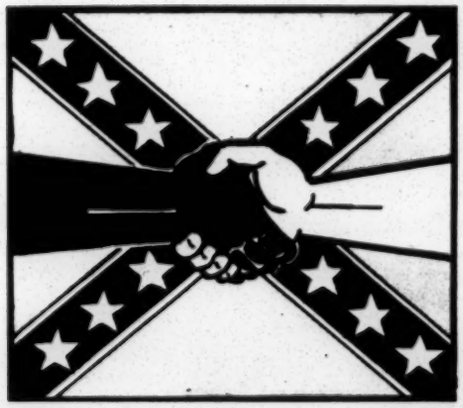
Executive Secretary ..... Sue Thrasher
University of Tennessee

Treasurer ..... Ron Parker
Vanderbilt University

Field Secretary ..... Archie Allen
University of Virginia

The Southern Student Organizing Committee needs your help and participation in working for a New South. Please write us for further information.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212



SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

s young Southerners, hereby pledge
our stand now to work for a new
new South, a place which embodies
s for all the world to emulate, not
We find our destiny as individuals
outh in our hopes and our work
as brothers."

Nashville, Tennessee
April, 1964

SSOC'S PROGRAM

Education and self-education aimed at the Southern campus to expose the most vital issues of the nation and the world to Southern students. Education which encompasses the facts about the South today, the opportunities available to work for the building of a New South, and a vision of a democratic and integrated South.

Dialogue and democratic participation for Southern students in working for the building of the New South. Dialogue through conferences in accord with the vision and purpose of SSOC to strengthen interest and participation. Participation through community and campus projects enabling students to work for the New South.

SSOC'S GOALS

§ Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;

§ An end to personal poverty and deprivation;

§ An end to public poverty which leaves us without decent schools, housing, parks, medical care, and communities;

§ A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices which affect men's lives;

§ An end to man's inhumanity to man;

§ A world working towards the easing of tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world-wide understanding.

File

February 8, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Thrasher:

I am pleased to enclose our check in the amount of $500 as the first installment of our pledge of $1,000, in support of the program during the first six months of this year. The remainder of the pledge will be paid at your request, and after receipt in this office of satisfactory reporting of the program activities and plans.

This grant is made on the basis of the discussion held in our offices on February 5 with you, Messrs Guerrero and Archer. It is understood that you will send us the proposal agreed on at that time, including a statement of your present monthly budget. We are forwarding our check in advance however, because of your financial urgency.

I wish you every success, we have a great interest in your work. Because of your location in Nashville, I encourage you to lean on Mr. Baxton Bryant and his associates of the Tennessee Council on Human

Relations for program support and for counsel as you may wish it.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm
Enclosure
Ck. $500

cc: Mr. Baxton Bryant

bc: Mr. Vernon A. Eagle

Rec'd 2/15/65

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

PA
AU
GW-file

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

February 11, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I wanted to thank you for taking the time to talk with us especially considering the circumstances in which the appointment was made.

We appreciate your frankness. The conversation dispelled what was almost becoming paranoia with us. The trip to New York had been very frustrating because we could see no results from it. However we talked with Al Lowenstein and he seems to feel that it was a good trip which changed attitudes towards SSOC.

All of us feel that SSOC will really be able to move ahead in the next few months. Hopefully the birth pains are near an end.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

Gene

Gene Guerrero, Jr.
Chairman

file

February 26, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Director
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sue:

Your invitation of February 25 has come in. I'll be glad to try it, though I am never much use at suggesting to people the way they should work.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

February 25, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

As you know the Southern Student Organizing Committee is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, in Atlanta at the old Gammon Seminary. Unlike the fall conference of SSOC, this conference will be directed at both white and Negro campuses in the South. One major fault of the last conference was an insufficient amount of time devoted to workshops and discussion of local campus programming. The spring conference is planned so as to focus more on these needs.

We would like very much to have you give the keynote address on Friday evening, March 19. We would like for you to talk about the directions a southern student movement should take with the changes that are occurring as a result of the civil rights bill and the opening of public accomodations. You might also want to talk some about the way in which local campus groups can work with their state and local Councils on Human Relations. I am enclosing a copy of our tentative conference agenda.

I do hope you will be able to come and speak at our conferece.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

Enc.

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed in the spring of 1964. Its specific purpose at that time was to reach isolated students on predominantly white southern college campuses and create a dynamic form of communication among existing groups. With these goals in mind a southwide fall conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of November 13-15. This conference brought together approximately 125 students from 43 colleges and universities, representing 11 southern states.

It was decided by the students attending this conference that SSOC should also direct its efforts at predominantly Negro campuses in the South. The need for an interracial, intercollegiate group was realized. A committee was set up consisting of one person from each state to plan another conference for the spring. This conference will be directed at both predominantly white and predominantly Negro campuses. As the civil rights movement in the South becomes more and more community oriented, the need for a southwide student group interested in a wide range of social issues becomes apparent.

In keeping with the directives of the conference body, SSOC is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, again set for Atlanta. Preparations are now being made to accomodate approximately two hundred students to be enlisted through mailings and a program of campus visitation from twelve southern states. The conference will be a working conference as well as an educational one (education dealing with programming ideas for local groups and working to structure the organization).

Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Southern Student Organizing Committee Spring Conference

March 19-21, 1965 Atlanta, Georgia

Friday, March 19

4:00-7:00	Registration
7:30-8:30	Keynote Speaker ★
9:00-10:30	Presentation of local campus programming

1. "Campus Political Parties" University of Florida
2. "Statewide Organization" Georgia Students for Human Right
3. "Committee Programming" University of Tennessee
4. "Campus-Community Projects" University of Texas
   University of Virginia
5. Other reports

Saturday, March 20

9:00-11:00	General Session: Discussion of documents and proposals concerning goals, programming, and structure of SSOC
11:00-12:00	Campus and state caucuses
1:00-5:30	Topic Workshops
	University Reform Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill Labor Unions Tutorials Peace Poverty
** 1:00-5:30	Coordinating Committee Meeting
7:00-7:30	State caucuses
8:00-9:00	Speaker Informal discussion and film
** 9:00-12:00	Coordinating Committee Meeting

Sunday, March 21

9:00-10:00	Presentation of Document by Coordinating Committee
10:00-11:00	Election of officers
11:00-12:00	Final speaker
12:00-1:00	Brief meeting of the Executive Committee

** A Coordinating Committee consisting of a representative from each campus will meet during this time to draw up the organizational paper. This paper wil define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken. This committee will also constitute a nominating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer wi other state and campus representatives. SSOC 915 18th Avenue S. Nashville, T

February 26, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Director
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sue:

I am pleased to enclose our check for $500 as final payment on our pledge to the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

Thank you for your letter of February 11 and the attached program outline and monthly budget.

I hope I may see some of you at the time of your spring conference here in Atlanta; however, as I told Ed Hamlett I have to go to Memphis on Saturday, March 20. It is too bad your conference conflicts with the meeting of the Georgia Council on Human Rights, but I suppose that couldn't be helped this time. We have been greatly pleased this past year or so with the growth of student affiliates of the North Carolina and South Carolina Councils on Human Relations, and with the progress we are getting in Georgia and Virginia. This kind of growth and the emergence of SSOC almost renew my belief in youth.

Keep together.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosure

bcc: Mr. Vernon Eagle - also enclosure of Dr. dod 2/11/65 + enclosures of Miss Thrasher's letter

There is need for much closer cooperation with state Councils. (The spring conference conflicts with YCHA + Ga. students meeting.) + - why not work with N.C. Inter Collegiate Council. They are already doing these things.

Also, need for very close cooperation with Southern Project, N.S.A.

P.A.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Recd 2/15/65

PAID AUG placement before Deply

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

February 11, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

We have received the first installment of your pledge of $1000 to the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). We appreciate your support of our endeavors. I am especially glad that we had the opportunity to discuss with you personally some of the problems we have encountered during our growing period. We are both excited and awed by the work that lies ahead of us.

We would like to use your pledge of $1000 for operating expenses during the next month. I am enclosing a projected budget for this period. We recently purchased a second hand mimeograph machine and a small addressograph. The payments on this equipment are noted in the budget.

One of the persons who has been the most helpful to us in terms of constructive advice and tolerance toward our mistakes has been Miss Katherine Jones of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations. I look forward also to working with Mr. Baxton Bryant.

Again, let me say how much Gene, Ron, and I appreciated the time you spent with us discussing frankly and honestly the problems SSOC has encountered. So much of our time during the past has been spent in defending or resolving problems or situations which did little to achieve our goals. All of us feel that we can now spend our time in more constructive program planning.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

5

SSOC PROGRAMS

The staff of the Southern Student Organizing Committee will be involved in eight major programs during the coming two-month period. These are as follows:

1. Campus Travelers: Ed Hamlett, Kathy Barrett, and Gene Guerrero Jr. will be visiting throughout the South. They will be encouraging students to initiate local education-action programs as well as recruiting interested students to attend the spring conference. Another important task of the traveler is to help students communicate with other active campus groups in their area and region.

Kathy Barrett will be traveling in Louisiana and Arkansas, Ed Hamlett will travel Tennessee and Kentucky, and Gene Guerrero will visit campuses in Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. There is a possibility that Ezell Blair, a graduate of A & T College in Greensboro, North Carolina, will be visiting campuses in North and South Carolina.

2. Newsletter: The Newsletter is our central channel of communication. Students attending the fall conference requested that the Newsletter publish reports on the various types of activities of local social action groups on southern campuses. In addition the Newsletter tries to encourage discussion on issues relevant to the building of a new and just order in the South. The Newsletter, therefore, serves an obvious educational function and provides a valuable psychological function in motivating students to continue their efforts in building a new South.

3. Spring Conference: In keeping with the directives of the fall conference body, SSOC is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21. Due to the expanded purpose of the organization, there is a need for another conference directed at both white and Negro campuses to define structure and goals, as well as lay down specific areas of programming for the coming year. There will also be workshops on specific campus programming ideas such as tutorials, implementation of the civil rights bill, and university reform.

4. Spring Projects: SSOC will be sponsoring three short term service projects over the Easter holidays (April 16-19). Tentative locations are North Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The projects in Mississippi and Louisiana will probably take the form of helping to rebuild churches that have been bombed and burned. Mr. Richard Ramsey of the American Friends Service Committee is now looking for a possible project area in North Carolina. The student participants will live with the people they are working with. Rebuilding a church or painting a community center is a secondary value of these projects, the primary value being to involve the SSOC participants in working for a new South and to help the local people better understand the new young southern generation.

5. University Reform: Recent developments on some southern campuses (University of Arkansas, "Free Speech Alley" at Louisiana Southern University, a protest for longer library hours at Knoxville College, and the Freedom Party platform at the University of Florida) indicate an interest in university reform. Due to limited personnel and funds, the possibility of holding a spring conference on university reform was rejected. An alternative proposal for sponsoring a tour of southern campuses by students from the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley was agreed upon, providing arrangements for such a tour can be made.

6. Mississippi Conference: D. Gorton, a native of Mississippi, will be visiting campuses in Mississippi during the month of February and early March, attempting to set up a conference of interested students from within the state. (Tentative dates for such a meeting are March 6-7.) Gorton will be working closely with Ed King, chaplain of Tougaloo College, in setting up this meeting. The emphasis of the conference will be in creating dialogue among local Mississippians on Mississippi and its relationship to the civil rights movement.

7. Interim Committee to Abolish Capital Punishment: Joe Melton, a former student at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School is now doing volunteer work for SSOC as director of the Interim Committee to Abolish Capital Punishment. The purpose of the Interim Committee is to encourage college students to work in cooperation with other interested persons in their communities for the abolition of capital punishment in Tennessee.

8. Recruiting Agency for Summer Projects: The SSOC Newsletter and campus traveler program offers us a unique opportunity to channel interested students into the various summer projects of such groups as the AFSC, NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, COFO, SDS, YMCA-YWCA, and NSCF, and other groups. We are beginning now to accumulate information on opportunities available for summer work. Several articles will appear in the NEWSLETTER and the travelers will be supplied with pertinent information.

MONTHLY BUDGET

(February, March, April, 1965)

The general operating monthly expenses of the Southern Student Organizing Committee are as follows:

Salaries[1]	$440
Rent (Office)	85
Mailings[2]	135
Travel[3]	185
Telephone	100
Supplies[4]	80
Payment on Mimeograph[5]	68.57
Payment on Addressograph and plates[6]	53.21
	$1146.78

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1. Sue Thrasher, Executive Director	$100.00
Fon Vestal, Secretary	100.00
Gene Guerrero, Campus Traveler	80.00
Kathy Barrett, Campus Traveler	80.00
D. D. Gordon Campus Traveler	80.00

2. Newsletter, bulletins, correspondence, etc.
3. Gas and oil expenses for Campus Travelers
4. Printing materials, office supplies
5. Three more payments

Rec'd 3/8/65

File

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

PAW
AW
SW

March 4, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

We have received your check of $500 and are again thankful for your help. This will help us stay alive at least through the conference.

I am especially pleased that you will be able to give the keynote address at our conference on Friday, March 19. I am enclosing a work sheet on the conference which lists most of the workshop leaders and resource persons.

I am leaving tomorrow night to attend the SSOC-sponsored conference in Mississippi. The conference will be a one day affair at Tougaloo College. D. Gorton, who joined the SSOC staff for the specific purpose of planning such a conference, is optimistic about the meeting. D., a native Mississippian, has spent the past month visiting white and Negro campuses across the state. I believe this will be the first integrated meeting of college students in the state.

Again, our sincere thanks for your support.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

5

Work Sheet

I. Tentative Student Presentations

1. Campus Political Parties - University of Florida
2. "Statewide Organizations" - Georgia Students for Human Rights
3. Committee Programming (Joseph Smith)
   (University of Tennessee or University of Kentucky)
4. Campus Community Projects- University of Texas or Univ. of Virginia

II. Workshops: Leaders and Resource Persons

1. University Reform - Helen Carry, Students for Democratic Society
2. Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill, Norm Hill, Civil Rights Division, AFL-CIO E.T.
3. Labor Unions - Mr. Al Kehrer, AFL-CIO Southern Office
4. Tutorials - Michael Lawler, Nat'l Student Association
5. Peace - Arthur Dye, American Friends Service Committee
6. Poverty - Mr. Earl Redwine, 'War on Poverty' Southern Office

III. Main Speakers:

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Assistant, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

March 11, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Director
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Thrasher:

At the request of Mr. Dunbar, would you please send us four copies each of the following:

Newsletter, Volume II, No. 2, February, 1965

Complete registration form and Program outline, March 19-21.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Sandra L. Walker
Secretary

Recd 3/13/65

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

P
A
AW
VJ
PW
SW file

March 13, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing a copy of our final conference agenda. You will note we have scheduled the keynote address for 7:30 p.m., Friday evening, March 19. We will be meeting in the auditorium of the Administration Building at Old Gammon Seminary.

I am also enclosing a brief summary report of the SSOC-sponsored conference in Mississippi. Unfortunately, we did not have as many students attending as we had hoped. However, both Rev. Edwin King & Rev. Robert Beech of the NCC Delta Ministry have expressed their wish that we try again. Although conflicting schedules kept many students away from this particular meeting, D. Gorton discovered a number of students who are anxious to burst out of the closed society.

Despite the efforts of a number of persons and organizations, the bill to abolish capital punishment in Tennessee failed to pass by a vote of 55-43. There is a slight chance the bill will again be presented to the legislature, so we are still hoping.

I am looking forward to seeing you on Friday evening.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

Enc.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, March 19

4:00-7:00	Registration
7:30-8:30	Keynote Speaker: Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director Southern Regional Council
9:00-10:30	Presentation of local campus programming 1. Campus Political Parties 2. Statewide Organizations 3. Committee Programming 4. Campus-Comminity Projects

Saturday, March 20

9:00-11:00	General Business Session
11:00-12:00	Campus and State caucuses
1:00-5:30	Workshops: * University Reform Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill Labor Unions Tutorials Peace Poverty
1:00-5:30	Coordinating Committee Meeting **
7:00-7:30	State caucuses
8:00-9:00	Speaker: Stokeley Carmichael, Field Secretary Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee

Sunday, March 21

9:00-;0:00	Presentation of document by Coordinating Committee
10:00-11:00	Election of Officers
11:00-12:00	Final Speaker: Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Assistant Southern Christian Leadership Conference
12:00-1:00	Brief Meeting of the Executive Committee

* Workshop Leaders include Helen Garvy, Assistant National Secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society; Norman Hill, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director of the Southern Regional Office, AFL-CIO; Mr.Earl Redwine, Director, Regional Office of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

** A Coordinating Committee consisting of a representative from each campus group will meet during this time to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken during the coming year. This committee will also constitute a moninating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives.

"We as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

... Nashville, April, 1965

REGISTRATION

Persons wishing to register for the conference should complete the form below and submit it as soon as possible.

A registration fee of $10.00 will be charged. This will include housing costs, food (Friday through Sunday) and will insure admission to all activities.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

College _____

Year in School _____

How will you be traveling? _____

_____

How many will be coming from your school? _____

Do you represent any campus group? If so, please name _____

_____

Return to:

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 6403
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

WHAT IS SSOC?

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed as a response to an urgent need for communication and education in the South. SSOC's role is that of establishing communication among Southerners by engaging in research and educational activities designed to stimulate the sensitivity and participation of Southern students in working for:

* Not only an end to racism, prejudice, and discrimination, but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.

* An educational program directed toward the elimination of personal poverty and deprivation.

* An end to "public poverty" in housing, schools, and communities.

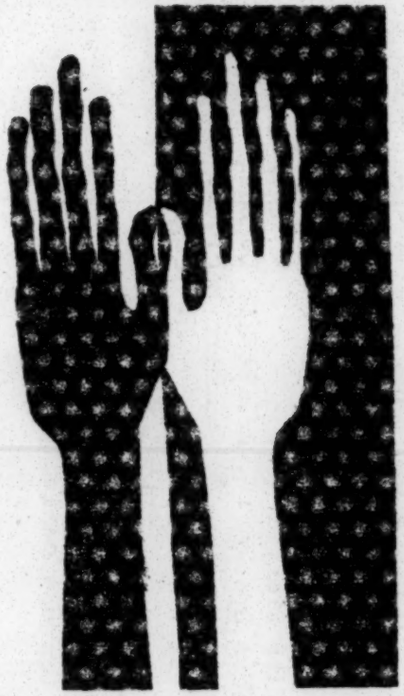
* A democratic society, with emphasis on non-partisan student involvement in a political system which provides opportunities for meaningful dialogue and choice about issues which affect men's lives.

* An end to man's inhumanity to man.

* A world working toward the easing of Cold War tensions, with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world wide understanding.

Art work by permission of motive

Southern Student Organizing Committee



Spring Conference
March 19 - 21, 1965

OLD GAMMON SEMINARY
Atlanta, Georgia

Recd 3/29/65

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

File

March 26, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to address the SSOC conference on Friday evening. I'm sorry that the meeting in Memphis prevented you from attending more of the sessions.

We hope to have a full conference report out soon. I will send you a copy as soon as it is ready.

Again, our sincere thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

May 13, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Director
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

file

Dear Miss Thrasher:

Your recent letter to Mr. Dunbar (undated) stated that you were enclosing two items: (1) a list of names of persons who will be asked to serve on the Advisory Board of SSOC, and, (2) a list of students elected to the Executive Committee. The former was not enclosed, and Mr. Dunbar would very much like to review that list. Would you please drop one in the mail to him?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

Southern Student Organizing Committee

CHAIRMAN
HOWARD ROMAINE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
HOWARD SPENCER
SECRETARY
HERMAN CARTER
TREASURER
ROY MONEY, JR.
STAFF
SUE THRASHER
FON VESTAL
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
P.O. BOX 6403
PHONE 256-6058

Rec'd 5/7/65

MI - pls write of nursing enclosure
PA
AV
MI - file

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am very pleased that you have agreed to serve on the Advisory Board of the Southern Student Organizing Committee. I am enclosing a list of the names of others who will be asked to serve on this board.

not enclosed

I am also enclosing a list of students elected to the SSOC Executive Committee. The vacancies are due to the fact that several groups requested that they be allowed to fill in members after conferring with other groups from their state. The Executive Committee consists of two persons from each state plus officers and staff.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE * SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

State	Name	Address
Florida	Marilyn Sokolof	c/o Freedom Party, Box 13636 University Station Gainesville, Florida
	Helen McVey	Box 3636, Florida State U. Tallahassee, Florida
Alabama	Tom Millican	133 Magnolia Dorm Auburn University Auburn, Alabama
	(to be filled)	
Kentucky	Azle Beckner	115 College Heights Bowling Green, Kentucky
	Robert Johns	1350 Kentucky Street Bowling Green, Kentucky
Georgia	Richard Jones	2991 Ringle Road Chamblee, Georgia
	Joseph F. Smith	331 Fort Valley State College Fort Valley, Georgia
Louisiana	Cathy Cade	2236 D'Abadie New Orleans, La.
	Emilo Dupres	2658 Touro Street New Orleans, La.
Tennessee	Charles Koehler	116 Everest Circle Oak Ridge, Tenn.
	Bill Fugate	Box 607, Station B Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tenn.
Virginia	Paul Ruttkay	221 Lefevre House University of Virginia Charlottesville, Va.
	Dennis Davis	115 Dabney House Station #1 Charlottesville, Va.
South Carolina	Rox Thomas	Box 448 Winthrop College Station Rock Hill, South Carolina
	(to be filled)	
North Carolina	(to be filled)	
Mississippi	(to be filled)	
Texas	(to be filled)	

OFFICERS

Name	School	Address
Chairman Howard Romaine	University of Virginia	Route #3 Port a Ferry Farm Charlottesville, Virginia
Vice-Chairman Howard Spencer	Rust College	Rust College Holly Springs, Mississippi
Secretary Herman Carter	Southern University	Southern Branch PO Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Treasurer Roy Money	Vanderbilt Univ.	4304 Lindawood Drive Nashville, Tennessee

STAFF

Executive Director Sue Thrasher	Box 6403 Nashville, Tennessee

Field Secretary
Kathy Barrett
Gene Guerrero, Jr.
Ed Hamlett

Nashville Office
Fon Vestal

File → Southern Student Organizing Committee

CHAIRMAN
HOWARD ROMAINE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
HOWARD SPENCER
SECRETARY
HERMAN CARTER
TREASURER
ROY MONEY, JR.
STAFF
SUE THRASHER
FON VESTAL
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
P.O. BOX 6403
PHONE 256-6058

PA
MJ-file

May 18, 1965

Mrs. Mildred Johnson
Secretary to the Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I am enclosing a list of names of persons who will be asked to serve on the advisory board of the Southern Student Organizing Committee. My apologies for the oversight in the first letter.

I am also enclosing a copy of a proposal we are submitting to the Field Foundation for a one week seminar to be held at the end of the summer. This seminar would take the place of a southwide fall conference, although we hope to sponsor several regional conferences.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

ADVISORY BOARD

The following names are persons who will be asked to be advisors to the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). This list of names was composed by the Executive Committee of SSOC, which is composed of two persons from each southern state.

Richard Ramsey	American Friends Service Committee
Merrill Proudfoot	Faculty, Knoxville College
Dr. Matthew Jones	Faculty, University of Florida
Rev. Will Campbell	Committee of Southern Churchmen
Rev. Ed King	Chaplian, Tougaloo College
John Lewis	Chairman, SNCC
Hayes Mizell	USNSA Southern Project
Connie Curry	American Friends Service Committee
Leslie Dunbar	Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Rev. C.T. Vivian	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Rev. J. Metz Rollins	Presbyterian Commission of Religion and Race
Rev. Robert Rose	Unitarian Minister, Atlanta
Dave Dennis	CORE
Anne Braden	Southern Conference Educational Fund
Herbert Schiffer	Faculty, Loyola University
Rev. Robert Beech	National Council of Churches
Marion Wright	NAACP Lawyer
Victoria Gray	Mississippi Freedom Democtatic Party
Rev. James Lawson	Methodist Minister, Memphis
Robb Burlage	Dept, of Economics, Harvard
Tom Kahn	League for Industrial Democracy
Al Lowenstein	Yale University
Lillian Smith	Southern Author, Clayton, Georgia
Charles Gamillion	Tuskegee Institute
Ralph McGill	Publisher, Atlanta Constitution
Congressman Gonzales	Texas Representative
John O'Neil	Free Southern Theatre

Southern Student Workshop

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) will sponsor a two week workshop for southern students to be held before the fall term begins. Tentative dates for the workshop are August 28 thru September 4, 1965. The workshop will involve up to one hundred students who have been or will be active in various areas of social concern on their respective campuses.

At this time in the South literally hundreds of students are asking the question of, "how can I be most effectively involved in the movement for social change?" Many are hampered in their involvement by the isolation of their campuses and by their own isolation on campus. Many want to become involved but simply do not know how. Others who are more active are searching for ways to broaden and deepen their commitment.

From its beginning, SSOC has been attempting to help answer these questions for students through its newsletter, campus traveler programs, and conferences. SSOC has found within itself and throughout the South a wide variety of kinds and levels of student activity. This activity ranges from discussion groups to pickets of the LBJ ranch in Texas, and from activity around civil rights to activity focusing around peace. Campus activities range from several hundred students at a large state university to one isolated liberal person at a small college.

SSOC feels the need to bring this variety together in a meaningful way. Interchange between students has been found to be the best way of increasing and deepening student activity. Also there is a pressing need for southern students, who are perhaps the most provincial in the country, to broaden their perspective about their own activity, and activity occurring throughout the nation. The changes in the civil rights movement, the movement towards university reform, the current peace activity, and the relationship of the labor movement to students need to be discussed and evaluated.

Basically the discussion will be divided as follows:

A. Evaluation of past and present student activity in the South.

B. History of social change in the South.

C. Evaluation of current student movements in the United States.

D. Campus programming in the South.

Howard Zinn, Al Lowenstein, Robert Ross, Richard Stevens, Dick Ramsey, James Forman, and others will be invited to serve as resource persons and discussion leaders.

SSOC hopes to have this workshop on a complete scholarship basis. Southern students generally have limited funds for college and at this time of the year campus groups will be unable to support students at the workshop. The projected budget for the workshop is:

Conference site:	$500.00
Board at the workshop:	3000.00
Travel for students:	500.00
Travel for resource persons:	200.00
Publicity for workshop:	150.00
Total	$4350.00

File → Southern Student Organizing Committee

CHAIRMAN
HOWARD ROMAINE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
HOWARD SPENCER
SECRETARY
HERMAN CARTER
TREASURER
ROY MONEY, JR.
STAFF
SUE THRASHER
FON VESTAL
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

Recd 6/1/65

FAV
MJ-file

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
P.O. BOX 6403
PHONE 256-6058

May 27, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent to those persons who are being asked to serve on the advisory board as well as another listing of the names and the material on SSOC that was included in the mailing. You will note that the name of Miss Katherine Jones has been added to the more recent listing. It was left off of the previous list by mistake.

Thank you very much for the help you have given us with the Advisory Board as well as the help you gave Gene concerning foundation contacts.

I would be interested in any specific suggestions you have concerning our southwide seminar to be held in early fall.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

Enc.

May 27, 1965

Mr. Merrill Proudfoot
Department of Philosophy and Religion
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Proudfoot:

The Southern Student Organizing Committee is pleased to announce that Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council; Rev. Will D. Campbell, Director of the Committee of Southern Churchmen; and Professor Allard K. Lowenstein, formerly of North Carolina State University, have accepted positions on the Advisory Board of the Southern Student Organiaing Committee. We invite you to join with them in serving on this board.

Enclosed you will find a list of those persons who are being asked to serve as well as additional information of interest on the Southern Student Organizing Committee. If you have any questions, please let me know, or contact any of the three men listed above.

We know how busy your schedule is, but we would be deeply grateful if you could assist us in pursuing our program for building a New South.

Sincerely,

Howard Romaine
Chairman

Enc.

HR/ck

ADVISORY BOARD

The following names are persons who will be asked to be advisors to the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). This list was composed by the Executive Committee of SSOC at the spring conference. The Executive Committee consists of two persons from each state represented at the conference.

Richard Ramsey
College Secretary, Southeastern Region, American Friends Service Committee

Merrill Proudfoot
Department of Philosophy and Religion, Knoxville College

Dr. Matthew Jones
Department of Psychology, University of Florida

Rev. Will D. Campbell
Director, Committee of Southern Churchmen

Rev. Edwin King
Chaplain, Dean of Students, Tougaloo Southern Christian College

John Lewis
Chairman, Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee

M. Hayes Mizell
Director, US National Student Association, Southern Project

Constance Curry
Regional Coordinator of School Desegregation, American Friends Service Committee

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Rev. C. T. Vivian
Director of Affiliates, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. J. Metz Rollins
Associate Director, Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race

Rev. Robert Ross
Unitarian Minister, Atlanta, Georgia

Dave Dennis
Assistant Director, Southern Regional Office, Congress of Racial Equality

Anne Braden
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Editor, Southern Patriot

Rev. Herbert Schiffer, S.J.
Editor, Social Digest, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana

Rev. Robert Beach
National Council of Churches Delta Ministry, Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Marion Wright
Lawyer, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc.

Mrs. Victoria Gray
Congresswoman, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

Rev. James Lawson
Minister, Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, Tennessee

Robb K. Burlage
Resident Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D. C.

Tom Kahn
Executive Secretary, League for Industrial Democracy

Allard K. Lowenstein
Attorney, Professor, formerly of North Carolina State College

Lillian Smith
Southern Author, Clayton, Georgia

Charles Gamillion
Department of Sociology, Tuskegee Institute

Ralph McGill
Publisher, Atlanta Constitution

Henry B. Gonzales
House of Representative, Texas

John O'Neil
Co-director, Free Southern Theatre

Miss Katherine Jones
Associate Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

"We as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a New South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

— Nashville, Tennessee
April, 1964

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1965, forty-five student leaders and representatives from approximately fifteen predominantly white southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines; and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.

Since its first organizational meeting, the Southern Student Organizing Committee has instituted the following programs:

a) Campus Travelers: Three field secretaries have traveled campuses in 12 southern states encouraging students to initiate local education-action programs, recruit for conferences. Another important task of the traveler is to help students communicate with other active groups in their area or region.

b) Newsletter: The newsletter is our central channel of communication which publishes reports on the various types of activities of local social action groups as well as try to encourage discussion on issues relevant to the building of a new and just order in the South.

c) Southwide conferences: 144 students from 43 colleges and universities, representing 11 southern states were present at the fall conference. The conference dealt with four major topics: Students in Politics, Civil Liberties, Civil Rights, Southern History and Economy. The spring conference was attended by approximately 100 students from 50 colleges, and representing 12 states. In addition to discussion of local campus programming and special speakers, students attended workshops on the civil rights bill, poverty, peace, university reform, labor unions, and tutorials.

d) University Reform: The SSOC has sponsored a tour by Steve Weissman of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley. Steve spoke to approximately 2500 students at 27 colleges in ten southern states.

e) A statewide conference, sponsored by SSOC, was held in Mississippi at Tougaloo College, March 6, 1965. The purpose of the conference was to bring Negro and white students together to discuss the problems that confront this deep southern state.

At its spring conference in Atlanta, a statement of programming and goals was adopted by the conference body which read in part:

> The last five years of southern history has stripped the "southern way of life" of its magnolia blossoms and southern belles. Mythical racial harmony has been replaced by fire hoses, cattle prods, and police dogs, and the illusion of comfortable plantation living is slowly fading in view of sharecropper shacks and the poverty stricken homes of coal miners in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The decaying system of segregation has helped to clarify other social and economic problems of the South, so that today we are living in a region where there is an obvious need for broad secular changes if the "New South" is to be a well balanced and just society where all of its citizens have the opportunity to grow and live in freedom.
>
> The technological revolution followed closely by the Negro revolt has projected the South into 20th century America. We have a choice of meeting and dealing with the problems of a new era, or retreating into traditionalism and struggling vainly for a way of life that was always more myth than reality.
>
> As students living in this generation, and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all of its people. The freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us to make our voices heard for a <u>beginning</u> of a true democracy in the South. The South that we would work for must be free of racial prejudice, of poverty and deprivation, manipulation by vested interests, and the tensions that come from the threat of nuclear war.

File →

Southern Student Organizing Committee

CHAIRMAN
HOWARD ROMAINE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
HOWARD SPENCER
SECRETARY
HERMAN CARTER
TREASURER
ROY MONEY, JR.
STAFF
SUE THRASHER
FON VESTAL
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

Rec'd 6/17/65

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PA
PWK
RX
MJ
file

June 15, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing a copy of our tentative program outline for the southwide seminar to be held in late August. I hope that you will have the time to look it over and make suggestions for improvement. This draft has been sent to members of the Executive Committee and several resource persons. We hope to make final plans for the seminar in July.

Again, let me say thank you for the help you have given us in contacting the foundations as well as the Advisory Board. We feel that our recent treasure hunt to New York may have some positive results. I have also received several affirmative letters concerning the Advisory Board and will send you a complete listing as soon as all the replies are in.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Director

Enc: Seminar outline

MEMO SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

TO: Executive Committee and key resource persons

FROM: Sue Thrasher, Executive Director

RE: Late Summer Seminar

Enclosed you will find a tentative proposal for the SSOC-sponsored south-wide seminar to be held in late summer. Please go over the proposal carefully and send in any suggestions for additions or changes in the program and/or the selection of resource personnel.

We would like to have approximately ten students at the conference from every southern state, all of whom have been involved in some kind of campus or community civil rights activity, but most of whom will have worked in the field this summer. We have made formal application to several foundations for a grant to finance the seminar. If we do receive a grant, plans are to pay conference expenses and provide some travel money.

Tentative date for the seminar is August 29-September 5, 1965. If you have serious disagreement with this date, please let us know. Due to conflicts with other meetings and projects, alternative dates should probably be for later in September. We are still looking for a suitable location. Suggestions?

Suggested format for the week is to have panels of resource persons in the morning, small group workshops in the afternoon, and meet in full session in the evening or continue the workshops. It may appear from looking over the proposal that too much time has been spent in "expert" advice or lectures. Again, let me emphasize that the panels that have been suggested are simply to provide factual information and to set the stage for the small workshop discussion groups. Each afternoon will be spent in workshops and the evening can either be spent in full session or small workshops.

Please keep in mind as you read the proposal that the purpose of the seminar is not to come up with magic ideas for successful programs. Rather it is a recognition of our need to analyze the South of today in historical perspective so that we can come to a clearer understanding of the "New South" that we wish to build.

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR SOUTHWIDE SEMINAR IN LATE SUMMER

The general theme will be "The Student and the South in the 60's".

The purpose will be to provide the time, atmosphere, and place for a discussion about the kind of South that we now live in, the changes that have recently been brought about by the movement, and the changes that are coming which the movement will have to deal with, such as urbanization and industrialization.

Tentative dates are August 29-September 4, 1965.

The proposed agenda for the week is as follows:

August 29, Sunday evening: People arrive, informal get together, Registration.

August 30: Introductory evaluation of the history of the movement from 1960 to the present. The purpose of this introductory session will be to give people time to discuss the events of the past few years and especially the events of the past summer. We also want people to get an overview of the changing strategy of the movement.

Format for this session would be to have a speaker give an overall view of the movement to date, followed by summations of various events and projects that are indicative of the growth and changing trends of the movement such as the sit-ins, mass demonstrations, the beginning of voter registration, Mississippi summer project, the Freedom Democratic Party, etc. It is important that this session set the tone for the week -- informal discussion in the form of personal experiences.

Suggested speakers: Staughton Lynd, Howard Zinn

August 30, Evening Session: "The Old and New South"
Panel to discuss the analogies between the South of Reconstruction and the South of today.

Suggested resource persons: C. Vann Woodward, Paul Gaston (University of Virginia), John Hope Franklin, Dr. Howard Zinn, Jim Foreman

August 31: Morning Session, "Industrialization of the South"
Panel to discuss the questions: Where is industrialization moving in? its effect on the community? who does it help or hurt? what are the political effects of economic change? How does industrialization change the power structure of the South? Who brings it in?

Suggested resource persons: Jack Minnis, Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Robb Burlage, Vivian Henderson, Mike Harrington, Lewis Jones.

Afternoon and Evening Sessions: Discussion of how industrialization effects the movement and the movement's response.

September 1: "Effects of Industrialization on Southern Work Force"
Panel will discuss the effects of industrialization on miners in Appalachia, city workers, small farmers, sharecroppers, etc. as well as the relevance of organized labor, unions of the unemployed, etc.

Suggested resource persons: Norm Hill, Tom Kahn, Walter Tillow, Jesse Prosten, W.H. Ferry, Carl Braden, Bob Heifitz, Bob Parris.

September 2: "The Southern College and University"
How has it reacted? How will it react to future changes? Does it meet present needs?

Suggested resource persons: Stanley Wise (SNCC), Ed Richer (Free University of Florida), James Laue, Christopher Jencks, Steve Weissman (Free Speech Movement), Arthur Waskow.

September 3: "Southern Political Trends: New Southern Liberalism--Tennessee (Bass, Grider), North Carolina (Sanford), Georgia (Saunders); Blackbelt Politics--Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina; Coalition Politics--Texas.

Political Ramifications of Industrialization: Kinds of industry brought into the South? What are the politics of industry search?

Suggested resource persons: Julian Bond, Robb Burlage, Charles Weltner, Matthew Lynch, Vivian Henderson.

September 4: "The Student Movement"
Reactor panel to discussion of the past four days to kick off a discussion concerning changes involved for the student movement.

Suggested Resource Persons: Bob Parris, Bill Strickland, Gene Guerrero, Ralph Featherstone, Paul Potter, Mario Savio, Bobby Doctor (Virginia Council on Human Relations).

September 5: "Southern Student Movement"
What type of audience is there among southern students? How should campus groups relate to the community?

Suggested resource persons: Howard Romaine, Dam Harmeling, Ewell Reagin, Bill Roberts, Cecil Butler, Betty Jo McMakin, Hayes Mizell, Connie Curry, Ed Hamlett, Jim Foreman, Chuck McDew

** Please note: It was the general feeling of those planning this tentative program outline that the last two days of the conference should be open to change--depending on the interest of the students following the first four days.

LBJ
PW
MJ-file
file

August 23, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Executive Director
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Sue:

Thank you for your good wishes and for the information sent with your letter of August 21.

You may remember that when you talked to me about serving on the advisory committee I raised one question, and that was whether SSCO had a position on Viet Nam. I told you then that my concern was not primarily with whether SSOC would or would not have a position on Viet Nam, or even with what that position might be. My principal concern was that SSOC not have a position unless there was first a deliberate decision made, by whatever practices of decision making you have, that SSOC should have a position on this question; and secondly, an open-minded process followed to define that position. You told me that SSOC did not have a position on Viet Nam at that time.

In your memo of August 18 to the Executive Committee which was enclosed with your letter, the last paragraph asks, "What is our responsibility for the war in Viet Nam?" and then proceeds to imply that "responsibility" would mean opposition. This same implication seems to run through several parts of Ed Hamlett's memo of August 17.

I repeat, I could, as a member of the advisory committee, live comfortably with any one of several decisions here from urging young men to enlist to orderly demonstrations against American policy, provided

the decisions are not pre-determined and do grow out of open-minded discussion. Would you please let me know if SSOC now has a position on Viet Nam, and if so, what it is and how it was reached; and if not, by what process of study and debate you will adopt one?

My reservations are, however, perhaps irrelevant, because when I leave the Council I shall have to resign from SSOC's advisory committee; as director of a foundation which will be passing on the proposal you have before it, this is necessary, as I think you will understand. As a matter of fact, I have already resigned from every other similar involvement I have, but for whatever it is worth to you I was not planning to resign from the SSOC advisory committee until the last possible moment, which will be September 30, 1965. I notice in your memo that a listing of board members will be ready by September 1. Feel free to leave my name on the listing (depending on what your reply to this letter is) but, at the same time, please accept my resignation effective not later than September 30.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:js

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

August 21, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing information on our late summer workshops to be held at Highlander Center in Knoxville, August 27-31 and September 3-7. The final agenda is the result of a great deal of revision of the original proposal circulated in June.

We have received the official release that confirms your leaving the Council and we are saddened by the news. All of us are grateful for the help you have given us during the past year. We wish you well in your new job.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

Enc. Workshop memos

MEMO SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE August 18, 1965

TO: Executive Committee, Workshop Participants

FROM: Sue Thrasher

RE: Late summer workshop, staff meeting (August 14-15)

The officers and staff of SSOC met in Memphis on the weekend of August 14-15 to discuss plans for the late summer workshop and other immediate plans for programming. The most pressing item on the agenda was the completion of plans for the southwide workshop which was proposed at the spring meeting of the Executive Committee. Many of you received in the early summer a tentative program agenda for the southwide seminar. Original plans for the seminar were to accomodate approximately 150 students. Unfortunately we were not able to secure finances to hold this type of seminar. The final agenda (see enclosed) is the result of a limited amount of discussion and revision of the original proposal. The seminar will now take the form of two five day workshops to be held at Highlander Center in Knoxville, Tennessee. The focus for the workshops will be to develop programming ideas for the coming year.

THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD BETWEEN WORKSHOP SESSIONS AT HIGHLANDER CENTER (September 1-2). Members of the Committee are urged to attend the first session of the workshop and remain two extra days for the meeting. Committee members who cannot attend the first session should plan to arrive two days early for the second session.

The following items were discussed at the staff meeting in Memphis and should constitute a tentative working agenda for the Committee meeting:

1. Regional Conferences.

   A. Appalachian conference on poverty: If possible we should try to secure OEO money to help finance this conference. Suggested locations are the University of Kentucky in Lexington and Berea College. The conference should focus on the War on Poverty--how it is working or not working in depressed Appalachian areas. It is the recommendation of the staff that SSOC co-sponsor this conference with the Appalachian Volunteers, a group of students from Kentucky who have been conducting tutorials in the region for the past year.

   B. Mississippi Conference: A SSOC sponsored conference was held last March at Tougaloo College with students from Tougaloo, Rust College, Millsaps, and Mississippi College attending. It is the recommendation of the staff that we try to hold several small district meetings throughout the state during the fall and winter and plan for a statewide conference to be held in January. We should try to work closely with the National Council of Churches Delta Ministry and the various civil rights projects and organizations within the state.

   C. University Reform: Due to interests shown in this area by University of Arkansas students, it is suggested that this conference be held during the Thanksgiving holidays at Camp Ferncliff just outside of Little Rock. The conference should draw students from Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, perhaps Oklahoma and Mississippi.

D. Race and Religion: It was the feeling of the staff that we should hold this conference sometime in late winter or early spring. Suggested locations were Alabama and North Carolina.

2. Advisory Board.

A complete listing of advisory board members should be ready by September 1st. We need to discuss more fully the function of the board and when it will meet.

3. Staff.

Field: We have received a $2000 grant from the Taconnic Foundation to finance the campus traveler program from September through January. Kathy Barrett and Tom Valentine (newly hired) plan to concentrate on schools in Louisiana. Tom plans to work mainly with Negro colleges and Kathy with white colleges. Ed Hamlett will travel the states of Tennessee Kentucky. We need at least one more field secretary.

Office: We need to add one other person to the office staff whose primary function would be to publish the Newsletter and act as information director.

4. Executive Committee.

We need to talk seriously about ways we can make the Executive Committee functional and the decision making body of the organization. Too often in the past decisions have been made solely by the staff, simply becuase of the loose structure of this committee. Perhaps worklist mailings each week or more frequent memorandums concerning program and policy would be valuable. We should also discuss the responsibility of the Executive Committee members for making information available to students within their state.

5. Program.

It seems to me that we should spend as little time as possible discussing structure and as much time as possible discussing programming. Some questions are: How can local groups benefit from SSOC? What kinds of educational services should we be offering that we are not? What kinds of "speaking tours" do we want to sponsor this year? Etc. Etc.

6. Policy.

Two issues have been raised during the past year which I think need to be discussed at length--not necessarily to conclude in some official organizational policy, but to give guidelines for programming in these areas.

a. What is our responsibility to the community? Should SSOC be setting up experimental community projects or co-sponsoring projects with local groups? What are our feelings about organizing poor whites.

b. What is our responsibility for the War in Viet Nam? Should our involvement be restricted to distribution of literature or extend to active participation in anti-war demonstrations, teach-ins, student strikes, etc. ?

You will note that Ed Hamlett has requested working papers for the workshops. I hope many of you will write out your thoughts. These papers will not only give us guideslines for the workshops, but also the Committee meeting.

Please read the enclosed material on the workshops closely. See you in Knoxville

August 17, 1965
Nashville, Tennessee

To: Students, Staff, and Resource Persons who will be involved in the SSOC Institute at Highlander Center, Knoxville, Tennessee

From: Ed Hamlett, Institute coordinator for SSOC

A meeting was held in Memphis on August 14-15 to set dates and a tentative agenda for the end-of-summer Institute. Due to the fact that we are limited by Highlander to participation by fifty people including staff and resource people, it was necessary for us to compile a list of names of possible participants whom we would contact regarding the gathering. The limitation on the number was necessary solely because of a shortage of space and resources. The Center is bearing all costs excepting transportation. Students and staff will have to pay their own way. Food and lodging is provided. (A small amount of money is available to help if you absolutely can't raise your own fare.

The following decisions were made at the meeting in Memphis:

1. Dates--There will be two sessions of five days each. Highlander can accommodate twenty-five (25) people each week. The first session participants should begin arriving on Thursday, August 26 after lunch. The actual workshops will begin on the morning of August 27 and will continue until the evening of August 31, which is Tuesday. DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 1 & 2, IT WOULD BE GOOD IF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS COULD COME TO THE FIRST SESSION. The second session will begin with registration on the evening of September 2 and will continue through the evening of Tuesday, September 7. Executive committee members who must come for the second session should try to arrive on the morning of September 1, for that meeting.

2. Agenda--A proposed agenda was arrived at. It is included later in <u>this</u> mailing.

3. Working papers--Though the hour is late, participants and other interested persons are urged to comment through working papers on subjects relevant to the SSOC program and goals and including those areas outlined in the proposed agenda, which appears below, which, in your opinion, would be of interest to southern students. You may send them to the SSOC office here in Nashville to be mimeographed if you are unable to have them reproduced yourself. If we are to get them done in time, you must send them to us, preferably typed, by Monday, August 23. If you can do them yourself, please send seventy-five (75) copies to us at Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville 37915, by Wednesday, August 25, if you are coming to the <u>second</u> session. If you are coming to the <u>first</u> session, then please bring them with you. If you reproduce your remarks yourself, please save the stencils in case additional copies need to be made.

   We cannot overly stress the importance of your putting your thoughts down on paper for others to consider. If you feel that they are incomplete, or if you are not "sure" of them, this does not matter. Who of us has "The Word"? Please "Do what the spirit say do."

-more-

4. Participation by Staff and Resource Persons--Those at the planning meeting were of the opinion that only you could carry the Institute and make it work. For this reason, we are requesting that the staff and officers come to only one of the sessions, rather than to both as would occur in most organizations. Furthermore, there will be no more than three to five resource persons at the Institute on a given day. Resource persons can be a valuable asset to our deliberations; they can present important information and analysis; they must not dominate the dialogue or end up talking to each other. We believe that we have asked good, sensitive people to come and help us, but you know best what you need; it is for us, the staff and officers, and the resource persons to help you get it.

Let me now make some comments about the Institute which may answer some of your questions about the restrictive and "top-downish" tone of the preceeding. As many of you know we had hoped that our end-of-summer institute could be opened up to as many people as wanted to come. We wanted it to be a large program planning meeting and conference at a camp with a lake, etc., where students, in a relaxed atmosphere, could carry on a dialogue with each other and with southern Movement, political, and educational leaders and thinkers who have significant ideas about the Movement and the New South. We hoped to have enough time to draw up our own agenda at the meeting itself. We all wanted to hear each other's ideas and to evaluate them in light of the participation by southern students in social change during the last half-decade and in light of what we think we can do in the coming years. Some hoped that we might produce a statement on the South similar to the Port Huron Statement of SDS. We were in accord in wishing to produce a relevant program for southern students. Some of us had hoped that we might have one-hundred students or better who would come together for perhaps ten days or two weeks. There was one major problem which confronted us and which we have not been able to overcome--a lack of money. We simply could not raise.

We approached Highlander, and they offered to help us. But, as mentioned earlier, we were faced with the unpleasant task of chosing people whom we would contact. The criteria had nothing to do with radical or moderate. Rather, we sought to list two to four activist students from each southern state with whom we had been in contact in our work in the past year. Most have acted as catalytic agents on their campuses.

In spite of the unfortunate limitations on numbers, it seems th t we should still be able to carry out the primary aim which we have expressed from the beginning, i.e., developing a relevant program for southern students. Highlander Center has worked for a decade at least with persons who have been involved in the southern civil rights movement. Scores of people in SNCC, CORE, and SCLC and other groups have benefitted from the programs which have been developed by Myles Horton and his staff. Before that they worked with the labor movement in the South. Citizenship education, folk music, labor, poetry, and white community are but a few of the types of workshops conducted there. Most of these were for the purpose of producing programs which opened up new horizons for not only those who attended, but also for the countless other students and working men and women with whom they came in contact in their involvement. If we will let them, and if we are prepared to explore and to learn, Myles and his associate, Connie Browne, can do the same for SSOC.

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Because they have such a vast experience in the educational and program development field, Myles and Bonnie have asked that we follow certain ground rules in our two five day sessions at the Center. If we come, they assume that we will abide by them. They are as follows:

1. Except for some resource persons whom we have asked to come in for a day or two, participants must stay for the full five days.

2. During the five days we are there we are expected to follow the schedule included in this mailing.

Myles writes, "Part of the confusion which we have experienced in the last year or so grows out of the fact that to some people, Highlander is a Freedom House where people can relax, sleep all day and make themselves at home. Highlander is an educational institution with a regular, scheduled program...Another problem has been that there is a confusion between workshops and conferences...(conferences are meetings) in which people come and go, pass resolutions and discuss whatever subject appeals to them. Highlander is not a conference center and consquently must limit its activities to strictly educational purposes...I know that this sounds very restrictive, but we have found that our facilities and time as well as finances have been frittered away by people who are looking for a place to kill time...The important aspects of Highlander's educational program have to do with program and direction...I would like to assure you that Highlander is very anxious to be of use in connedtion with SSOC and that I am only trying to suggest ways in which I feel that Highlander can be most constructive."

WE think that people should understand both the limitations and the advantages (the limitations are of a constructive nature we believe) which the Institute carries for those who really want to work together to develop something meaningful the the South. We set forth below the why and what of the workshops as we see them at this time. We hope that all of you will find that you, in good conscience, can come and participate with us in five intensive days of evaluation, dialogue, and direction.

The paper immediately following was written by Ed Hamlett. It was prepared to be sent to Highlander as a rationale for the Institute. Myles Horton accepted it. Those at the planning meeting in Memphis thought that it might be reproduced for your consideration. It does not presume to be exhaustive, but is should serve as a point of departure for our deliberation at the Institute. The agenda which follows it was prepared originally by Kathy Barrett. Kathy incorporated in it suggestions from Sue Thrasher, Howard Romaine and Gene Guerrero. In final form it contains the thinking of tho students, officers and staff who met in Memphis last weekend. Those persons are as follows: Kathy Barrett, SSOC staff and from Baton Rouge; Herman Carter, SSOC secretary and from Southern University, Baton Rouge; Emilo Dupre, CORE summer worker in Placquemine, La. and a student at Xavier U., New Orleans; Ed Hamlett; Roy Money, SSOC treasurer, ERAP summer worker in Cairo, Ill. and a student at Vanderbilt; Mike Rice, a student at Memphis State U.; Mike Schon, our host and a professor from Memphis State; Rick Stevens, assistant director of USNSA, Southern Project; Sue Thrasher, SSOC executive director; Tom Valentine, formerly of CORE staff and from New Orleans, who has just joined SSOC to work with students in New Orleans; and Dean Zimmermann, a friend and adopted Southerner from the wilds of North Dakota.

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PROPOSAL FOR LATE SUMMER WORKSHOP

by Ed Hamlett

It is my opinion that the emphasis of the workshop should be on movement--or more specifically, on ways of engineering movement among southern students. We may assume that those present at the workshop are already moving. Movement exists latently in many students in southern colleges and universities. It does not suffice for us to urge students to act. We must offer them program for action.

There seem to be several things operative that make it difficult for southern students to get off dead center and begin to move around issues that concern them. The question which we are most often asked "What can we do?" is bound up in many things, none of which say, "The South is over the hump, our problems are virtually solved." Let us list some of the difficulties which I believe to be immobilizing.

1. Years of inactivity in the region and a lack of contact with a tradition of dealing with important social, economic, and political issues. (The labor movement, reform politics, a vigorous second political party have all been absent in the South. Thus, most students do not come in contact with progressive professors, politicians, or labor leaders.)
2. Fear of reprisal from fellow students, old friends, relatives and parents for "betraying" ones race and breaking established taboos is immobilizing for many white students. They myth among Negro students that education will open all doors for them and their people presents a concenient excuse for those who are looking for it. Others give in to pressures from their school administrations to not get involved. Many are reluctant to get kicked out of school when both parents work long hours to make it possible for them to go to school.
3. For those who recognize that there are grave problems facing the South and the Nation, feelings of inadequacy in dealing with these problems when there are so few people and such a paucity of knowledge about possible solutions tend to slow them down or stop them entirely.

Most of those people who will attend the workshops are not so bound up in the above as are the greater majority of potentially active students. Therefore, our problem in this meeting is how to help ourselves to be more effective in working with and relatin to the needs of the greater body of students whom we would mobilize. In short, we must develop a relevant program. It must reflect the goals of SSOC which are noble and good. It must be tempered with respect for the felt needs of southern students.

We must bear in mind that people are able to function (do good work) in so far as they have a feeling of powerfulness in dealing with situations--this is particularly true with regard to situations with which they are dissatisfied. We continuously learn about those dissatisfactions by <u>listening</u> to them . . . we must listen to be relevant.

The problems of the south as we see them are extremely complex. The problems as seen by most who look to change are not seen in this light. If we are right, we must help them to see. It seems to me that there are two principal ways by which others may be made aware of the complexities--and through these ways problems will be attacked and people will not feel so powerless as they otherwise might. One way is through <u>education</u>, the othe is through <u>action</u>. Awareness may be opened up in involvement in both--they complement each other--they are, or should be, inseparable.

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Thus, it seems to me that a program must be devised which takes into account students hang-ups as well as the needs for promoting action and education. The two aims should form a logical and rational whole; however, the hang-ups are neither rational or logical, but emotional in many instances. Allowances must be made for this.

First, let me outline what I believe to be necessary to overcome those things which I have listed previously which have rendered people ineffectual.

1. We should learn more about what traditions of protest we do have, such as the Populist movement. This means largely that we must be made aware of a history that has not, by and large, appeared in our textbooks. More recently, it includes informing ourselves of what students of this decade have done to alter the status quo. It might also be helpful to learn how the forces of reaction squelch protest.

2. We should plan how active students can hook-up with other students on their campus and other campuses in order to cut down on feelings of isolation. The ideal situation is for people to group around programs which turn them on. They then would be drawn together, not only by intimidation and isolation, but by real issues of greater and most lasting importance, though both things are probably essential for maximaum cohesiveness.

   The fact that white students react to pressures from reactionaries emphasizes the need for developing a positive program for working with whites--middle class as well as lower class. Negro students not inclined to work in the ghettos should be encouraged to develop ways of working with other constituencies. A realistic appraisal of the difficulties involved in both cases if of the utmost importance. Further, we must evaluate the work of those groups which are working with middle class whites and Negroes, the state human relations councils, AFSC, NAACP, Urban League, etc.

3. Students must see that there are things which they can do because they have certain skills, which others can't do because of various forms of deprivation and discrimination. With this must go a respect for the gains and changes which the people of Selma, Albany, and Jackson have induced by their courage and sacrifice. While shying away from talk of educational elitism, we must review the contributions of the truly educated. Along with this we must examine such things as education, qualifications, and status and what they mean in this country.

4. Numerous alternatives for action must be presented. For example, information on federal laws and programs which are not being complied with and participated in by southern states and municipalities would be helpful. (Again, I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for students to feel a sense of power that can come through action based on a sound understanding of what they can do with minds and bodies in changing the status quo.

5. Finally, we must have a broader perspective than the southern region. The implications of U.S. policy towards Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, and other developing countries must be explored. Are there similarities between the South and South Africa? We must consider this not only from the standpoint of what war hysteria and pressures to "rally 'round the flag" mean for the South and for what we are trying to do, but we must consider what nationalism (U.S. and Southern) means to us and to all people "out there" in the rest of the world. C. Vann Woodward has pointed out that the South is the only part of the U.S. which shares anything of importance with the rest of the world. That is, we have been defeated in battle and we know economic, cultural, social, and political deprivation as no other section of the country does.

Let me now reiterate the major explicit and implicit points of the preceeding.

1. Many things keep potentially active students from being effective. We should know them, analyze them, and deal with them--not as a intellectual exercise, but as real problems that must be overcome. I have listed some; I'm sure you know of others.
2. People remain involved when they have a feeling that they have some control (power) over their situation. Pedantic discussions about Utopia or even the elusive Great Society do not make sense. While it is good to set goals toward which we work, most people do not spend much time talking about them. Immediate problems and programs for dealing with them occupy the deliberative moments of activists. The same should be the case with us.
3. The programs we develop should encompass education as well as action. Valuable time and energy are often wasted by those who act on an uneducated guess.
4. While programs for action and education should take into consideration intellectual needs, emotional and psychological needs must also occupy our thinking. Real people are being dealt with, not cogs in the machine that produces whatever revolution it is that we see ourselves involved in.

AGENDA FOR THE INSTITUTE

Thursday, August 26, 2 p.m. people should start arriving, register, and read the working papers.

6:30-----Dinner (translation--supper*)

7:30-----Free time with maybe a movie

The following agenda appliesto these days: First Session, Friday, August 27 through Tuesday, August 31 and Second Session, Friday, September 3 through Tuesday, Sepptember 7. (There will be an executive committee meeting on Sept. 1 & 2.)

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* We called it dinner to be courteous to the few Yankees who will be visiting with us. We hope you won't mind.

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AGENDA

Friday
8:30-----Breakfast
9:30-----Session
Why SSOC? What have our experiences been? What are the issues? The needs? What is SSOC's unique role, if any?
10:30----Coffee Break
11:00----Second morning session
Continuation of first session
12:30----Lunch/Dinner
2:00-----Afternoon Session
Presentation of history of the Movement in the '60's. What part have southern students played in it? What are the principles and values of the Movement? How do these differ from or approximate those of majority of the country?
4:00-----Free time--reading, listening to tapes, special interest discussions, or whatever you like.
6:30-----Dinner/Supper
8:00-----Evening Session
Evaluation of last year's experience in SSOC in light of first day's discussion. Discuss ways to enlarge our constituency, and plan ways to meet our needs. Some issues involved: 1) Hang-ups of curselves and fellow students. 2)Development and future vision of SSOC. 3)How do we operate democratically? 4)Needs for additional staff and how to finance them. 5)Relationship of students to non-students. 6)What different types of roles do we see for students? for grad students? for professors? 7)What is our relationship to other groups? What should it be?

Meals, breaks, and free time will come at the same time everyday for both weeks. To save time and space, I will simply present the substantive agenda for the two morning sessions and the afternoon and evening sessions.

Saturday morning
First and second session
Civil Rights Workshop--Why is this issue good or not so good to attract fellow students? How does the 1964 Act affect students? Can a campus-based movement use the Act? How does the 1965 Voting Act affect what we do? What is the relevance of "one man-one vote" to students?
Saturday afternoon
Peace Workshop (or continuation of morning session if need is felt.) What are we doing in Viet Nam and in the Dominican Republic? How are our actions and relations to the two alike or different? How have other countries, both friendly and unfriendly, reacted to U.S. intervention in the two countries? in other developing countries? How can we "get the facts" about our foreign affairs?
Saturday evening
Peace Workshop, cont'd.--How is the university involved in our military and para-military operations? How are our friends and acquaintances affected by the increase in the draft quota. How does the "rally 'round the flag" wartime pressure pertain to what we wish to do? What can we do to promote the cause of peace. What about compulsory ROTC?
Sunday morning--First session
The South and South Africa--What does the South have in common with South Africa? What about U.S. financial and governmental involvement in South Africa? Why must the questions of violence and non-violence enter into any consideration of South Africa? What about violence in the public and private life of the U.S, and the South. What about the riots in L.A.? What about the Deacons and defensive violence?
Second session--What can we do about these questions?
Sunday afternoon
Poverty Workshop--A model teach-in on the "Triple Revolution." How does cybernation affect Negroes, other minority groups, and poor whites? Is a real war on povery going on in this country? Is job income the only means of providing the individual with a way of obtaining goods and services? How are the issues of equality, poverty and peace interrelated?

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Sunday evening

Anti-Poverty Action and Students--How can students use public and private anti-poverty programs to do good work in the community. How does the university relate to the poor? How should it? How does the primary and secondary school system contribute to or prevent deprivation? Can full-time students "carry" a community project?

Monday morning

First and second sessions

Workshop on Educational Needs and Problems--How do students feel about the content of their courses? What about cut-systems, testing, and grading? How do students deal with their educational needs if they are not being safisfied? What experiments have people tried in order to fulfill these educational needs? What do southern students know or think of the fred university idea? What is the relationship between these free educational experiments and the movement? Must free education be radical education. What philosophy of education do we want to foster?

Monday afternoon

Workshop on Educational Needs and Problems--continuation of morning with emphasis on what we can do to improve or change our educational system in the South including a consideration of desegregation and quality education.

Monday evening

Workshop on University Reform--What issues spark university reform movements? How do we approach students to raise issues? What about in loco parentis? What is the role of campus "leaders" in protest movements on and off campus? What leads or does not lead students into permanent protest movements? What makes people drop out? How does summer activity relate to campus protest and involvement after graduation. Do we have strategic ideas regarding campus protest?

Tuesday morning

Workshop on University Reform continued for both morning sessions. Emphasis should be on program for the coming year.

Tuesday afernoon and evening

Evaluation. Tie up loose ends. Try to develop an overall program.

The Executive committee should begin meeting on Wednesday morning. This should be completed by Thursday morning or afternoon at the latest. Since there is a problem of sleeping space, exec. committee menbers who have been at Highlander for the first week of the Institute should plan to leave immediately after the exec. meeting to make room for students coming in for the second week.

The second week of the Institute begins with registration on Thursday evening, September 2. The workshops begin on Friday morning and follow the same agenda that was used for the first week.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Two railroads serve Knoxville--Southern and the L. & N.
Both Greyhound and Trailways have regular service into the city. In case you are interested, Trailways is the closest to Highlander.
Airlines--United, Southern, American, Delta, and Piedmont. Persons coming by plane should take the airport limousine to the Andrew Johnson Hotel and then call us at Highlander.

The phone numbers at Highlander are: 5249156 and 5234216 (615 area code)

Again the Highlander address is 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville-37915
The SSOC address is 915 18th Ave. S. Nashville 37212 phone 615-2566058

File
SSOC

September 22, 1965

Miss Sue Thrasher
Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sue:

Thank you for writing to me on September 15 so fully. I don't think that I am well enough informed to have any advice for you regarding a Coordinating Committee versus the Executive Committee. Obviously, SSOC must have some kind of decision-making, policy-guiding structure, and one that is so organized as to work. Don't get frightened by the labels such as "bureaucratic." If you are an organization, authority has got to be lodged somewhere.

I must confess that I still fail to see the difference between taking a position on the war in Viet Nam and participating in anti-war activities. It seems to me that when you do the latter you take a position. I can understand how members (if that is the correct word) of SSOC can do as individuals whatever they want to do. What I cannot see is how SSOC can support and encourage them in doing it without thereby committing itself as an organization.

Best of luck to you. I would appreciate being kept informed of SSOC's work.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Southern Student Organizing Committee

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HOWARD ROMAINE
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915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
P.O. BOX 6403
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PAV
AV
PWL
LD

September 15, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

My apologies for not responding to your letter sooner. It came just as I was leaving for the National Student Congress in Madison, Wisconsin. Ed Hamlett promised to answer but got bogged down in details with the two Highlander workshops.

I am afraid that my choice of words was poor in the memo of August 18. I did not intend responsibility to mean a certain position; I did hope there would be enough discussion about the war to lay down some adequate programming guides for the staff. You see, most of the staff has participated at one time or another in anti-war demonstrations, and we are prone to urge others to do so. My reason for raising that question was to bring out some open discussion on the matter so that members of the Executive Committee could object if they wished.

We will not be taking a position on the war. By that I mean there will be no formal statement of opposition to the war adopted by the SSOC body. We did, however, discuss at length our plans for cooperating in anti-war demonstrations, distribution of literature, making speaker's available for local campus groups, and other possibilities for educational programs that may arise. This was what I meant by responsibility and I felt it had to be discussed with the Executive Committee for a broader view than that which is represented by the feelings of the staff. I'm not sure I have answered the questions you raised in your letter. Perhaps Al Ulmer can give you a more objective viewpoint since he was there for much of the discussion.

The problem is a much more basic one than just Vietnam. That is how to make democratic decisions in an organization that has such a broad constituency (from an Auburn student who had rather be "dead than red" to University of Texas students who spend their weekends picketing the

LBJ ranch). It is a problem that has plagued us from the very beginning and one which we have never been able to solve. We had high hopes that the Executive Committee would be a representative body for decision making. However, the problems involved in travel expenses, conflicts in schedules, etc. have not permitted this Committee to function as it should.

We discussed this problem at length at the Highlander workshop and will be presenting two major proposals to the body of SSOC via a special mailing. Howard Romaine, Chairman, is proposing that the decision making body be the Coordinating Committee which is composed of one person from each campus group. This Committee would be sent a worklist mailing bi-weekly and asked to vote by mail on any issues that may arise. Howard feels that this would assure us of more democratic decision making than just having two representatives from each state. A second proposal, which Gene Guerrero is writing, is that we keep the Executive Committee as the decision making body. Gene also suggests that we use the Coordinating Committee as a means of keeping a larger base of students informed about our activities. Both of these proposals will be sent in a special mailing to the campus groups that we are in contact with on southern campuses.

My own feeling is that we should not hastily do away with the Executive Committee simply because it represents some kind of "bureaucratic structure"--an idea that seems to be prevalent in the movement now following SNCC's agonizing decisions concerning structure. But, I also feel that we do have to find the courage to experiment with new forms of decision making. Perhaps the Coordinating Committee is the answer as Howard suggests, or perhaps someone will offer still another suggestion.

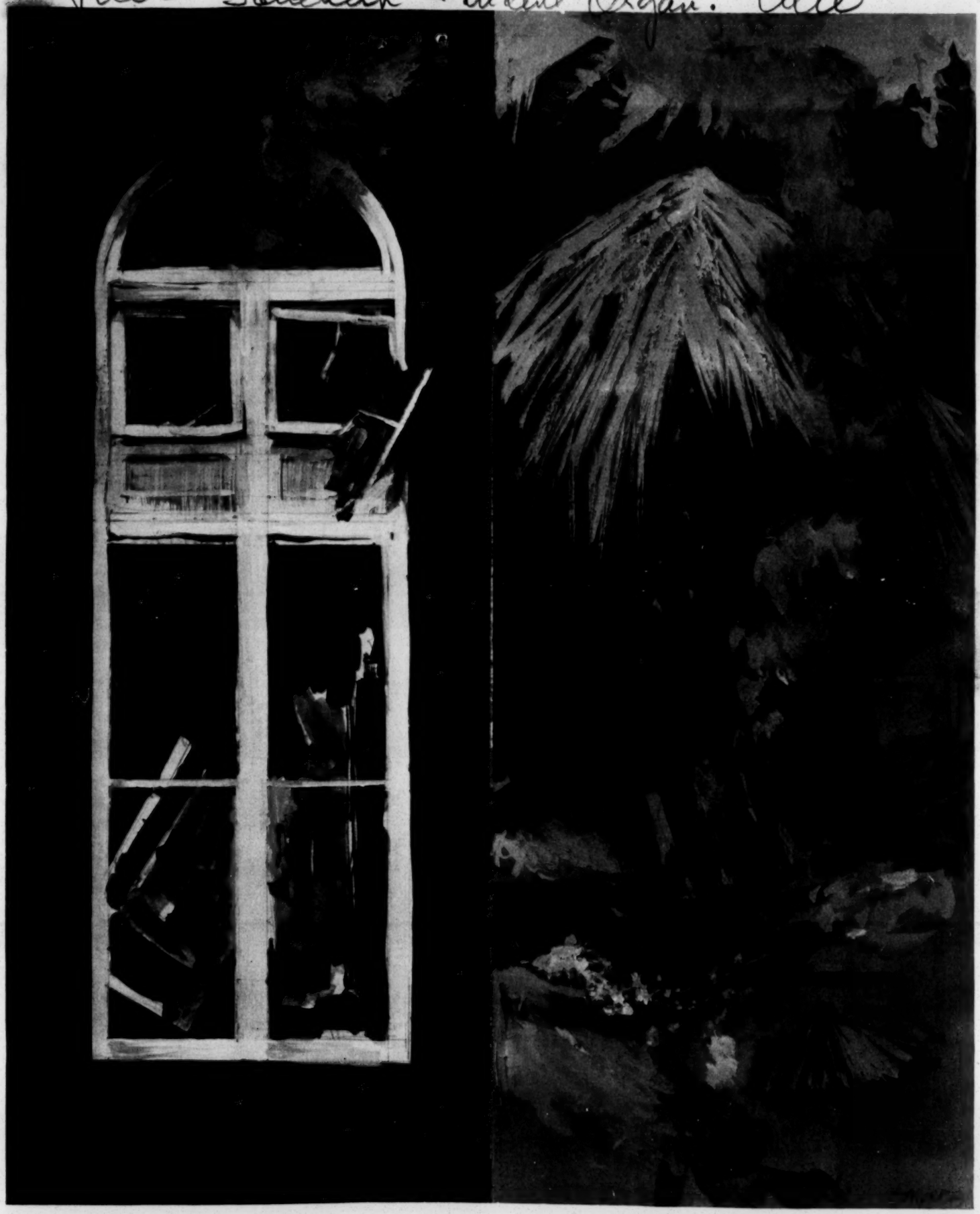
Kathy Barrett is editing the tapes of the two workshops and we should have a report ready soon. In the meantime, please let me know if you have any questions. I'm glad that you feel free to raise certain questions with us. We do not consider them irrelevant now nor will we in the future. Even though you are resigning from the Advisory Board, I hope you will continue to raise questions and/or give advice when you think we need it.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

Ville - Southern Student Organ. Ctte



THE NEW SOUTH STUDENT

Vol. III JANUARY, 1966 No. 1

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The New South Student is published each month from October through May by the Southern Student Organizing Committee of Nashville, Tennessee. Labor is donated.

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Sue Thrasher, Ed Hamlett, Gene Guerrero, Ray Payne, and Ronda Stilley

---

In an effort to share responsibilities, the staff is taking turns in producing this publication. Ronda Stilley is editor of this issue. Our thanks to Bill Myers for the cover drawing.

At a brief glance, it is evident that this edition of the New South Student is a self-reflective one. In seven articles we discuss our activities, strategy, problems, and role. This sensitivity is essential to anyone concerned with his effectiveness in reaching stated goals. But perhaps its emphasis at this time results from our feeling that we are nearing a turning point, if not in the southern student movement, at least in SSOC.

SSOC has just received more financial resources than it has had in its entire existence, and we are badly in need of new staff. In addition, we sense that the South is changing rapidly, and to remain relevant or viable, we must be prepared to change our role radically.

Thus it is that we ask you to join us in our reflections. We would urge you to consider seriously the questions posed in the first article, "Decisions Face SSOC", and the planning conference in which we hope to face these; and to share with us your thoughts concerning the needs of southern students today, and how SSOC may be of service to them.

If you wish to receive the New South Student, contributions of not less than $1.00 for southern students, and $3.00 for northern students and adults are requested. All contributions are tax exempt.

DECISIONS FACE SSOC

by Gene Guerrero

The Southern Student Organizing Committee will hold a "February Planning Meeting" on February 4, 5, and 6 at the SSOC office in Nashville. The meeting will be an open executive committee meeting to plan for the winter and spring. All interested students are invited to attend.

The purpose of the meeting is to deal with some of the practical problems arising from the fact that students are beginning to translate ideas into action. SSOC must discuss allocation of its new resources in terms of a "strategy" of social change for the South.

SSOC is limited in various ways by conception, staff, and finances. We need to think through these limitations keeping in mind that at this time SSOC may have a greater opportunity to contribute to real change than at any other time in its short history.

The following are questions some have raised for discussion at the meeting. The list is meant to be suggestive rather than definitive, and you should raise questions of your own.

1. Do we have an overall political vision and strategy? Should we have one? Are we serious about change without one?

2. How should SSOC be related to community projects such as the ones in Southside Virginia, New Orleans, and Atlanta? How can SSOC stimulate more community work? How are these projects related to each other?

3. How can SSOC develop more student leadership internally? What are the problems in developing continuing campus leadership?

4. How can SSOC find more good staff persons now that it can afford to double or triple its staff? How should staff be used?

5. When and where should the SSOC spring conference be held? How do we see SSOC next year? What decisions will have to be made at the spring conference?

6. Is there a consensus in SSOC regarding the War in Vietnam? Should SSOC act? If so, in what way?

7. What are the final arrangements for the folk tour? Final decisions on dates, places, etc. should be made.

8. How should editorial policy of the New South Student be determined? How can we encourage more students to use the newsletter as a journal for their expression? Should the newsletter be moved to Atlanta?

9. What should SSOC do regarding South Africa?

10. How should SSOC relate to southern political developments in 1966?

11. How can the SSOC structure be improved? Do students feel a part of SSOC?

12. What is SSOC's relationship to organizing efforts in Appalachia?

13. How effective has the campus traveller program been? How should campus travellers be used?

Those who wish to raise questions for this meeting are urged to write working papers. If these are sent to the SSOC office in advance they can be mimeoed for the meeting.

The meeting will actually begin early Saturday, February 5. It is hoped that many will be able to come for the evening of the 4th to review what has been happening and begin planning for the weekend.

Some funds for travel are available. Please let the SSOC office know soon if you are coming, when you will arrive, and whether you will need help with travel. Please bring your sleeping bag if possible.

SNCC WORKER MURDERED

Civil rights worker, Samuel Younge, 22, was murdered in Tuskegee, Alabama, early on the morning of January 4, 1966.

Younge, a SNCC worker and a student at Tuskegee Institute, had been helping Negroes register to vote at the Macon county courthouse earlier in the day when he was pushed by one of the registrars, who threatened him with a knife. Later that evening, Younge was told to use a segregated restroom in a gas station. His body was found in an alley near the station.

Warning

Earlier in the day, Younge had reported to the Atlanta SNCC office that he was helping take 40 Negroes to register to vote. One of the registrars told Younge's co-worker, SNCC staffer, Jimmy Rogers, "I'm tired to fooling around with you. I'm going to spill your guts all over the floor."

SNCC workers in Atlanta reported the incident in the courthouse to the FBI and the Justice Department and urged federal intervention and protection--before the murder occurred--but federal officials did not appear.

Later, that night, Younge went to a service station to get gas and to use the restroom. When he asked to go to the restroom, the attendant told him to go to the back hole where Negroes go. Younge refused. He asked the attendant if he'd heard of the Civil Rights Act. The attendant pulled a gun, fired one shot, but missed. Young got into a car and drove to the police station five blocks away and asked for an investigation. It was reported that he went back to the station when he realized the police would not help him.

Dean Phillips of Tuskegee Institute was called about 2 a.m. by the police, who told him to come down and identify a body. He took several people with him and say Younge's body with a single bullet wound in the head.

- - - -

Protection??

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, issued the following statement:

> We call upon the President of the United States to make the presence and the forces of the federal government visible in the state of Alabama by ordering federal marshals to the following counties in Alabama: Macon, Greene, Barbour, Lowndes, Dallas, Hale, Wilcox, Bullock, Marengo, Sumter, Perry, and all others where violence and terror are the order of the day. These federal marshals should have the power to make on-the-spot arrests, in order to protect, not just the civil rights, but the lives and limbs of the Negro people and civil rights workers of Alabama.
>
> If the federal government cannot provide protection for people seeking civil rights guaranteed by the constitution, then people will have no protection but themselves. We find it increasingly difficult to ask the people of the Black Belt to remain nonviolent. We have asked the President for federal marshals for over three years. If our plea is not answered, we have no choice.

Attorney General Nicholas Katzenback, addressed a civil rights rally in Mobile, Alabama, January 2, and said that nightriders seeking to put fear in the hearts of Negroes will run "straight into the federal government."

Yesterday an FBI agent listened to the report given him of Young and Rogers being threatened by the registrar in Tuskegee, and said, "You've done your duty. We'll take care of it." He then hung up.

SNCC has organized southwide memorial services to be held January 10 through 18 in Washington, Hampton, Richmond, Greenville, Raleigh, Columbia, Orangeburg, Atlanta, and Nashville, respectively.

CANDOR COMPELS US

by Sue Thrasher

Perhaps you wondered just what it is that SSOC people spend their time doing. The following is an attempt to outline the activities of the officers and staff for the months of January and February.

HOWARD ROMAINE has been a second year graduate student in philosophy at the University of Virginia. His wife, ANNE, is completing a masters in history, and will be working on SSOC's southern folk tour. Howard is thinking of enrolling as a student at the Institute for Policy Studies, which will allow them to work and do research in the South.

HOWARD SPENCER is a senior at Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi. He has been very active in the Methodist Student Movement and the National Student Christian Federation. He will be working on the statewide student conference which will be held in Mississippi during February.

HERMAN CARTER is a senior at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Although one of his primary interests is South Africa (See November Newsletter), he spends a great deal of his time being a thorn in the side of the administration at Southern.....Roll 'em, Herman!! (See December newsletter.)

ROY MONEY--treasurer, of course--is a junior at Vanderbilt University. In addition to working and carrying a full course load, Roy is active in the Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam (See pg. 9) and the Student Political Education and Action Committee. He also spends quite a bit of time in the SSOC office paying endless bills and haggling with staff about salary and checks.

SUE THRASHER plans to spend a good portion of the months of January and February working in Mississippi on the statewide student conference. She is also making arrangements for the Board of Advisors meeting which has been scheduled for March 4.

GENE GUERRERO just recently graduated from Emory University and is now back on the SSOC staff. You may recall that Gene attempted to organize a union of the employees at Emory (See October newsletter). Gene will be setting up the Executive Committee meeting in early February and will then begin planning a conference on students and labor.

ED HAMLETT traveled north from the SDS convention in Urbana, but will soon return south to work in Tennessee and Kentucky. Ed plans to concentrate in the Knoxville, Tennessee, area, feeling out student interest in Appalachia.

RONDA STILLEY, who joined the SSOC staff in October, will be editing the January issue of the New South Student, and working with a group who are interested in an urban organizing project in the city of Nashville.

KATHY BARRETT just recently left the SSOC staff to concentrate her efforts on a community organizing project in the second ward in New Orleans. Kathy plans to set up a library and begin working for freedom schools.

RAY PAYNE, who traveled for SSOC in Alabama during the fall, is now working in the Vine City Community Project in Atlanta, Georgia.

During the past month, the SSOC office has received several large contributions and grants. We are indebted to: The Field Foundation for a grant of $5000 for general program; to Mr. Stephen F. Wilder and Mrs. Blake Cady for a grant of $12,500 in memory of their father, and the Methodist Student Movement for a grant of $200.

We now need staff: We desperately need a person with some clerical skills for the office, as well as someone experienced in urban community organizing. If you are interested, write SSOC, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee.

* * * * *

SOUTHERN FOLK FESTIVAL

by Anne Romaine

During the summer of '64 a group of movement folk singers from around the nation gathered in Mississippi to perform and lead singing in various COFO project locations throughout the state. The local people as well as the COFO volunteers and SNCC staff were reinforced in their struggle for freedom by the knowledge that people outside Mississippi cared about what they were trying to do. However, the benefit was not a one way thing. The singers were in fact, joining in the protest against racism, and learning, many of them for the first time, what was really going on in Mississippi.

This spring, SSOC is planning a traveling folk festival composed of some of the same singers who participated in the '64 Caravan. The purpose of the tour is threefold. First, we hope to reintroduce southern students to the folk music tradition of the blackbelt and mountain regions of the South, as well as how the old forms have been adopted to new ideas by this generation's freedom and topical singers.

The second purpose is to pose issues. The whole idea of an integrated troupe appearing at Negro and white southern campuses has a significant thrust. Also many of the songs they sing will be songs of the movement, in themselves posing questions of politics and values.

Thirdly, we hope to give folk enthusiasts and aspiring folk singers from the student, as well as local communities, an opportunity to meet with the professional folksingers in workshops. These workshops will center on the musical techniques involved in performing traditional ballads and spirituals, as well as provide a forum for discussion of freedom and topical song writing. There should be a place where students can discuss the issues of the movement in which folksingers are playing a significant role. Among these are civil rights, war, problems of anti-communism and blacklisting. Of course, the workshops vary with the particular campus and community and the degree of interest displayed.

There are four or five singers who will make up the core of the tour. GIL TURNER, composer, founding co-editor of Broadside magazine and a principle organizer of the Mississippi Caravan will be on hand. In his own words, Gil sings the songs of all the "big and little, public and private, peacable and violent, revolutions and resolutions that made and remade and are still remaking the New World."

LEN CHANDLER who participated in the Arkansas and Nashville movements of the early '60's as well as the Mississippi Caravan, is also very interested in relating the music of the movement to southern campuses. A very talented composer and songwriter, he holds an MA in musicology from Columbia University.

BERNICE REAGON who was deeply involved in the '63 Albany movement is one of the original SNCC Freedom Singers--the major group responsible for spreading freedom songs over the nation.

MABEL HILLARY, one of the well known Georgia Sea Island Singers has also consented to join the group. Her songs represent the best of the more traditional southern Negro music.

Other possible members of the troupe are ERIC ANDERSON and HEDY WEST. During the course of the festival tour, it is hoped that other singers such as CAROLYN HESTER, BARBARA DAME, JOAN BAEZ, JUDY COLLINS, and PETE SEEGER will be able to make appearances at the afternoon workshops as well as the evening concerts.

The tour, which will begin sometime in April, will provide an opportunity for

(Continued on pg.7)

TO THE EDITOR...

Dear Editor:

You wanted comment on Vietnam. Well, here goes...

First of all, I resent the term used by Mr. Verret, Jr., "Johnson and his gang" (See "The Anti-War Movement--Some Questions With Answers, December edition.) This term is directly from the Peking Review. As for his letter, it could just as well have been written to the Moscow News or the Peking Review.

As a former member of the John Birch Society, I cannot go along with the majority of Johnson's policies, as I could not go along with Robert Welch's. Kennedy's civil rights bills and the Peace Corps are the two great things he accomplished.

I supported Goldwater all the way, except for his Vietnam policy, but dear old Johnson took it from Goldwater and has followed it completely.

My main concern is that Vietnam is not worth one American solider. Let's bring our boys home and let the Vietnamese fight their own war.

We are backing a government that is incapable either of winning a military struggle or governing its people.

For nine years the U.S. helped the Diem government at a cost of three billion dollars. Diem's rule was marked by the achievement of some measure of economic stability, but principally by an increasing political dissatisfaction. That dissatisfaction was encouraged by North Vietnam, but basically Diem's own arbitrary rule made possible Viet Cong gains.

The very fact that Viet Cong strength was and still is the greatest in the Mekong Delta and around Saigon--more than 1000 miles away from North Vietnam, indicates that there is a basic popular support for the guerillas among the South Vietnamese peasants, but this does not mean that the peasants support communism and the hell that stands for.

Attacks on North Vietnam will not seriously weaken guerilla fighters 1000 miles away. The principle foe is not the limited industrial capacity of the North, nor the North Vietnamese who have remained at home, nor even their training camps and trails. It is the 30,000 individual guerilla fighters from the North and South who have no trouble finding sanctuary within South Vietnam or the neighboring states. Bombing North Vietnam is not calculated to reduce their determination, but undoubtedly it could antagonize many other Asians and could easily lead to increased communist Chinese involvement in the whole Indo-Chinese peninsula.

The only viable policy for the U. S. is negotiation and a political settlement. This must be done in such a way as not to hand it over to the communists. They say we will lose face, but France pulled out and didn't lose face. South Vietnam has no value to us, and the Seventh Fleet in Asia, and the commies aren't going any place. Again I repeat, let the Vietnamese fight their own battles.

I support our soldiers over the Viet Cong, but I do not support our being in Vietnam

Ray L. Simpson
Student
California State at Los Angeles
President
Education Committee on Vietnam

(Letters to the editor continued pg. 7)

Dear Sir:

I was quite taken with the article "The Anti-War Movement--Some Questions with Answers", (By Joe Verret, Jr., December, 1965, New South Student); in fact, I couldn't believe it. While the NSS is not known for outstanding achievements in journalism, it generally has done a commendable job of reporting on the southern student movement and in raising questions relevant to that movement. Mr. Verret certainly raises questions, such as, "What the hell is he talking about?"

First of all, I was not under the impression that SANE or its congressional friends (Morse, Hawkins, et al.) have "the best interests of imperialism at heart." Though it is clear to me that the President and the Departments of Defense and State certainly do not have the best interests of the Vietnamese people in their hearts. Secondly, his diatribe against SANE, Morse, the U.N. and the rest, and his advocacy of Marxism-Leninism as a tool for understanding imperialism do not help to "win over the masses of American people".

Perhaps the thing which puzzled me the most was his invocation of Marxism-Leinism. As if Mr. Verret were a "priest presiding over a sacred text" used to explain all present day phenomena, this is followed by an incomprehensible and thus irrelevant (to me) quote from Leon Trotsky addressed to "the Marxists".

Did you edit the transitional paragraph tying the first three-fourths of the article together with the last fourth? Or is your only criteria for publication that a piece be written by a southerner somewhere to the left of Carl Sanders?

Ed Hamlett
Nashville, Tennessee

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Nothing was edited from Mr. Verret's article on Vietnam. Our policy in this respect has been to provide a forum for different viewpoints, and to stimulate discussion on this issue; and toward the latter objective, Mr. Verret's contribution has undoubtedly been the most valuable to date. (Ed.)

THE VIETNAM READER

A Review by Howard Romaine

"It would be inaccurate to say that the United States does not have any foreign support for its action in Vietnam. It does--in about the same measure that the Soviet Union had support for its action in Hungary."

This is not the first sentence of the book, for the editors are not sensationalists, but obviously men who are gravely concerned about the present course of American foreign policy. Bernard Fall, perhaps the best-known expert in this country on Vietnam, and Marcus Raskin, a former member of the National Security Council under Kennedy, are eminently qualified for the task of collecting the essential articles on the subject. It is difficult for Americans to think of themselves as somehow supporting a foreign policy designed to squash a popular revolution through mass terrorism--but a picture quite like this emerges from a thorough perusal of the materials the editors have compiled in this book. But the "Reader" does much more than that; it shows how we got into such a situation, suggests what is keeping us there, and proposes how we might get out and find a new direction for U. S. foreign policy.

Edited by Marcus G. Raskin and Bernard B. Fall, Vintage Books, V-309, $2.45.

SOUTHERN FOLK FESTIVAL (Cont.)

larger campus can local communities, as well as fund-raise for local student and community work. Below is a tentative agenda for the tour. You should contact the SSOC office immediately if you are interested. Any additional ideas or suggestions that you have will be welcome.

Tentative Agenda

Virginia	April 1 - 3
North & South Carolina .	April 4 - 7
Georgia	April 8 - 10
Florida	April - 11
Alabama & Mississippi. .	April 12 - 14
Louisiana.	April 15 - 17
Arkansas	April 18 - 19
Tennessee & Kentucky . .	April 20 - 23

BOND REMAINS UNSEATED

by Gene Guerrero

On Monday, January 10, the Georgia House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to deny a seat to representative elect Julian Bond who was elected in a special election last summer. No representatives from outside the Atlanta metropolitan area voted to seat Mr. Bond.

The seating question seems to be a relatively simple one by itself. Those supporting the House position maintain that Mr. Bond is not qualified to hold his seat, because he cannot take the oath to uphold the Georgia and United States Constitutions. He cannot do so, this reasoning follows, because of statements he has made concerning draft card burners and his endorsement of a SNCC statement opposing the War in Vietnam. In a press interview Mr. Bond said that he "admired the courage" of those who were willing to follow their convictions and accept the consequences. When questioned further, he pointed out that he had his card in his possession. Before the vote, Bond told the House, "no charge has been levied other than the charge that I have chosen to speak my mind." He also said that, "I have not counseled burning of draft cards. I have suggested that congressionally outlined alternatives to military service be extended to include building democracy at home."

There is no question of the validity of Bond's election. Eighty two per cent of the voters in the special election voted for Bond. Both of Bond's opponents in the primary and general elections testified on his behalf at the House hearings.

Reaction to this act of the legislature was immediate. There were several mass meetings in and around the 136th District. Approximately five hundred students from the Atlanta University system assembled to hear John Lewis, chairman of SNCC, and others speak. At Emory University two hundred students participated in a discussion of the various issues involved. Pickets appeared at the capitol on Thursday to protest the House action. Friday 1500 persons marched from two separate points to the capitol. The first speaker was Bond's Republican opponent in the election. He said that he had lied a little to reporters who had asked whether he would run in another election. This time he would be running along with the rest of the 136th District for Julian Bond. James Forman, excutive secretary of SNCC, spoke next and called for a walkout of the Negro legislators.

Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke next. He pointed out that it is somewhat surprising to hear the Georgia Legislature so concerned about respecting the U.S. Constitution. He reminded those present that it was the same legislature that developed the doctrines of interposition and nullification to oppose the Brown decision. King said that the question was one of freedom of speech which is the most essential element of creative democracy. He said that Abraham Lincoln had as a freshman legislator vigorously opposed the War with Mexico. No thinking American he said, would consider Lincoln to have been disloyal.

After the rally about one hundred persons stayed at the capital to picket. Twice some tried to enter the capital but were roughly turned away by state troopers.

The general reaction to the House action and the SNCC statement on Vietnam is interesting. There was widespread distortion of the SNCC statement. The statement was said to call for burning of draft cards when in fact it suggested that work in the civil rights movement, "is a valid alternative to the draft." The Atlanta Constitution described the Bond affair as a trap laid by SNCC. The reasoning seems to be (although I'm not quite sure what the reasoning is) that

(Continued on pg. 14)

NASHVILLE VIETNAM ACTION

by Sara Donnelly

Last fall a small group of university people arranged to have the Toronto Teach-In piped into the Vanderbilt Campus. This teach-in stimulated discussion and debate and provided the initial impetus for the formation of an organized group opposed to the U. S. Government policy in Vietnam. A meeting was called for those showing interest. At that meeting the Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam was formed.

During the fall, the Committee focused its attention on the March on Washington on November 27. Because of the number of members who wanted to attend the March, the Committee decided to charter a bus. Members made phone calls to people in the community, explaining the purpose of the March, and asking for donations to help cover the cost of the bus. The response in the community at large was, in general, favorable: $400 was raised. The Nashville delegation to the March received local press and TV coverage. This publicity increased public awareness of the Committee and its position on the War in Vietnam.

Following the March on Washington, the Committee initiated a variety of activities, the purpose of which was to disseminate information about the war and the history of Vietnam.

Several Committee members have been on radio stations, participating in debates and explaining the reasons for their opposition to the war.

There was a debate on the Vanderbilt campus between Dr. David Kotelchuck (one of the main organizers of the Committee) and Dr. John T. Dorsey, a Political Science professor at Vanderbilt.

In an effort to reach as many people as possible, a few members have been visiting local colleges and community leaders, initiating discussion about U.S. involvement in the war.

Vice-President Humphrey made a brief visit to Nashville for the State Democratic Convention. Members of the Committee handed out leaflets to the Vice-President and the Tennessee Democrats. The leaflet urged HHH to do all in his power to bring about negotiations.

The major means of education and communication has been the Committee's magazine, Confrontation, published bi-monthly. Confrontation reprints outstanding articles from other sources, as well as original articles. The first issue has a collection of articles which deal primarily with the history of Vietnam. The next issue will contain articles which discuss alternatives to the U.S. Government's present policy in Vietnam, (suggestions and contributions welcome).

Confrontation was distributed to various campuses in the area and sent to out-of-state contacts. It was also distributed to a delegation of Tennessee college students who were presenting a petition to Governor Clement supporting U. S. troops in Vietnam. This received TV coverage and gave the magazine free publicity.

As a result of these activities, the Committee's membership is continually broadening. Not only professors and students, but other community members are beginning to attend the weekly meetings as well.

Adding some diversity to the weekly meetings, some members performed a skit which was very successful: "Our Man In Saigon-A Farce", starring Robert McNamara, General Westmoreland, Premier Ky, an American Soldier, a Vietnamese Barmaid, and an American Reporter. Following the skit was a home-written peace song to the tune of "On Top of Old Smokey".

There have also been several parties for members to get acquainted.

(Continued on Pg. 18)

HUELGA! HUELGA!

Huelga! Huelga! (Strike! Strike!) is the cry that arises from the grape fields of Delano, California, where farm workers are striking 34 growers for (1) $1.40 per hour plus 25¢ per box of grapes (over the previous $1.10 per hour and 10¢ per box), (2) Union recognition, and (3) the right to collective bargaining.

Filipino and Mexican Americans, organized by the National Farm Workers Association and the Agricultural Workers Organization (AFL-CIO), have joined hands in the longest strike in California labor history. Beginning in September with 1000 workers, the strike has grown to include over 4500 workers and the active support of labor, liberal, church, civil rights, and various student groups throughout the state.

As the crucial November harvesting season approached, grapes sat, threatening to rot on the vine. Growers scoured far and wide for scab labor, ranging in area as far as Texas, and in age as young as six-year-old children.

Likewise, harassment, both from growers and police, increased proportionately to the length of the strike. It is clear that such tactics are not inherent to the South, and Delano has been nicknamed the "Mississippi West".

It is vital to all concerned that this strike be settled fairly, and as soon as possible. The issues are a decent standard of living and a voice of the workers in the decisions vital to their lives.

You can support this endeavor by supporting the nationwide boycott of these growers' products, which include:

SCHENLEY LIQUORS
and
DELANO GRAPES
plus

Bourbons	Wines
I. W. Harper	Roma
Ancient Age	Cresta Blanca
J. W. Dant	Dubonnet
Old Charter	
Blends & Scotches	**Other Liquors**
Dewar's White Label	Samovar
Melrose Diamond 12	Carioca Rum
Gin Order of Merit	Seagers Gin
MacNaughton	Cherry Heering
Long John	Coates Plymouth
O.F.C.	Coronet VSQ Brandy

If you can help the strikers in any other way, with food or financial assistance, or wish more information, contact

Committee for the NFWA Boycott
1316 Masonic Avenue
San Francisco, Calif.
MA 6-4577

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Invest Your Summer, a catalogue of service opportunities. Available through Commission on Youth Service Projects, 475 Riverside Dr. Room 825, New York N.Y.

From Protest to Politics, by Bayard Rustin, a discussion of the course which the civil rights movement is taking. Available from SSOC, 10¢.

The Failure of Federal Programs in the Black Belt, by J. V. Henry, an analysis breaking down illusions about federal programs. Available through SSOC, 10¢.

SDS and Middle Class Professional Unions by Shelley Blum, an analysis of the middle class in reference to the movement, and examination of efforts at organizing them. Available through SSOC, 10¢.

Labor and the South Today, a short paper by Jim Williams examining the new face labor. Available through SSOC, 10¢.

The New Republic's series on the "Thoughts of the Young Radicals" starting with the December 18, 1965 edition. Includes personal statements of persons such as Charlie Cobb, and Stokeley Carmichael, Todd Gitlin, and Tom Hayden.

RUMBLINGS AND GRUMBLINGS...

ON AMERICAN VALUES

By Uncle Ed

The contention is increasingly made that those who are opposed to U. S. foreign policy in Vietnam must look to the "fifth war from now" and that the only way to stop the upcoming wars--if we exist that long--is to build a domestic movement that is concerned about democracy, poverty, racism, and peace, both here and abroad. The belief is widely held that this war cannot be stopped by simply protesting this nation's war. Those who continue to protest out of moral need are urged to protest U.S. foreign policy in general and to link the specific war to past and future wars and to raise the question of world-wide deprivation.

It appears that the government's already feeble war on poverty will be de-escalated to pay for a steadily escalating war in Vietnam--a war which we are not winning, but have only recently ceased to lose--a war which is now costing us $16 million a day. On top of this ridiculous expenditure is piled a budget of $30 billion to pay for putting a man on the moon by 1970.

Dr. Warren Weaver, ex-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in a recent interview in U.S. News and World Report spoke out against the space program. He pointed out some of the things which could be done with the $30 billion and the technical competance which is burned up in spending it:

1. Every teacher in the U.S. could be given a 10% raise each year for the next ten years.

2. We could endow 200 small colleges with $10 million each.

3. We could finance the education through graduate school of 50,000 students at $4,000 per year each.

4. Ten new medical schools at $200 million each could be built.

5. Complete universities for 50 developing countries could be built and endowed.

6. We could create three new Rockefeller Foundations at $500 million each.

This is merely an example of some of the things which might be done with it, were not our priorities so seriously messed up. Our daily newspapers are replete with possible alternate priorities. Recent reports, for example, from George Peabody College (High Schools In The South: A Factbook) and the Southern Regional Council (Black Belt Schools--Beyond Desegregation) strongly indicate that much work is to be done if southern schools, both white and Negro are to be brought up even to national standards--a very poor criteria. We lag in facilities, teachers' salaries, libraries, and by almost any other standard. Furthermore, the great majority of our colleges are in the same boat. On the other hand, the South leads the nation in poverty, illiteracy, and in support for all-out bombing of every part of Vietnam. (See Harris Poll published about Jan. 3, 1966)

Though a higher percentage of total state and local governmental expenditures in the South goes into education than it does in almost any northern or western state, the actual pupil expenditure is much less. To this inadequate sum is added substantial subsidies from the federal government. Finally, our economy is further bolstered by space and defense investments, and still we are miserably behind. Clearly something else is needed. People who are underemployed before a major defense industry

(Continued on next page)

or base moves into an underdeveloped southern area are not greatly affected by the move. Jobs provided are most often filled by skilled workers and technicians from outside the area, because local poor cannot meet the qualifications. (In Mississippi, math graduates from Tougaloo College cannot meet the requirements for jobs which are available to them at the moon shot center which is being built in southern Mississippi.)

It is incumbent on all of us to demand that government priorities be changed. How can this be done? Southwide demonstrations against the war in Vietnam have been called for February 12, 1966. Those of us who oppose the war should answer this call. But in so doing, we must help people in the South to make the connection between diversion of large amounts of money from the domestic sector of the economy--which could go for schools, roads, resource development, etc., to the war and space economies.

Those of you who are undecided about the war, but concerned about poverty and deprivation in the underdeveloped South and world should ask yourself where your priorities lie. Perhaps then, all of us can join together at the gates of Canaveral, Huntsville, Bragg, and the other almost countless military and otherworldly manifestations in the South. If we are not ready to demonstrate, then we can hold teach-ins and seminars--not just on the war, but on the needs of our region and its people, or on the defense establishment, or on American values. Whatever course we take, we must let the nation, the Congress, and the President know that there is not a single region in the country where they are "safe" from criticism--that all of us in the South are not madly rushing to join or keep up with the concensus. LBJ's pride, the columnists tell us, is the "progress" which he and the Congress made in civil rights during the past two years. We must say to him "This is not enough; we will not be bought off with a rhetoric that has not even been backed up with sufficient numbers of federal registrars. The people of Appalachia have had the vote for years. What has it done for them? Have you really been there to see?

NEW GROUP FORMED

by George Brosi

It has often been said that the last thing in the world the movement needs is another organization. But often money is available to create a new group even when existing organizations are desperate for cash. For this reason, a new Southwide organization has just been formed.

Operation Open Debate is not a typical "movement" group. It will never publish a newsletter--no matter how tempting that may be. It will not even attempt to coordinate activities, and will have no permanent staff. Most unusually, it will never claim to be internally democratic. Instead, it will use its resources to allow movement people to share their ideas and expertise with their neighbors. The hope is that a chain reaction will occur, spreading the climate of conflicting ideas beyond the few centers of activity which exist today.

OOD (not ODD!) is a non-partisan educational outfit geared toward involving people in rational discussion of the United States' policy in Vietnam. Sherri Myers, the director, insists that most of its resources will be parceled out to people from all over the South who want to travel to nearby campuses or communities and share their experience in making the War in Vietnam an issue worthy of objective consideration. In order to discover some potential part-time organizers, George Brosi, also of Nashville, will make a brief tour of movement centers around the South. There is a possibility that OOD will be able to arrange some speaking tours by experts on Vietnam and American foreign policy.

Other services of the group will include the distribution of speaker lists, bibliographies, literature, and occasional papers exposing new ways of stimulating pertinent debate and detailing information about organizing educational Vietnam activity.

Write Sherri Myers, 2202 Oakland Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. or call (615) 291-0393 if you want some information, a visit, or a travel grant.

WILL THE PANTHER EAT THE ROOSTER?

"The white folks think they can let a few of us vote and fool us. They just don't see that we're now startin' to see how to use that vote to help ourselves instead of helpin' them."

This is how one woman from Lowndes County talked as she discussed the newly formed Lowndes County Freedom Organization. (Symbol--the Black Panther, while that of the Alabama Democratic party is the White Rooster).

Classic Registration Struggle

When the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee first went into Lowndes County in February of this year, they went with the idea of not only carrying on a voter registration drive, but with the idea of educating people about how they could use that vote.

At that time, none of the 5,000 eligible Negroes were registered. Between March and August (when the voting rights act was passed), only 250 more had been registered. Although hundreds more had gone to the courthouse in an attempt to do so, they were subjected to a variety of tactics of harassment.

At the same time that local officials tried their best to keep Negroes from registering, they had registered 117.9% of the local whites.

Finally a federal registrar was sent into the county in September, and the number of Negro voters sharply rose. Within two months, the number stood at 2000.

A Meaningful Alternative

Alabama law requires that if 20% of the electorate votes for the LCFO candidate, the party then becomes an official one in the county and must be put on the ballot.

This plan of independent political organization---where Negroes will make their votes count--will be carried out, not only in Lowndes County, but in several other Alabama counties as well. Groundwork is now being laid to run independent candidates in these counties with the idea of eventually spreading out into 20 counties.

Knowing that they will be unable to pierce the present white power structure they came up with what they considered a viable alternative--an independent political organization, organized on the county level. The people of Lowndes refused to make meaningless the votes they fought for by using them to elect one oppressor over another.

Therefore the idea of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization became one where everyone could have a vote in determining the use to which his vote could be put. A major thrust of the organization will be felt at the local and county level, for this is the level which most affects the Negro of the Black Belt--the sheriff, jury commissioners, tax assessors, board of supervisors, and board of education.

Lowndes County Negroes are also determined that any Negro they elect will be responsive to them and their needs. This can only be done by supporting people like themselves for political office.

Reprinted from The Voice

Time is short, the hour is late, the matter is urgent. It is not incumbent upon us to complete the task; but neither are we free to desist from doing all we possibly can. Ethics of Our Fathers

BOND REMAINS UNSEATED (Cont.)

SNCC waited to release the statement until January 6th because they knew that it would create an adverse reaction resulting in Bond's ouster. This would create sympathy and therefore funds for SNCC which is characteristically broke.

This reasoning deserves no comment other than it is simply not true. The press reaction makes one think about press coverage in general. One wonders how accurate the press is in other similar situations.

It seems to me that the action of the Georgia House is evidence of the dangers of war hysteria and America's increasingly blind anti-communism. Julian Bond should sit in the House. The people of his district chose him as their representative and it is clear that they would do so again. The denial of his free speech endangers the free speech of all.

Of all the ironies in this case, perhaps the most striking is that while we claim to be defending "freedom" in Vietnam, the rights of Americans in this country are being suppressed. The recent deaths of civil rights workers in Tuskegee and Hattiesburg make this irony profoundly tragic.

Statewide Mississippi Conference

"Mississippi 1966: Student Perspective"

Mt. Beulah Training Center
Edwards, Mississippi

February 25 - 27

Speakers and seminars are being set up on the following topics: The Church in Mississippi, Civil Rights, State Politics, State Economy, and Students and the University. Tentative resource persons include Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the Freedom Democratic Party, Clifton Whitley, Chaplain at Rust College, Lawrence Guyot, state chairman of the FDP, Jesse Morris of the Poor People's Corporation, and Harry Bowie of the National Council of Churches Delta Ministry.

Mississippi students are seriously urged to attend this conference, and should contact SSOC for further information.

SOUTHWIDE VIETNAM PROTEST PLANNED

The Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SCCEWVN) is receiving daily reports of plans for demonstrations against the War in Vietnam on February 12, and inquiries about possible demonstrations from groups in the process of formation in the South. Among the cities definitely planning activity are New Orleans, Tougaloo, Mississippi, Nashville, Atlanta and Albany, Georgia, and Miami, Florida. The Tougaloo demonstrations will be state-wide in participation and interested Mississippians should contact Howard Spencer, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Inquiries from developing organizations and plans for demonstrations are coming from Richmond, Virginia, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Gainesville, Florida, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Savannah, Georgia, and Charlottesville, Virginia.

Several groups are planning teach-ins February 5 to educate the community and publicize the February 12 demonstrations. The focus of many of these will be the common issues of peace in Vietnam and of the civil rights struggle, and major aspects of a search for human rights and human dignity.

Groups not presently in contact with SCCEWVN should write as soon as possible, detailing plans for February 12, and mentioning what services the SCCEWVN could make available to them. Address: Box 3105, Atlanta, Georgia, 30302.

THE CHURCH IN MISSISSIPPI

by Howard Spencer

In these days of great strides in the area of human relations, the Church is still dragging its feet in the struggle for human dignity and freedom, a problem magnified in the state of Mississippi.

(It would be misleading to conclude that Mississippi is now an open and free society. If we are not careful, Mississippi is going to become the most tokenly integrated area in the nation. Liberal Mississippians who "pat" themselves on the back for "progress" seem to ignore the fact that Negroes are still intimidated when they try to vote or send their children to integrated schools, that most places of public accommodation still refuse to serve Negroes, and that there is still no justice in Mississippi courts for Negroes and civil rights workers.)

When we talk about the lack of progress in Mississippi, we have to talk about the Church in this state, because it is now the major institution that reinforces white supremacy. The Church is the refuge, the one place where white people are sure they will not be bothered by Negroes because federal laws cannot force them to integrate.

We will take Galloway Methodist in Jackson as an example. It is one of the largest churches in the state, and was the scene of arrests and beatings when Negroes tried to worship there in the early 1960's. There has been a new and vigorous drive to integrate this church since mid-October when Bishop Gerald Kennedy of the Los Angeles area was guest preacher during the four-day preaching mission. After countless attempts, an integrated group from Tougaloo College was admitted to these services. The big question was why had they decided to let us in after we had been refused entrance the Sunday before and this is the same church that turned away two Methodist Bishops on Easter Sunday, 1964. It is not so strange when we realize that Bishop Kennedy was reluctant to participate in the mission if the services were going to be closed to Negroes. Hence, the people of Galloway "opened" their doors to show Bishop Kennedy, and no doubt, the rest of Methodism that they were an integrated church. Apparently they did a good job of hiding the facts, because the November 3rd issue of The Christian Century and the January 1966 issue of Together magazine carry articles praising Galloway for being integrated. The Sunday following Bishop Kennedy's departure, students from Tougaloo were again turned away from the church, and have been ever since.

Guards (ushers) at the door tell us we cannot come in and to go to a church where we are welcome, because this church is not open to niggers. When we remind them that the Methodist Discipline states that the Church is open to all without regard to race (Par. 106.1), they say "not this Church. We run this church."

On December 12, the doors were locked and we were pushed down the steps when we tried to walk around the guards at the door. On December 19, we were again pushed down the steps when we tried to sing Christmas carols and pray, and I was kicked in the lower stomach by one of the ushers.

Even if we can get Galloway open, one of the most vicious and dangerous places in the state will still be segregated, Capitol Street Methodist Church, where Rev. Edwin King, Chaplain at Tougaloo, was beaten last spring.

Where is the Methodist Church when Methodist students are kicked and pushed down its steps, when white Methodist students from Millsaps (Methodist college in Jackson) walk out and say "no thank you" to a segregated church, when pre-seminarians say "if this is the Church, seminary is not for me", and when "ushers" say, "you will never come in here"?

A NEW VOCATION

by George Brosi

If you want something to happen, you have to understand the process that leads to its occurrance. Thus, those of us who are concerned with building a movement in the South must constantly seek a deeper understanding of how people become activated and how oppressive power can be visibly and successfully challenged. Only with this understanding can we make wise decisions about how to spend our time and how to allocate organizational resources.

Why is Southern University the only Negro campus in the South where there is an active university reform movement? Why didn't this occur at Florida A & M or Fisk? The answer does not seem to lie in the objective conditions at Southern, for there was no "incident" which touched off demonstrations, and Southern has the reputation of being one of the more attractive Negro universities in the South.

The only answer I can suggest is that one crucial factor in sustaining protest activity is the presence of individuals who have time to devote to coordinating activity. The work of Herman Carter at Southern made it possible for other individuals to participate in the little time they had, because he was willing to do the necessary tasks that nobody else had time to do. Similarly, in almost every center of activity, one can point to a few key people.

If you are going to have a discussion group, somebody has to secure a meeting place and do the publicity. To publish a magazine, someone has to type dummies, talk with printers, collate the finished product, and get permission to distribute it on campus.

If this analysis is correct--if, in fact, we can expect activity only in places where people are willing to do lots of unglamorous work, then we must deal with its implications. Church groups came to this conclusion a long time ago, and they decided that the best way to encourage greater involvement of people was to get their circuit riders off their horses and into a congregation or on a campus. I would like to suggest that now is the time for SSOC and other organizations to do the same thing. All "campus travelers" cannot settle down immediately. There are still plenty of localities which cannot afford a professional, and there are clearly too few full-time people to go around. But we ought to experiment with the idea.

The role of a person working full-time in a city or on a campus would be similar to the role of the community organizer in the rural South and the urban North. He or she would be responsible to the political group or groups in his locality and would help make its activities successful. The full-time worker would spend most of his time doing chores and errands--memeographing rough drafts, sending out mailings, etc. But he would also spend a lot of time trying to activate new constituencies and trying to interpret the activities of the local group to those that oppose it. Clearly, one of the greatest concerns of the full time person would be involving part-timers in all of the chores and creative aspects of building a movement--including occasional travel to dormant and active localities.

People who are interested in this "calling" could support themselves by part-time or occasional jobs (baby-sitting, typing, working for Manpower, etc.) but groups like SSOC could put them on staff and eventually support could come from pledges given by local people.

The presence of full-time workers in communities throughout the South will not automatically create a massive social movement. It will, however, allow us to develop further the existing potential for significant action as we seek to understand the social processes over which we have no control.

THE WAR AND THE DRAFT

by David Nolan

Stories of the torture and brutality in Vietnam have led many young men to question whether war can ever be an effective means of problem solving, and whether they themselves can ever participate in a war. This issue becomes more pointed as they begin to draft college students to fill quotas which are this country's highest since the Korean War. And judging by the action rather than the rhetoric of our leaders, it is a war which America is not seeking to end in the near future. We hear ominous predictions of five, ten, and twenty years.

From the war in Vietnam, many men have gone on to consider the nature of war as an institution, and they have found it inherently antithetical to any notions of liberal democracy. They have concluded that war is a self-defeating means, that by its very nature, it corrupts the high ideals for which some wars are supposedly fought.

World War II is a case in point. Supposedly it was a great war for democracy fought against fascism. Yet in this great democratic war, American troops were rigidly segregated, and there is little evidence that those who fought in this war adhered to any meaningful democratic creed. The conservative stance of the American Legion today shows that veterans of this war are not necessarily the most enlightened and committed democrats of our times.

In World War I we fought against German militarism and won. But we fought the war using the tactics of propaganda, and ruthless suppression of dissent at home--so in a larger sense, we lost. We have won the battles against men, but lost the war against ideas. And aren't ideas and institutions, rather than men, the true enemy?

I think that if people would only consider the nature of war, what it means and what it inevitably results in, they would decide that it is unacceptable as an instrument of national policy, no matter for what cause it is supposedly fought.

It has been said that "the purpose of military training is habitual, instantandous, unquestioning, absolute obedience to all superiors however unwise they may be." Through the use of these means, can anything positive in the way of human freedom ever be obtained?

I am reminded of the story of the Quaker who asked the group he was speaking to: "Who here would kill 1000 Catholics? No one raised his hand. "Who would gas a million Jews?" Not a sound. "Who would shoot 100 Vietnamese?" No one stirred. "Then you're all conscientious objectors" he said.

Many people assume, without examining it further, that they are not eligible for conscientious objector status. And Selective Service certainly does not encourage men to examine the provisions of the law.

Some people feel that you have to be a Quaker to qualify as a C.O. They think that the religious provisions will cover only those who worship in an established church, or believe in the traditional Christian conception of God. But religion has been defined as "that set of ideals that a man would rather die for than abandon." Tom Paine said: "My religion is to do good." So maybe your belief in the brotherhood of man, if it is a moral principle involving "duties which to you are superior to those arising from any human relation" will qualify as your religion, and you may be classified as a conscientious objector.

I rencently made a tour of some of the peace groups, asking for help in filing my own C.O. application. I pass on to you some of the tips they gave me:

(Continued on next page)

THE WAR AND THE DRAFT (Cont.)

1. In general, the less sophisticated the claim, the more likely it is to be recognized. Intricate and complicated theological dissertations frequently fly above the heads of the members of the draft board who judge your claim.

2. There is an emphasis on sincerity and action. You should be prepared to show where you have taken actions in accordance with your conscience.

3. In general, the further south you go, the harder it is to get recognition of your claim from an appeal board or from the president.

4. The timing of your claim is important. It is given less weight if it is filed immediately before you get an order to report for induction.

5. The draft board usually doesn't know anything about you that you don't tell them. So if you have something significant that would help your claim, send it to them so they will have it on file.

There are several organizations that provide excellent C.O. literature and counselling. The best is probably the Handbook For Conscientious Objectors, available for 50¢ from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Other organizations which can provide you with information on the draft and conscientious objection are:

American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Peacemakers
10208 Sylvan Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Students for a Democratic Society
1103 East 63rd Street
Chicago, Illinois

Fellowship of Reconciliation
Box 271
Nyack, New York

May 2nd Movement
640 Broadway
New York, New York

War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street
New York, New York

End the Draft
c/o Mitchell
150 Crown Street
Brooklyn, New York

Your student deferment may not be renewed, if you are carrying less than a full program, if your grades are low, or if there is a shortage of single men in your home town. It is very important therefore, that you understand the workings of the U. S. draft and know if you are eligible for alternative civilian service as a conscientious objector to the killing of other human beings.

NASHVILLE VIETNAM ACTION (Cont.)

The Committee is now working on an ad which will appear in the local newspapers. This ad will encourage President Johnson in his peace efforts and ask specifically for direct negotiations with all concerned parties, particularly the National Liberation Front. Signatures will follow the ad. It is hoped that many people who do not feel ready to join the Committee will, nevertheless sign the ad and contribute money to help finance the ad.

Discussions are also underway about the February 12 Southwide demonstrations and a demonstration In Nashville; possibly to be held at the War Memorial Building.

The Committee's emphasis has been two-pronged: direct action and education. By offering a variety of activities, the Committee hopes to attract people with different levels of committment, thereby engaging as many individuals as possible in the protest against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

CONFERENCE REFLECTIONS

(During the Christmas vacation, two significant conferences were held. The first, a small workshop, was sponsored by SSOC and the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., and drew together people who have been working in the South for some time. This provided an opportunity to look at length and in depth at the South--the changes which have taken place in the recent past, and those toward which we must work in the future. The second was a much larger and more general conference of Students for a Democratic Society, held in Urbana, Illinois, which was attended by SDS'ers from all over the country. In the following articles, we will attempt to present some of the issues discussed and the questions raised.)

Students, the Movement, and the Community

by Ronda Stilley

What do we mean when we speak of students in relationship to the Movement, and do we really want a "student" movement? Have the last five years left students and campuses in the South untouched? What have been the barriers to student involvement in the past, and what are the means to meaningful participation of the student in the movement today? These are just a few of the questions with which one must come to grips, if we are to deepen or broaden our impact upon students today.

No doubt, the movement should be concerned about the student as such, for the problems he faces are often only the reflection of the problems of the system as a whole. However, do we really seek to build a student movement? In general, these have proven to be of short duration and little impact, often consisting of talk in lieu of action.

In particular, many barriers still separate the vast majority of southern students from involvement. Southern society is still "closed" to the extent that the potentially active student holds not only his own destiny, but that of his parents in his hands. To the student from an impoverished background, attending college, no matter how inferior or tyrannical that school may be, is an unprecedented privilege, which he is not about to risk for the movement. Finally, perhaps we have failed to relate the concerns of the movement adequately to the immediate concerns of the student's life.

The involvement of hundreds of students in tutorial programs at schools such as Emory and Vanderbilt, the budding interest in Vietnam policy in New Orleans, Atlanta, and Nashville, and the militant concern of Southern University students over the state of their school over-rule any notion of students having been untouched by the events of recent years in the South. The mobilization of the masses of college students is unrealistic, and instead, we should think in terms of building small cadres of committed people, who sense the importance of alternative ways of seeing things, and who will work. Thus, perhaps we have evidence of a broadening base of support, and now our immediate task is the deepening of both the involvement and the committment of these persons.

Toward this end, two things seem necessary: a sense of community adequate to reinforce the persons stepping out for the first time against the major-

its; and meaningful channels for action, which by definition will permit enough success to be reinforcing. It is possible that SSOC may have been effective in the former, but it is now crucial that we respond to the latter.

In this respect, it seems essential that the student movement have its roots in the community. First, (particularly for the middle-class student) the encounter with the realities that shape and maintain the world of the disenfranchised is indeed one of the most radicalizing of experiences. In addition, community work provides one of the most available opportunities to participate in a direct and visible way in the changing of those realities--an experience essential to the development of committment. And to the extent that both radicalization and committment exist, they will act as catalysts and stimulants to other aspects of the movement (i.e. university reform, foreign policy, etc.).

In the past, this experience has been available only to those who were willing and able to give up a whole way of life (even temporarily) and to immerse themselves in community work. On a part-time basis, students have participated for years in tutorials, which have frequently been of limited value to all concerned, because seldom was the student aware or could he deal with the causes behind the symptom he faced. Perhaps it is possible to capitalize on the spirit motivating the tutorial, while providing the student with the "radicalizing experience" by involving him part-time in community organizing projects in the nearby ghettos which too frequently adjoin our universities.

Hopefully, such a model would be flexible enough to meaningfully involve students of varied talents, interests, and levels of committment. In addition, the potential of the university as a base of resources is unlimited. It could be an ideal tool for the social and political analysis so basic to the effectiveness of those in the field. In the past, it has also been a recruiting ground for full-time workers, as well as a fruitful financial base.

Obviously, many serious questions need to be asked about such an endeavor. Can full-time students donate enough time to be effective in community work? Has this model been tried, and if so, with what success? Is the skepticism of professional organizers justified? If it is realistic, what should be the role of SSOC in relation to it? Will it fill the need for a community base, while remaining a campus based movement, as SNCC failed to do? How can we alter the focus and structure of SSOC to be responsive to these needs?

SDS Conference. . .A Perspective

by Roy Money

During Christmas, about 20 Southerners traveled north to the SDS convention in Urbana, Illinois. All in all, it was a very exciting event. The most exciting thing for me was that people were more politicized than ever before. Much of the SDS rhetoric, it seems to me, has been moral revulsion (and rightly so. In fact, it was this that attracted me to SDS) at the current state of affairs. Now there seems to be an increasing awareness of the political implications of talking about a "movement for social change".

There are two varieties of radicalism in SDS: "personal radicalism" and "political radicalism". By "personal radicalism", I refer to a radical perspective that sometimes seems to suggest that social change will come about by a spiritual transformation of society. By "political radicalism", I refer to a perspective that emphasizes the necessity of politics for a radical movement. Until now, it seems to me, the "political radicalism" has been unable to gain equal ground with the "personal radicalism". Both radical politics and radical morality are needed for a "movement for social change". To omit the first is to become a religious sect; to omit the second is to make the mistake of the "old left". What is needed is for radicals to quit celebrating their exclusion from the present society and to start thinking about and working for a society in which they can be included. This is not so much a criticism of SDS as a criticism of the radical movement in general.

There were many, many workshops at the SDS conference. In addition to the 12 already planned by a conference committee, people set up workshops on whatever they could find people interested in. Two of the best that I attended were the "coalition" workshop and the workshop on "Movement For A Democratic Society".

Until now, "coalition" seems to have been a very dirty word in SDS, which one only advocated at the risk of being barraged with criticism. However, at the December conference, something new happened (at least, it seemed new). People quit talking about coalitions as something you either advocate or condemn, and started talking about "coalitions with whom". (Coalition refers to a joining of forces around specific issues with groups outside the movement; church groups, labor unions, social workers, and the like.) That is, that to be sure, you can't form a coalition (is you are sane) with those who "have been kicking your butt" (as Jimmy Garrett, a SNCC worker from Watts said) and are likely to kick you in the future, but that coalitions, especially on the local level, and to some extent exclusively so, are a necessity. In fact, ERAP (Economic Research and Action Project--community project brand originating from SDS) is doing that in several projects now.

Another workshop that I found particularly interesting concerned a "Movement For A Democratic Society". People seemed to agree that a movement of college students could not change this country's politics. There were two main groups seen as needing to be included in such a movement. One was the increasing number of frustrated high school students that in many places have already been recruited, but find it hard to feel a part of a "college" student group. The second element with which people were concerned was that part of the middle class that is particularly open to the radical's criticism with how the society is run, but that is most often excluded from the movement (although not necessarily intentionally) because of a difference in life styles. In particular, the middle class elements, because of their intellectual background and access to and acquaintance with information that students do not usually have, were seen as having great potential for helping SDS to put forth a substantive analysis of "what is to be done" as well as radical indictment of what is wrong.

Many people at the conference saw our rotten foreign policy as a symptom of our domestic policy, and felt that until changes are made (at home) about how decisions are made, the country will pursue a foreign policy as hideous as it wishes, impervious to protest. Thus a "movement for social change" here seems to be the main concern, as it is felt that when people are able to "make the decisions that affect their lives", our other problems, such as foreign policy, will be much easier to solve, if not already solved.

DEEP SOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Meeting, April 7 - 9, 1966

Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, Florida

The purpose of the Model United Nations is twofold: delegates learn about the U.N. by imitating its procedures, facing its problems, and acting as representatives from U.N. countries. They discover the relationship of the U.N. to students as national and world citizens, and how they can contribute to the aims of the world organization.

If your group or school is interested, contact immediately: Deep South Model United Nations, International Affairs Club, Box 9, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida.

MILITARY ODE

by

Verna M. Fausey

I give lip service to thee, O Peace;
my future does not lie with thee.

Who am I, a little being
against the giant supersonic jet.
Missiles, rockets, spies and lies,
modern, up-to-date methods of kill.
Would any aggressor dare to attack?

Disarmament, ha! How naive!
When incalculable military power
has almost reached perfection?
Better use the knowledge we've gained,
it's now or never.

Why give kip service to thee, O Peace,
nothing left, no future, no pieces.

SSOC
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee
37212

Nonprofit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 1633

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Rec'd 3/31/66

PA ✓
VI ✓
PWL ✓
MT - file

file →

REPORT ON SPRING CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The spring conference of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held March 19-21 at the Old Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, delivered the keynote address to the conference on Friday evening. Mr. Stokeley Carmichael, Field Secretary of the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) addressed the conference body on Saturday evening. Other conference speakers included Steve Weissman of the Free Speech Movement, University of California, Mr. Ed Richer, faculty advisor to the Freedom Party at the University of Florida, and Mr. Richard Ramsey, College Director of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point, North Carolina.

Following the keynote address on Friday evening, there was a session devoted to local campus programming. Dr. Matthew Jones talked about the development of the campus political party (Freedom Party) at the University of Florida; Joseph Smith, President of Georgia Students for Human Rights, and William Roberts of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations discussed the organizing of student groups on a statewide level. Phil Smith, Knoxville Education Project, and Keith Burchett, University of Kentucky, discussed the committee structure in carrying out local programs.

Saturday afternoon was spent in six workshops: Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill, Poverty, Peace, University Reform, Labor Unions, and Tutorials. Workshop leaders were Norman Hill of the AFL-CIO, Jesse Morris, Director of Federal Programs for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), William Jeffries, American Friends Service Committee, Paul Booth, Peace Research Education Project of Students for a Democratic Society, Mr. Jerry Levine, Chemical Workers Union, and Michael Lawler, US National Student Association. Other resource persons included Richard Ramsey, American Friends Service Committee, Conrad Browne, Highlander Center, Steve Weissman, Free Speech Movement, Walter Tillow, Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, Al Ulmer, Southern Regional Council, and James Mayes, National Sharecroppers Fund.

The Coordinating Committee composed of one delegate from each campus group met throughout the afternoon on Saturday to draw up the official conference document which was read and passed by the conference body on Sunday morning. The statement said in part, "As students living in this generation and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all its people."

Other business included adoption of by-laws and the election of officers for 1965-66. The newly elected officers are: Chairman, Howard Romaine, University of Virginia; Vice-Chairman, Howard Spencer, Rust College; Secretary, Herman Carter, Southern University; and Treasurer, Roy Money, Vanderbilt University. The conference body also voted to endorse the March on Washington to End the War in Viet Nam, April 17.

A newly elected Executive Committee consisting of two persons from each state met immediately following the last conference session on Sunday morning to discuss the plans for specific programs for the summer and fall.

STATEMENT OF GOALS AND PROGRAMMING: SSOC -- Spring Conference 1965

The last five years of southern history has stripped the "southern way of life" of its magnolia blossoms and southern belles. Mythical racial harmony has been replaced by fire hoses, cattle prods, and police dogs, and the illusion of comfortable plantation living is slowly fading in view of sharecropper shacks and the poverty stricken homes of coal miners in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The decaying system of segregation has helped to clarify other social and economic problems of the South, so that today we are living in a region where there is an obvious need for broad secular changes if the "New South" is to be a well balanced and just society where all of its citizens have the opportunity to grow and live in freedom.

The technological revolution followed closely by the Negro revolt has projected the South into 20th century America. We have a choice of meeting and dealing with the problems of a new era, or retreating into traditionalism and struggling vainly for a way of life that was always more myth than reality.

As students living in this generation, and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all of its people. The freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us to make our voices heard for a beginning of a true democracy in the South. The South that we would work for must be free of racial prejudice, of poverty and deprivation, manipulation by vested interests, and the tensions that come from the threat of nuclear war.

SSOC emerged in response to the need for a Southwide interracial, intercollegiate group. The goals that we would work for are:

1. Accomplishment of a completely integrated society, and the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.

2. An end to personal poverty and deprivation.

3. An end to "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities.

4. A democratic society where politics poses a meaningful dialogue, and where each man has a voice in the decisions that affect men's lives.

5. A world working toward the easing of the tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace and world-wide understanding.

6. An end to man's inhumanity to man.

In view of these stated goals SSOC will work to promote campus education and participation in there areas of social change.

Our program will be:

1. A campus traveler program to encourage local student groups to work on issues relevant to their campuses as well as to become a part of the broader movement for freedom in the South. It is hoped that we can eventually have one traveler for each state. The duties of the traveler are:

a. Inform college students about activities on other Southern campuses.

b. Assist students in evaluation of their local situations.

c. Encourage student involvement in issues relevant to the local situation.

d. Assist students in the implementation of their own local programs.

2. A newsletter to act as the central channel of communication among the student groups. It will publish reports on the various types of activities of local action groups on southern campuses. In addition, the newsletter will try to encourage discussion of issues relevant to the building of a new and just order in the South.

3. Initiate programs and help local campus groups and advise SSOC contacts of opportunities to participate in projects in areas of poverty, desegregation, university reform, capital punishment, peace, labor unions, academic freedom, and unemployment.

4. Conferences--state, regional, and southwide, to kindle interest and participation in the issues which confront the South, the nation, and the world.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

SSOC SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Sue Thrasher

REGARDING

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL

DATE

4-7-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

fow'd to Ed. Stanfield

file - Southern Student organizing ctee

E S

MMJ file

September 19, 1966

Mr. Ed Hamlett
Staff Coordinator
Southern Student Organizing Committee
1703 Portland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your good letter. I haven't met Jody Palmour yet, but look forward to doing so and will tomorrow if he turns up for the Inter-Agency Meeting.

We are delighted that we were able to help the North Nashville Project and hope that we can work out arrangements like that in the future.

I do hope you can get down soon. We've got lots of new bodies around here and they should you, and know more about SSOC, and vice versa. So do come to see us as soon as possible.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee box 6403 phone: 291-3537

(5)

ES
MM file

September 16, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to formally introduce you to Jody Palmour. Jody will be working for us in Atlanta during the coming school year. He is a former student at Emory University and a native of Gainesville, Georgia. While at Emory he lived for a time in Vine City with Gene Guerrero.

I know that when I last spoke with him he planned to get by your offices to meet the SRC staff. With recent developments in Atlanta and his efforts to work with the white community during these times, he may not have made it by as yet; however, if at all possible for him, he plans to represent us at the coming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference on September 20-21.

I would like to thank SRC personally for the help it has given to the North Nashville Project during the past summer. There are not many attmepts in progress in the South at urban organizing, and we have cautious but high hopes for NNP. Any help that y'all can lend in the future will be appreciated.

I haven't been able to get to Atlanta much lately, but I hope to get down around the first of the year. I'll look forward to talking with some of you folks at that time. As I get further and further from the undergraduate age, I begin to think more and more about young-adult organizing. I have spoken with Wenifred and Connie about it recently, and we hope to get more people involved in the dialogue.

I am enclosing a literature list and a few other things on SSOC. Appreciate the turn that the NEW SOUTH has taken.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Ed Hamlett
Staff Coordinator

Encl. Lit. list
cc. J. Palmour

SORRY, I couldn't
get to town
until today AND
I CAME up with
an incapacitating
cold.

Thank you again
for your help. Hope
this letter will do.

Jody Palmour

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee box 6403 phone: 291-3537

file

Rec'd 10/31/66

25 October, 1966

MJ - file

Mr Paul Anthony
Director, Southern
Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Anthony,

The SSOC staff has asked me to write you about our rather precarious financial plight and to see if you could possibly assist us to the extent of $400. We are now undergoing what we euphemistically call the Great Tightening-Up. We are in an austerity program as we await the convening of foundations in New York. SSOC submitted a comprehensive foundation proposal earlier in the Fall. We have been led to believe that money will be forthcoming but recognize that no money from these sources will be available foor several months at the least.

Our inability to meet payrolls for the past month has come right at the time we are trying to gain more autonomy for the organization. SSOC as a whole is becoming more independent as we broaden our base and encourage members to assume more of the financial responsibility and burden of our existence. An attempt is being made to have as many of the projects and services we undertake self-supporting.

For the coming year, we think we have outlined many important and promising programs that will reach into many sections of the South with SSOC's basically populist vision. The SSOC proposal for '66&67 provides a skeletal outline of what we think the SSOC staff and the increasing number of SSOC members can done if we are able to keep the organization together until the awarding of Foundation grants.

It's vitally important for the development of our program through the year that we keep our full-time organizers in the field. I'm afraid though that we will need outside help to do so this Fall. Hopefully, by Winter, we will have established sustaining contacts and established our programs, like this year's New South Student.

The Nashville Office feels that $400 would adequately supplement funds already coming into the office and would free us to work full-time in the political task ahead of us. Without it, we will be diverted from our purpose an even more of the South's time will be lost.

Peacefully,

Jody Palmour

Jody Palmour
SSOC staff in Atlanta

NOT A PART OF ORIGINAL COLLECTION. ADDED FOR ASSISTANCE TO RESEARCHERS

Constitution of the Southern Student Organizing Committee

"REVISED"

Article I Name

The name of the organization shall be the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

Article II Membership

Section 1: Membership is open to students and others who share the commitment of the organization to democracy, peace, and racial equality, and who are willing to participate in formulating and executing the organization's programs.

Section 2: Dues required of members shall be determined in amount and period by the executive committee.

Section 3: Associates and organizations which share the major concerns of SSOC may become fraternal organizations by a majority vote of the executive committee.

Article III Chapters

Section 1: Any group of five or more members may apply to the executive committee for a charter as a chapter.

Section 2: A chapter must be considered for chartering at the first meeting of the executive committee after it has submitted to the executive secretary a list of its SSOC members, a constitution, or statement of principles, and notification of election of executive committee representatives. Prior to the executive committee meeting the executive officers may give the chapter a provisional charter without voting privileges after receiving the requisite information.

Section 3: Chapters are expected to operate within the broad policy guidelines of their state caucuses and of the executive committee. The executive committee shall have the power to censure any chapter or revoke the charter of any chapter whose activities it feels are detrimental to the organization. Its decision may be subject to a membership referendum.

Section 4: SSOC is willing to cooperate with other individuals and organizations on specific issues and actions. The executive committee shall be empowered to initiate such cooperation. Such activity does not imply SSOC endorsement of cooperating organizations or their other policies.

Article IV State Caucuses

Section 1: All or some of the chapters and/or members and participants in SSOC programs in a given state may constitute themselves as a caucus of SSOC in that state. New caucuses shall submit their constitutions or statements of purpose and be recognized provisionally by the executive officers pending the next regular executive committee meeting.

Section 2: Caucuses of SSOC shall hold at least one membership convention each year, and may establish state officers as deemed necessary. State programs, staff, and offices shall be responsible to decisions arrived at by a democratically constituted state council.

Gift of Bryant Simon 10/12/82

Article Iv (cont.)

Section 3: The state caucuses shall serve to debate major issues and orientation of the organization, to set and execute state program mandates, to elect representatives to the executive committee, to nominate candidates for the executive offices, and to recommend staff appointments.

Section 4: While fundamentally responsible to their state constituency, caucuses are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the executive committee. Any points of conflict shall finally be resolved by the executive committee.

Section 5: If one-half of the duly chartered chapters in the state so petition, the executive committee shall immediately consider whether to declare the state caucus defunct and to prohibit it from speaking or acting on behalf of SSOC.

Article V Regional Workshops

Section 1: The executive committee shall organize regional workshops from time to time for the members, affiliates, and associates of SSOC.

Section 2: The regional workshops shall serve to discuss major issues, to provide a forum for interesting speakers, to discuss programmatic orientations, and to provide an opportunity for self-criticisms and analyses.

Section 3: The workshops may be called by the executive committee, by a state caucus, or by at least four chapters from no less than two states.

Article VI Executive Committee

Section 1: The executive committee shall be composed of (1) one representative from each chapter for each ten members or fraction over half there of, (2) the SSOC staff and the executive officers, (3) a liason representative from each fraternal organization, (4) ten at large delegates elected by the executive committee annually, (5) a number of representatives from each state caucus equal to the number of chapters in the state, and elected at the various state conventions.

Section 2: Each committee member shall have one vote. All voters that are not chapter delegates must be SSOC members of at least three months standing.

Section 3: The executive committee shall be the major policy-making and programming body of SSOC. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific programs within the broad orientation of the mandates of the state caucuses, determine the program priorities and actions undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and the mandates set by the state caucuses, charter chapters and accept fraternal organizations, be empowered to censure and suspend chapters, subject to a membership referendum. The executive committee shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget and organization of fund raising, interviewing, nominating, and final appointment of executive officers and staff, planning the regional workshops, and advising and assisting the organization of caucus conventions in each state.

Section 4: The executive committee shall meet at least four times a year with two weeks notice to the membership. A quorum shall be one-third of the voting members. Executive officers may designate alternates among members of the unrepresented chapters. Chapters and fraternal groups, and caucuses may be represented by alternates whom they designate.

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COLLECTION. ADDED FOR
ASSISTANCE TO RESEARCHERS

Article VII Interim Committee

Section 1: The interim committee is composed of the staff and the executive officers. The interim committee will be chaired by a staff member elected by the committee at the previous meeting. The chairman of and any three members of the interim committee shall be empowered to convene a meeting of the committee. Decisions of this body shall be subject to review by the executive committee.

Section 2: The interim committee shall be the administrative body of SSOC. It shall be responsible for the administration of the budget and for detailed decisions involving programs already approved for implementation. The interim committee may make reports and recommendations to the executive committee.

Article VIII Executive Officers and Staff

Section 1: The executive officers shall be the executive secretary and the programming secretary.

Section 2: Executive officers must have been members of SSOC at least three months prior to their appointment.

Section 3: The executive officers shall be responsible to the interim committee; they shall be accountable to the committee for their actions pursuant to their duties listed in sections four and five below.

Section 4: The executive secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He shall be responsible for the administration of the organization's national office and the conducting of the organization's business affairs. He shall be the organization's chief fund raiser.

Section 5: The programming secretary shall be responsible for the coordination of the organization's service and organizing programs.

Section 6: All staff members and officers shall be hired or removed from staff by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee or by a two-thirds vote of the interim committee pending approval of the executive committee by a majority vote. Due process will be followed in all cases. Each staff member shall be hired to do a specific job and for a specific period of time. All staff positions will be reviewed by the executive committee once a year.

Section 7: All staff members will present concise reports concerning their activities at the executive committee meetings. Staff members assigned to state caucuses will present reports at the membership conventions.

Article IX Referendums

Section 1: Any two chapters or one-third of the members of the executive committee can initiate a referendum on any issue.

Section 2: Upon the initiative of a membership referendum the executive officers shall inform the membership of the question or questions to be decided. The officers shall provide ballots when they so inform the membership. Such ballots must be returned within sixty days of the date of information by at least one-third of the membership to be valid. If the referendum be valid the question or questions shall be decided by a majority vote.

Article X Amendments

Section 1: The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voting membership in referendum providing at least half of the membership votes in which case the amendment becomes effective immediately.

Section 2: The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates to at least three-fifths of the state caucus conventions only on the initiative of the executive committee.

Article XI By Laws

The constitution of the Southern Student Organizing Committee will serve as the By Laws for its corporate structure, The Southern Student Organizing Committee, Incorporated.

NOT A PART OF ORIGINAL COLLECTION. ADDED FOR ASSISTANCE TO RESEARCHERS

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

(Adopted June, 1966)

PREAMBLE

The Southern Student Organizing Committee is an association of young, concerned Southerners dedicated to social change.

We wish to join with other individuals and groups in building a democratic society predicated on peace and racial equality; a society in which every person is guaranteed physical well-being and the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent his native abilities.

SSOC affirms the right of each individual to participate in the decision-making processes in those social, economic, and political areas which directly influence his life. We envision a world dedicated to free speech and unfettered inquiry; a community of love and co-operation in an economy of abundance.

SSOC was founded in the belief that the fulfillment of this vision will require radical changes in many of America's present institutions and prevailing attitudes. We will continually seek new avenues to encourage these transformations.

SSOC was founded in the belief that the South has special problems which create difficulties--and opportunities--for a southern movement for social change; SSOC will devote a substantial proportion of its resources to the solution of these problems. We also believe that the South possesses valuable traditions, in both black and white cultures, which will enable Southerners to make a unique contribution to a truly democratic America.

Article I: Name

The name of the organization shall be the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

Article II: Membership

Section 1. Membership is open to students and others who share the commitment of the organization to democracy, peace and racial equality.

Section 2. Dues - The amount and period of dues shall be determined by the annual convention.

Section 3. Associates - Organizations which share the major concerns of SSOC may become fraternal organizations by a majority vote of the Executive Committee and have a vote on that body, provided their representative is a member of SSOC.

Article III: Chapters

Section 1. Any group of five or more members may apply to the Executive Committee for a charter as a chapter. Individuals are encouraged to join in areas without chapters.

Section 2. A chapter may be chartered at any meeting of the Executive Committee. It must be considered for chartering at the first meeting of the Executive Committee after it has submitted to the Executive

Committee a list of its SSOC members, a constitution or statement of principles, and notification of election of Executive Committee representative(s). Prior to the Executive Committee meeting, the Chairman may give the chapter a provisional charter after receiving the requisite information listed above.

Section 3. Chapters are expected to operate within the broad policy guidelines of the Annual Convention and the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have the power to prohibit any chapter activity it deems detrimental to the organization. Their decision shall be subject to a membership referendum.

Section 4. SSOC is eager to co-operate with other individuals and organizations on specific issues and actions. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to initiate such co-operation. Such activity does not imply SSOC endorsement of co-operating organizations or their other policies.

Article IV: Convention

Section 1. SSOC shall meet in convention annually, at a time and place fixed by the Executive Committee with at least two months advance notice to the membership.

Section 2. The Convention shall serve to debate major issues and orientation of the organization, to set program mandates to the staff, and to elect executive officers.

Section 3. Representation - Chapters shall elect Convention Delegates on the basis of one delegate for every five SSOC members in the chapter, each delegate to have five votes at the Convention. Non-delegate SSOC members shall have the right to attend the Convention with one vote each. Fraternal groups shall be permitted one voting delegate with five votes. The Executive Committee shall draft Comvention rules, accreditation procedures, and other requirements.

Article V: Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of (1) one representative from each chapter for each ten members, or fraction thereof. (2) The SSOC staff and the two executive officers. (3) Liason representatives from fraternal organizations. (4) Ten at-large delegates elected by the annual Convention.

Section 2. Each Committee member shall have one vote. All voters must be SSOC members of at least three months standing.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall be the major policy-making and programming body of SSOC. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and actions undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Annual Convention; charter chapters and fraternal organizations; be empowered to suspend chapters, subject to a membership referendum or the Annual Convention. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; interviewing and the appointment of the Staff Co-ordinator; drafting an annual report to the membership; and making

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arrangements for the Annual Convention.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times a year with two weeks' notice to the membership. A quorum shall be 30% of the voting members. Executive officers may designate alternates among members of the unrepresented chapters. Chapters and fraternal groups may be represented by alternates whom they designate.

Article VI: Interim Committee

The Interim Committee is composed of the staff and the two executive officers. The Chairman or any three members of the Interim Committee shall be empowered to convene a meeting of the Committee to make emergency decisions. Decisions of this body shall be subject to approval by the Executive Committee.

Article VII: Executive Officers and Staff

Section 1. The Executive Officers shall be the Chairman and the Vice Chairman to be elected at the Annual Convention.

Section 2. The Executive Officers must have been members of SSOC for at least three months prior to the Convention.

Section 3. The Chairman is the spokesman of SSOC. He shall be responsible for carrying out organizational policy and shall convene the Executive and Interim Committees. The Chairman shall under no circumstances make organizational decisions without prior agreement of a majority of the Interim Committee or the Executive Committee.

Section 4. The Vice Chairman shall assist the Chairman and assume his position in the event of his absence. The line of succession to the Chairman after the Vice Chairman shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. The Staff Co-ordinator shall be the chief administrative official of the prganization, responsible to the Chairman and the Executive Committee. He shall be appointed by the Executive Committee for a stated period. Under no circumstances may he make organizational policy decisions.

Section 6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the full-time administrative official responsible to the Executive Committee and to the Chairman for fund-raising. He shall be appointed by the Executive Committee for a stated period. He shall submit monthly financial statements to the membership.

Section 7. Staff members may be hired by a majority vote of the Interim Committee pending final approval by the Executive Committee.

Article VIII: Discipline and Responsibility

Section 1. Any staff or officers may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. Due process will be followed in all cases.

Section 2. Any two chapters, or one-third of the Executive Committee, can initiate a membership referendum on any question.

Section 3. All statements of organizational policy shall have the approval of the Executive Committee; or in the event of emergency, the Interim Committee.

Article IX: Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by one of these procedures:

a. By a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced at the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect at the following Convention.

b. By a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments distributed to the membership at least a month before the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

c. By a two-thirds vote of the voting mrmbership in referendum, providing at least half of the total membership votes, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

P A
MT - file

file → SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The Southern Student Organizing Committee is a viable and important organization. It is the only student group which is trying to service the needs of all students and which is trying to stimulate action on every campus in the South. It was organized entirely by southerners who have taken their stand for a "new order, and a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule."

Considering that SSOC is one year old, there is ample evidence to show that it holds great promise. Since its first organizational meeting in April of 1964, the SSOC has expanded its emphasis to include both white and Negro campuses. The mailing list has increased from forty to two thousand; we have contacts on approximately 100 southern campuses, have held two southwide conferences, sponsored a tour of southern colleges by a member of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, held a statewide conference in Mississippi, published a monthly newsletter, and initiated a campus traveler program.

The obvious point is that many southern students are developing a social conscience and want to work for a new and better South. The important question is how is SSOC going to meet the needs of such students and what can it offer them that is not already available?

For the alert college student who will be community and governmental leader in the future, the college career provides a major opportunity to broaden visions and sharpen perception and sensitivity to needs in the world. The support and stimulation of SSOC as a south-wide effort, operating on the conviction that the South can bring about constructive change and renewed leadership for the nation, provides valid possibilities.

At its spring conference in Atlanta, Georgia, the SSOC adopted a statement of goals and programming which read in part:

> The decaying system of segregation has helped to clarify other social and economic problems of the South, so that today we are living in a region where there is an obvious need for broad secular changes if the "New South" is to be a well-balanced and just society where all of its citizens have the opportunity to grow and live in freedom . . . . .
>
> As students living in this generation, and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all of its people. The freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us to make our voices heard for a beginning of a true democracy in the South. The South that we would work for must be free of racial prejudice, of poverty and deprivation, manipulation by vested elites, and the tensions that comesfrom the threat of nuclear war.

From the time the sit-in movement hit the South in 1960 and ushered in a new generation of students, the white south has re-acted. However, our period of grace has passed. We can no longer be content to react. The time has come to put away old ideas and begin constructive action geared toward creating a New South. The South of the mid-sixties does not yet offer students a chance to participate in a democratic society; it does offer them a chance to participate in the building of a democratic society. The Southern Student Organizing Committee will word toward that end.

The major programs that SSOC will be involved in for the coming year are:

1. CAMPUS TRAVELER PROGRAM: The primary function of the Southern Student Organizing Committee has been, from its beginning, one of coordination and communication. The most effective means of assuring adequate communication is through the campus traveler program. A SSOC traveler serves a number of functions: he is a source of information on what students at other campuses are doing; he can help students initiate new programs or revive old ones; he is able to put students in the same area in touch with each other; he can help to bring closer ties between the campus and the community; and he is able to offer a wide variety of programming ideas. The campus traveler program is designed to begin, increase, and deepen student involvement in the South.

2. NEWSLETTER: During its second month of semi-organization, the SSOC published its first newsletter which was mailed to approximately fifty people. The latest newsletter will be distributed to about 3500 persons through our mailing list of 2000, bulk distribution on a number of campuses, and by SSOC field secretaries. This increase in distribution is an indication both of the growth of SSOC itself and of the significance of the Newsletter. Students attending the fall conference requested that the newsletter publish reports on the various types of activities of local campus groups. Contact persons on various campuses send in reports of the programs they are involved in; thus the range of news covered is rather wide. In addition to the campus reports, the newsletter carries feature stories of interest to students and contains a personal opinion column to spark discussion. Not only does the newsletter serve an obvious educational function, but provides a valuable psychological function in motivating students to continue their efforts for a New South.

3. REGIONAL CONFERENCES: Rather than have one large southwide conference, plans for the fall include several regional conferences.

A. Appalachian Poverty: This conference, which would probably be held in either Kentucky or Tennessee would focus on the economic problems of the Appalachian area. The agenda would include such topics as the War on Poverty, how college students in the area relate to the community, e.g. possible programming areas such as voter registration, tutorials, community centers, etc.

B. University Reform: Student involvement in the civil rights struggle has resulted in a number of campus groups becoming interested in University Reform. Campus political parties were initiated on at least five campuses during the past year. A conference on university reform would be mainly discussion oriented and raise such questions as the function of the university, the role of the administration, the faculty, and the students, the meaning of the campus revolt at Berkeley, etc.

C. Mississippi Conference: In March of 1965, a statewide conference was held at Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi. The conference was a limited success in terms of participation by white schools; however students from Mississippi College in Clinton, Mississippi (the only college within the state to refuse federal funds in order to stay segregated) as well as Millsaps College were in attendance.

Additional campus traveling within the state in preparation for another conference is essential.

D. Race and Religion: Many of the students who are becoming actively involved in the civil rights struggle in the South are members of denominational fellowships on their respective campuses, such as the United Campus Christian Fellowship and the Methodist Student Movement. One of their primary concerns is the role of the church in the south's struggle for change. A conference held on this topic would help to broaden the audience of SSOC as well as serve a valuable educational function.

4. SHORT TERM SERVICE PROJECTS: The Christmas Project sponsored by SSOC in Mississippi last December was a tremendous success in terms of involving more southern students. The SSOC will seek to find ways of working in conjunction with other organizations as well as community agencies to offer more opportunities of this kind.

Other programming possibilities include setting up a speakers' bureau, distribution of more educational literature, providing resource personnel for local campus groups, plus additional seminar and workshops for campus leaders, officers, and staff.

BUDGET

Executive Director			
Salary	2000		
Travel	600		
		Total	2,600
Office Expenses			
Rent	1200		
Office Equipment	400		
Supplies	500		
Telephone	1200		
Secretary	2000		
		Total	5,300
Campus Traveler Program			
Salaries (Six)	4500		
Travel	9000		
		Total	13,5000
Newsletter			
Phone	215		
Paper	700		
Ink, Staples	100		
Postage	360		
Assembly, handling	225		
		Total	1,600
Conferences			
Regional (four)	7000		
Southwide	3000		
		Total	10,000
Distribution of Educational Materials (Printing, reprinting, mailing)		Total	[illegible]500
Miscellaneous			200
		Grand Total	$33,700

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR SOUTHWIDE SEMINAR IN LATE SUMMER

The general theme will be "The Student and the South in the 60's".

The purpose will be to provide the time, atmosphere, and place for a discussion about the kind of South that we now live in, the changes that have recently been brought about by the movement, and the changes that are coming which the movement will have to deal with, such as urbanization and industrialization.

Tentative dates are August 29-September 4, 1965.

The proposed agenda for the week is as follows:

August 29, Sunday evening: People arrive, informal get together, Registration.

August 30: Introductory evaluation of the history of the movement from 1960 to the present. The purpose of this introductory session will be to give people time to discuss the events of the past few years and especially the events of the past summer. We also want people to get an overview of the changing strategy of the movement.

Format for this session would be to have a speaker give an overall view of the movement to date, followed by summations of various events and projects that are indicative of the growth and changing trends of the movement such as the sit-ins, mass demonstrations, the beginning of voter registration, Mississippi summer project, the Freedom Democratic Party, etc. It is important that this session set the tone for the week -- informal discussion in the form of personal experiences.

Suggested speakers: Staughton Lynd, Howard Zinn

August 30, Evening Session: "The Old and New South"
Panel to discuss the analogies between the South of Reconstruction and the South of today.

Suggested resource persons: C. Vann Woodward, Paul Gaston (University of Virginia), John Hope Franklin, Dr. Howard Zinn, Jim Foreman

August 31: Morning Session, "Industrialization of the South"
Panel to discuss the questions: Where is industrialization moving in? its effect on the community? who does it help or hurt? what are the political effects of economic change? How does industrialization change the power structure of the South? Who brings it in?

Suggested resource persons: Jack Minnis, Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Robb Burlage, Vivian Henderson, Mike Harrington, Lewis Jones.

Afternoon and Evening Sessions: Discussion of how industrialization effects the movement and the movement's response.

September 1: "Effects of Industrialization on Southern Work Force"
Panel will discuss the effects of industrialization on miners in Appalachia, city workers, small farmers, sharecroppers, etc. as well as the relevance of organized labor, unions of the unemployed, etc.

Suggested resource persons: Norm Hill, Tom Kahn, Walter Tillow, Jesse Prosten, W.H. Ferry, Carl Braden, Bob Heifitz, Bob Parris.

September 2: "The Southern College and University"
How has it reacted? How will it react to future changes? Does it meet present needs?

Suggested resource persons: Stanley Wise (SNCC), Ed Richer (Free University of Florida), James Laue, Christopher Jencks, Steve Weissman (Free Speech Movement), Arthur Waskow.

September 3: "Southern Political Trends: New Southern Liberalism--Tennessee (Bass, Grider), North Carolina (Sanford), Georgia (Saunders); Blackbelt Politics--Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina; Coalition Politics--Texas.

Political Ramifications of Industrialization: Kinds of industry brought into the South? What are the politics of industry search?

Suggested resource persons: Julian Bond, Robb Burlage, Charles Weltner, Matthew Lynch, Vivian Henderson.

September 4: "The Student Movement"
Reactor panel to discussion of the past four days to kick off a discussion concerning changes involved for the student movement.

Suggested Resource Persons: Bob Parris, Bill Strickland, Gene Guerrero, Ralph Featherstone, Paul Potter, Mario Savio, Bobby Doctor (Virginia Council on Human Relations).

September 5: "Southern Student Movement"
What type of audience is there among southern students? How should campus groups relate to the community?

Suggested resource persons: Howard Romaine, Dam Harmeling, Ewell Reagin, Bill Roberts, Cecil Butler, Betty Jo McMakin, Hayes Mizell, Connie Curry, Ed Hamlett, Jim Foreman, Chuck McDew

** Please note: It was the general feeling of those planning this tentative program outline that the last two days of the conference should be open to change--depending on the interest of the students following the first four days.

Southern Student
Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

___Enclosed is_____for the pamphlets checked.

___Enclosed is 50 cents for a sample copy of our monthly magazine, The New South Student.

___Enclosed is $4.00 for a one year subscription to The New South Student.

___Enclosed is $5.00 for membership in SSOC which includes a subscription to The New South Student.

___Enclosed is 25 cents for a SSOC Button.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

STATE_____ZIP_____

[Make checks payable to SSOC. Contributions for postage & handling are appreciated]

[Discount of 25% on bulk order if we pay postage. Discount of 33% if you pay postage]

...Thank you.

THE DRAFT

.25___Selective Service System Or, The Manpower Channelers. Peter Henig

.10___Draft Counseling Centers (Vietnam Summer Staff)

.10___Immigration to Canada as an Alternative to the Draft.

.10___Emigration to Canada: Legal Notes for Draft Age Men.

POWER STRUCTURE RESEARCH

.10___NASHVILLE: A Preliminary Study of the Power Structure. Dave & Ronda Kotelchuck

.10___Suggestions for a Study of Your Hometown. Robert K. Lamb

.10___Care & Feeding of the Power Structure. Jack Minnis

.10___University & the War: Research Guide.

LABOR

.10___Davy Crockett in Little Egypt. Vera Rony

.10___Students, Labor & the South. Jim Williams

.10___Students & Labor Al Haber

.10___A Brief History of Duke Local 77. Peter Brandon & Nancy Parks.

File

LITERATURE LIST

Southern Student Organizing Committee

Telephone: (615) 291-3537
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tenn., 37212

VIETNAM AND FOREIGN POLICY

.10___Vietnam: The Myth and Reality of American Policy. David Nolan

.10___Vietnam: Lost Opportunities for American Policy. Richard J. Coughlin

.10___Vietnam & Civil Rights. B. Parris & H. Zinn

.10___Vietnamese & American Freedom. Martin Nicholas

.25___Political Programme of the South Vietnam NLF.

.10___On the Way to 1984. Henry Steele Commager

.10___Judgment at Fort Jackson: Trial of Dr. Levy. Ira Glasser

.10___Dow Shalt Not Kill. Howard Zinn

.10___America Needs An Agonizing Reappraisal Arnold J. Toynbee

.10___Scarce Resources: The Dynamic of American Imperialism. Heather Dean

.10___The Arguement of Latin America. Carlos Fuentes

.10___CUBA: The Revolution Not Seen. David Dellinger

.10___Message to the Tri-Continental Congress. Che Guevara

.10___Chinese Aggression: Myth or Menace. Charles S. Burchill

UNIVERSITY REFORM

.15___The Multiversity: Crucible of the New Working Class. Long Range Strategies for Student Power Movements. Carl Davidson

.10___Toward a Student Syndicalist Movement Carl Davidson

.10___High School Reform Mark Kleiman

.10___Student Social Action Tom Hayden

.10___University of the Status Quo. David Nolan

.10___Freedom School Notes. Jane Stembridge & Stokeley Carmichael

.10___An End to History. Mario Savio

.10___What is Wrong With Negro Colleges. J. Raymond Hodkinson

.10___The Free University Movement. Paul Lauter

.10___The Future of Negro Colleges. Richard Robbins

.10___University Reform: A Platform Statement. (University of Virginia) Alan Ogden

SOUTHERN RADICALISM

.10___Jefferson & Radicalism. Staughton Lynd

.10___Negro Slave Revolts Herbert Aptheker

DOMESTIC ISSUES

.10___Deliberate Depopulation of Whole Areas: (Appalachia) Albert Solnit

.10___The Decay of American Cities. Percival Goodman

.10___This is War? (The Poverty Program). Robb Burlage

.10___The South as an Underdeveloped Country Robb Burlage

.10___Mississippi's Economics and Mississippi's "New Image". Mike Burland

.10___Cybernation Revolution Robert Theobald

.10___The New Nonviolence David Dellinger

.10___BLACK POWER. Position Paper by the SNCC Vine City Project.

.10___The Power of the Dixiecrats. Tom Hayden

.10___Organizing Poor Whites Kim Moody

.10___Poor Whites & the Movement. Emmie Schrader

.10___Finding & Making Leaders. Nicholas von Hoffman

.10___The Survey and Community Organizing. Nick Egleson

.10___Rural Community Organizing. John Zippert

.10___Notes on Organizing. Charles McLaurin

.10___Over Thirty? (Organizing Adults) Elizabeth Tornquist

October 12, 1944

Mr. H. L. Mitchell
President
Southern Tenant Farmers Union
166 Monroe Avenue
Memphis 1, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wanted very much to attend the Little Rock meeting of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. It happens, however, that the dates you are suggesting present conflicts with my already established program for the period. On Sunday, November 12, I am to be in Birmingham; on the 16th, I am to be in Atlanta and on the 18th, I am to be in Greensboro, North Carolina. As you see this is a rather full schedule.

I suggest that you write Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council at the above address and request that he name some representative of our organization, either in the state and region or, from the regional staff to take part in these sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

SOUTHERN TENANT FARMERS UNION

GENERAL OFFICE

166 MONROE AVE.
ROOM 204

MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE 5-6228
P. O. BOX 443

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
H. L. MITCHELL
GENERAL PRESIDENT
F. R. BETTON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
W. A. JOHNSON

JOHN ALFORD GAMMILL
J. E. CLAYTON
J. F. HYNDS
ROY E. RALEY
TAYLOR TURNER
O. C. MORGAN

October 4, 1944

Dr. Ira de A. Ried
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Ried:

We have your recent letter and are very glad to know that you can be with us during our 11th. annual convention in Little Rock. Due to the election on the 7th., and other factors, we have decided to change the date to November 14, 15, 16, and 17th. All of the sessions will be held at the 1st. Congregationalist Church at 9th. and State Streets, Little Rock.

We are going to bring in a number of young people from various points throughout the south for the training institute, and we trust that you can be with us on the first day. We would like for you to address the convention and lead a discussion on the social and economic problems of the rural south in the after noon of November 14, at 2 PM. I saw Arthur Raper in Washington a few days ago and he was not certain of his schedule at that time but hoped that he might also be present.

Could you suggest some others of the Southern Regional Conference whom you think might be interested in attending our convention and participating in the Institute?

We will appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience and we trust that the change in dates will not prevent your being with us.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Mitchell

H.L. Mitchell
President

HLM:d

SOUTHERN TENANT FARMERS UNION

GENERAL OFFICE

166 MONROE AVE.
ROOM 204

MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE 5-6228
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ROY E. RALEY
TAYLOR TURNER
O. C. MORGAN

October 19, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We wish to invite the Southern Regional Council to send a representative to attend our 11th. annual convention which will be held in Little Rock, Arkansas, on November 14,15,16, and 17th.

Dr. Ira de A. Ried who had tentatively accepted an invitation to attend this meeting and to lead a discussion on rural problems, was unable to change his schedule when the date for holding the convention was set.

If it is possible, we would like to have a representative of the Southern Regional Council with us on the 14th., to lead the discussion in Dr. de A. Ried's place. As you know, our organization is inter-racial and we know that it would be of great help to our people to have some one from your organization on the program.

Will you please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Mitchell

H.L. Mitchell
President

HLM:dd

Asst W. G. Bell
Arnus Burnham

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

November 6, 1944

Mr. H. L. Mitchell
President
Southern Tenant Farmers Union
166 Monroe Avenue
Memphis 1, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Doctor Johnson and I have tried very hard to find some way in which one of us or, some member of our staff could attend the Little Rock meeting. We have found it impossible to do so. It is with deep regret, therefore, that we advise you that it will be impossible for the Southern Regional Council to be officially represented at that meeting.

Please keep the assurance that the Southern Regional Council is tremendously interested in the work of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union as it relates to the improvement of agricultural labor in the South. You may feel free to call upon us at any time to assist you in carrying out the very fundamental and vital work.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR/rha

MAW

March 13, 1953

Mr. Robert C. Weaver
John Hay Whitney Foundation
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Bob:

I really need some dope on that thing called "Southerners for Civil Rights." The only name I have connected with it is Mrs. Emma Gelders Sterne, down on 12th Street. They are proposing a conference in New York in April, and I would like to know a bit about who and what they are.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

MAW

March 31, 1953

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

Do sometime put in a couple of hours in Asheville on finding out who in the Vanderbilt family controls Biltmore. What a stroke it would be if during 1953 we could come into that property for an interracial conference center for the whole South and as headquarters for SRC! Then you and I could loop back and forth across the Skyline Drive and be in happily easy communication.

I talked to Paul Christopher just now by phone. He had speared about in New York by long distance but hadn't quite finished and hadn't learned much. Mrs. E. J. Steen is Joe Gelders' daughter. Married a man named Steen. I don't see what you can do but go. But be wary. The problem will be the paper and what it says, not of your speech, but of the meeting itself. Photostats coming up!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Hale

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
APR 6
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

April 4, 1953

Dear George:

I have your two letters of March 27 and one of March 31.

You have my full approval for all proposed action as to nominating committee, etc., as set forth in one of your letters.

The revised by-laws will be carefully examined by me.

And I will try to learn something about Biltmore.

First draft of the proposed New York remarks is enclosed. Please fill in all blanks and don't pull your punches in criticism, with Harold's objective assistance.

As a ludicrous touch, it develops that Broadus is chairman of this meeting, thus assuring a note of acid. You will observe that I have been more conservative than I usually am. Please write me your and Harold's views at once.

Do reply to the enclosed letter from Miss Kranz.

Hurriedly and with warm regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

MAW:raj

MAW

April 7, '53

Dear Marion,

Harold and I have gone through this, checked, and added here and there. Good speech. Emily Calhoun is away at a meeting, and I'm without a typist, so I send it straight back as is, supposing that you will in natural course make some further changes, and "hand" to your own mountainy typist!

Best luck.

And best to Broadus. That'll be a real reunion for you two!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

(9) Add at end: Through all these years the Council has given guidance + encouragement to those within the South who have been sensitive to the weight of injustice around them.

(8) "Its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have existed for 34 years. It has a membership of 3 to 4 thousand distributed over thirteen Southern States."

(11) Line 3. Instead of "some instances" say "Many instances."

(12) "One of the central participants in that vigorous program was Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, . . ." Continue down thru "probable factor1" At that point, consider adding the following:

You get the flavor of these visits by church women to the sheriffs in a letter that came in to Mrs. Tilly from three church women in a county in southern Mississippi: "We took the little blue book to our sheriff, and the sheriff says everything is all right. He is nice to colored and all his deputies are nice to colored. But, Mrs. Tilly, could you send us one more copy of that little blue book to give to the night watchman at the jail?" A broad public movement is well under way to bring local police systems all over the South up to humane and impartial standards of performance.

~~The above language would replace all from "they see~~ a difference" through ~~"lynching has gone."~~

(19) "Ten years ago it was a rare Southern city that had any Negroes at all on its police force. World War II trained many Negroes as military policemen and a movement began to add some of these men to local police forces. The Council organized the facts and pressed the movement further. ~~Then began~~ It put forward all of the patent arguments . . . ~~against~~ . . . . . population."

(20) "The last survey showed that every one of the Southern States now has some Negro policemen, and the total number of cities, towns, or counties using them is 106. Five hundred and ninety Negro persons are currently on Southern police forces. Police chiefs. . . communities."

Check with Anna

OK

(30) Replace "skullduggery" with "unfairness."

(36) I pass.

(37) He claims too much. GSM thinks it would be better to run in something here about our proposal on State School Committees and their method of working.

(38) Substitute: ".. . in the South having such scanty Negro populations as to make them comparable to communities in such States as Wyoming or the Dakotas. In the view most favorable. . . curl up at the edges and fringes." For final sentence: "A demonstration of the harmony by which segregation can be terminated by the schools [redacted] of such counties might well start a movement that would bring integration to the whole of the South."

(52) and (53). Check with Anna.

52 @ 18 state-supported on grad level if use our 13-state definition of South
@ 5 on undergrad level, with 13-state South

(53) 17 if use 13-state South

(40) Though the facts have never been systematically assembled, we believe it can be demonstrated that one sentence is likely to be inflicted if ....

(37) Intent on preserving the segregated system, Southern states have been notoriously lax in informing their citizens of the true nature of the public school problem — the vast disparities, difficulties, + cost of the dual systems. It is the Council's earnest hope to form in each Southern state a body of private citizens representing both races + appropriate interest groups, in some sense paralleling the State Board of Education. Given funds for paid personnel these private boards could inform themselves intimately on educational matters in their respective states and thus give the public responsible + accurate guidance. In contrast to their official counterparts, the citizen boards would represent all segments of the

population and could speak authoritatively and frankly on controversies centering about segregation.

W 134

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

APR 15
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

April 13, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Dr. Weaver has asked me to tell you he unearthed the enclosed clipping from a recent issue of the New York AGE, and thought you might be interested.

Sincerely,

Neysa Stanley
Secretary to
Dr. Weaver

nas/
enc.

Southerners To Begin Battle On Racial Bias

.. Marion Wright, president of the Southern Regional council, will speak on "Why Segregation can no longer be Tolerated" when a new organization, Southerners For Civil Rights, is launched Friday evening, April 17, at Mills College auditorium, 66 5th ave.

J. Waties Waring, retired South Carolina Federal udge, who wrote the minority decision calling for the end of segregation in Southern schools a few years ago, will speak on "The Responsibility for Southerners."

Dr. Broadus Mitchell of Rutgers university will serve as chairman. Emma Gelders Stone, writer and editor, is acting chairman of Southerners For Civil Rights.

The organization will be made up of persons who believe that the fact that they grew up and lived in the South qualified them for roles in helping to eliminate racial discrimination. It's make-up is interracial, and it includes educators, lawyers, social workers and other professionals.

The Southern Regional council, which Dr. Wright heads, also is an interracial organization. It has headquarters in Atlanta.

MAW

April 13, '53

Dear Marion,

We hear the Program for the meeting of Southerners for Civil Rights have the provocative sub-title "Why The South Can No Longer Tolerate Segregation".

I fear a concentration of injudiciousness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

April 27, 1953

Mr. Marion A. Wright
~~Linville Falls, N. C.~~ Hotel Francis Marion
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Your speech arrived this morning, but Dr. Mitchell is out of town and Harold Fleming is sick, so no advice will be forthcoming from here. I read the speech, and it sounded good to me.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
APR 24
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

April 22, 1953

Dear George:

Several small items:

1. Thanks to Miss Stoney for sending the ad about Chester Davis. I want to keep thoroughly brushed up with everything having to do with that young man.

EC please send gsw

2. Thanks to you for the minutes of meeting of human relations agencies on March 27. I would like to have 15 or 20 copies of this if they are available.

3. Thanks for the photostats of the Chester Davis article of which I am making daily use.

Now, as to the New York trip: I am delighted to say our fears that the meeting might go off at an unhappy tangent proved entirely unfounded. The croud at the meeting, some 200 I would guess, manifested no screwball tendencies. Broadus seems to have mellowed and his remarks were devoid of anything approaching bitterness.

I am glad that Broadus and Judge Waring, who were on the program, as well as others who spoke briefly from the floor, developed the idea that their groups' greatest usefulness would be found in supporting what we do here. Judge Waring could not have done better in urging that idea.

The only half-baked scheme proposed was something in the nature of a pageant on civil rights to be exhibited in several southern cities. Of course I cringed but said nothing when that suggestion was made. I was greatly relieved when a highly intelligent Negro woman from North Carolina, now holding a responsible position with NAACP, squelched the idea in three or four minutes. Based upon her experience, she made the point that the problem with which we grapple will not be solved by any spectacular gesture but that there must be steady plugging for long years to come. Everybody else seemed to have that same slant.

If you got around to reading the final draft of my remarks, you noted that I pressed pretty hard on the point that public opinion must be wooed and won. I am in poor position to judge but I believe that the group as a whole concurred in that view. At any rate, Broadus, who commented upon my remarks, backed it manfully.

You may imagine with what trepidation I observed Clark Foreman in the audience. I am happy to report that he did not open his mouth and he holds no office in the new organization.

You will appreciate my delight in observing the peeled willow switch figure of Josephine Wilkins in the audience. She told me with great glee that she represents New South at the United Nations. In the milling group which hovered around after the program Josephine contributed much of wisdom and sanity.

It was most gratifying to find that so many of those present knew a great deal about us and thought well of us. Many of them seemed as familiar with New South as I am.

Now I am to speak before the NAACP at Charleston on April 28. If the little girl who types these words has the opportunity to do so, she will make a copy of my intended remarks which I shall mail to you. You will not have time to write me here about them but I would appreciate your writing me in S. C. at the Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, so that the letter will reach there by April 28. I consider this engagement one of considerable importance, not only because the meeting is held in Charleston, but because it gives me the opportunity to develop the idea of how SRC and NAACP may complement each other.

HCF note & act if poss tpm

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Marion

M. A. Wright

MAW/raj

NAW

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

RECEIVED
MAR 19
Southern Regional Council

March 16, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have your letter of March 13th relative to the "Southerners for Civil Rights." I called Thurgood Marshall about them and he had no light to shed on the subject.

It may of course be significant that the organization is not well known although I am not sure what the significance really is. My first impulse is to feel that any group not known to one of the larger groups working in the field may be either impotent or up to no good.

I have just discovered that either Judge or Mrs. Waring has some connection with this organization. As I am about to leave the City, I will ask my Secretary to check with them and advise you.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

RCW:ns

P.S. Mr. Mitchell - I have called Judge Waring who tells me that this is small group of down-town New York people who have become interested in trying to do something in this field, especially since the Harry Moore bombings in Florida. So far they have had only a few meetings among themselves but are planning a larger public meeting in April to which he has been invited to speak. This is not much more information but I hope it will help a little.

N. Stanley

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Wendell, Mass.,
July 18/53

Dear Marion:

Your letter of July 9 reached me here. I sent it to Mrs. Randolph Smith, 29 Washington Sq., West, New York, who is a bell-wether of the Southerners for Civil Rights; they are adjourned for the summer, I fear, but your idea will

claim whatever re-
sources they can muster.
I am confident. Your
work, if financed, can
lose some tensions;
I just hope you are
not ahead of the
Sup. Ct.!

Yours faithfully
Brandeis

July 9, 1953

Dr. Broadus Mitchell
313 West Twentieth Street
New York 11, New York

Dear Broadus:

This is written without any previous arrangement with George.

The three or four months of grace given to the South by the Supreme Court present an opportunity for us to do a first-class job. Now is the time to hammer on the idea that the South should accept, graciously and without reservation, whatever the court may finally order. A much bigger dent can be made before the decision is handed down than after. It is much easier to drive hard on the theme that we should be completely law-abiding citizens than it will be later to champion either integration or the separate but equal doctrine.

We should like to use television and the radio with southern speakers, principally white. We should like greatly to step up the content and circulation of New South.

Many fine things are being said and written by several southern newspapers. We want to pick these up and, through New South, lay them at frequent intervals upon the desks of editors who need to have their spines stiffened. Frankly, we do not have the money and don't know where we can get it. If in the membership of Southerners for Civil Rights, or in the circle of aquaintances of its members, there should be people of wealth who want to help, now is the time for interest to be practically demonstrated. In my opinion a dollar spent now in the effort to prepare the mind of the South for the impending decision will produce ten times the result of a dollar spent after two hostile camps have been set up below the Mason and Dixon line.

It seems quite evident that Southerners for Civil Rights will find its greatest field of usefulness in supplying the silver ammunition which must be fired by those of us who live in the South.

See what you can do for us and act as speedily as possible. Time is of the essence.

Best regards.

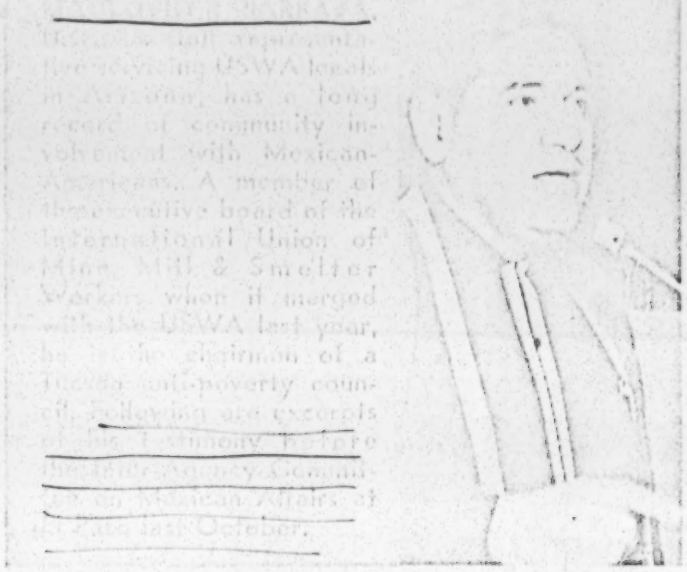
Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

MAW:raj

bc: G. M.

Steel Labor, January, 1968



In the programs of the federal government directed against poverty there is increasing emphasis on the need for the poor to be represented. It is logical that it takes the poor to understand the problems of the poor and to be involved in the plans and decisions aimed at the solution.

It is equally true that one has to be a Mexican-American living in the Southwest to know and understand the problems of this people, who today are among the most disadvantaged segments of our society and for whom the door of opportunity is, in most instances, more tightly shut than for even the American Negro.

My name is Macloyio R. Barraza, I live in the Southwest, where most of my people in this country live and yearn for a chance to contribute to and share in the country's promise of freedom, equality and justice for all. I am a trade unionist who rose from the ranks of working people—a miner who saw in the labor movement an opportunity to work for the correction of the many abuses and injustices imposed on the workers, particularly the Mexican-American, in the Southwest.

THIS CONFERENCE called by President Johnson affords me another opportunity to speak out in behalf of my fellow trade unionist of Mexican descent as well as those others bearing Spanish surnames who as yet do not enjoy the advantages of trade union representation.

While I personally welcome the invitation to present my views, I cannot refrain from informing you that several important organizations equally concerned with the problems of the Mexican-Americans view this conference with suspicion. They hold little or no expectation that it will result in anything meaningful for the Mexican-Americans. These groups consider this meeting as being politically motivated at a time when the federal election season approaches. They charge that the conference is structured so as to have only the "safe" Mexicans participating.

At the risk of being labeled a Malinchista—which is the Mexican equivalent of what the American Negroes call "Uncle Tom," I, nevertheless, accept this invitation even if I may face the scorn and possible ostracism of my many dear friends in these organizations. Long ago I vowed that I would seek every available forum to tell the plight of my people who have for so long been neglected by our society and allowed to exist only in its shadows.

Whatever other reasons many may have for distrusting the intentions of this conference, perhaps the most central is that we Mexicans are very disappointed with the performance of all levels of government. In spite of the many studies and voluminous reports; the many conferences and the big promises, we have yet to see any significant evidence of the kind of action needed at all levels of government to correct the legitimate grievances of our people. Neglected for years, the Mexican-Americans, nevertheless, have not turned their backs on this country and have, in fact, displayed a steadfast loyalty to it.

WE MEXICANS know who our political friends are and who our enemies are in government. Experience taught us that hard lesson. I willingly volunteered to head the Viva Johnson Committee in Arizona in 1964, and along with others have worked hard in his behalf. The Mexican-Americans responded to his promise of a great society with enthusiastic fervor. This is why the disappointments we are experiencing are so much more bitter and frustrating.

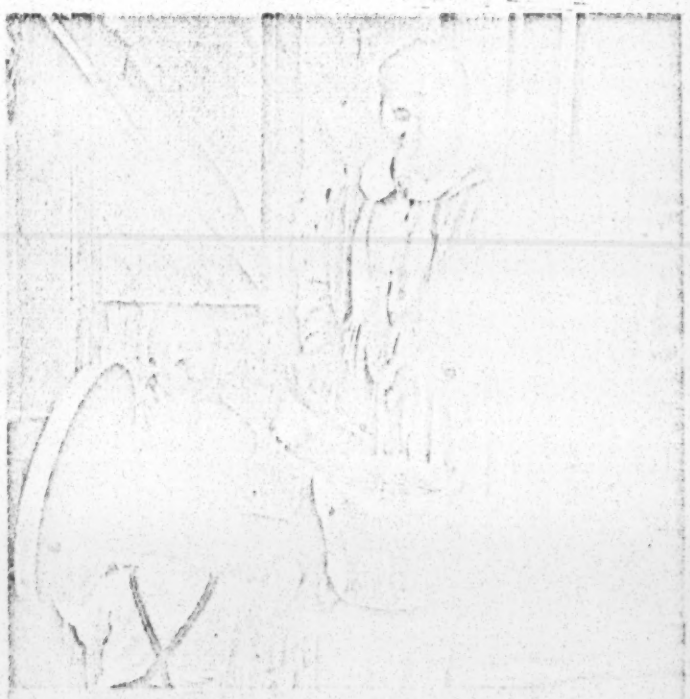
We are aware of some progress. We understand the difficulties and crises government faces. Along with all other minority groups, we saw hope in the passage of the important Civil Rights measures. The war on poverty programs advanced by this administration offered us a promise. The enactment of Medicare for our older citizens is a sign of new direction in social legislation.

We are most thankful for these and others. We regard them with favor. They speak loudly of the accomplishments of President Johnson and his administration. But what the Mexican-American is saying is: It's not enough and it barely touches the many problems that beg attention. There must be a bridge built immediately between the well-intentioned promises and some real positive action.

I don't like what is being said by a prominent sociologist at a leading Western university that the poverty conditions in the Mexican ghettoes of El Paso are far worse than any found in the grimmest sections of Lima, Peru. He is convinced that a powder keg exists here in El Paso and other cities of the Southwest which could at any moment explode into violent riots far more intense than those of Watts, Detroit, or other cities which experienced poverty outbursts. Significantly, when such should happen, there will not be a single Negro involved.

THE COMMON denominator is there—the same in Watts, Detroit or El Paso. It's poverty amid plenty. It's poverty brought about by the dominant segments of our society who callously ignore reality and are not permitting all the people to share in the abundance of this nation. And, I need not remind any person who cares to study the problem that it cannot be avoided by placing more Mexican-Americans in the National Guard of Texas or any other Southwestern state.

To the Mexican-American in the Southwest this is his land and his roots are sunk deep in it. Unlike that of the American Negro, his history is not one of economic slavery by force and chains. In many if not most cases, he preceded those who have and are exploiting him. The Mexican-American has a culture with which he is able to and does identify. It's one he cherishes dearly.



"Along with the other disadvantaged people, the Mexican-American is growing more and more restless. He's patient but it is running out."

His country of origin is not some vague place in a distant continent. It's Mexico. It's near. It's a country today much alive in growth, industrial expansion and cultural development. He knows it and understands it. He feels its winds of progress across the nearby border. Strong in his allegiance to the United States, he fiercely resists any and all attempts to erode his culture, his language or his life style just to satisfy the whim of a marketplace morality. He is industrious—not lazy. He is proud—not humble. He wants to believe that the United States is a land of promise where he can preserve his values and share equally with others an opportunity to be recognized and to be allowed to contribute to it.

His ancestry links him with the most advanced cultures and civilizations in the world. Yet his life in this country has been and is in too many ways inhuman degradation imposed on him by interests who distort the national ideals and who discriminate against him for their selfish economic ends. These are very serious indictments of those who degrade the Mexican-Americans. But they can be substantiated by readily available facts. It requires no depth study, no special commissions, to learn that it was not until World War II that in the Southwest the Mexican-American miner was paid a very special rate of wages. Regardless of his classification or his skill, he received only 60 per cent or less of the rate paid to his Anglo counterpart. Imagine, doing the very same work but getting but a fraction of the pay that the non-Mexican received for doing no more!

WERE IT NOT for the trade unions that were born through the New Deal, this practice would likely be continued to this date. Efforts of unions like the Mine-Mill, the Steelworkers and other CIO unions put an end to this fraud. It was union combat and not the benign employers or politicians in their hip pocket that erased this discriminatory differential.

But this did not end all of the problem or did it relax the persistence of the exploiters. Employers as well as state and other governmental agencies still use the Mexican worker in their not too subtle design to depress and keep depressed the wages of all the working people. This practice is prevalent today not only in the agricultural industry, which still craves economic slavery, but in other segments of the economy. The Mexican is sick and tired—and getting more so with each day—of being made a scapegoat for the employers and other chiselers to use in order to avoid their obligation to pay a decent living wage to the workers.

The loud hue and cry being raised today about the curtailment of bracero importation is coming from those who seek to perpetuate this rotten system. The agricultural industry, already heavily subsidized with taxpayer money, wants the additional advantage of having its dirty labor performed at starvation wages and at conditions that no decent person should be forced to endure.

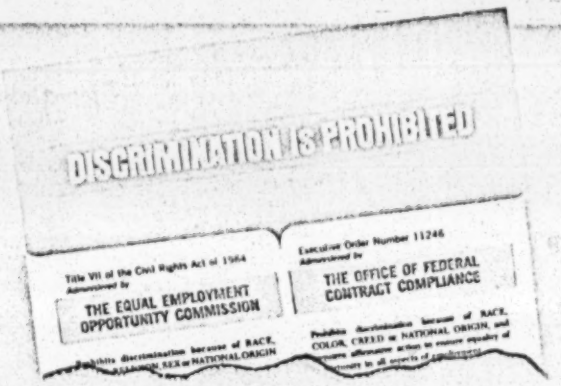
Need this conference be told that farm workers are not afforded the advantages of the meager provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act? Since they do not come under the National Labor Relations Law, they are not allowed to express democratically their wishes to be represented by a labor union. Since so large a percentage of Mexican-Americans are in the agriculture labor market, these are the great handicaps they have in solving their social and economic woes. It's time —now that we're reaching the planets with space ships—for the farm industry oriented congressmen to take off their blinds and face the reality of our day. The farm worker must be made a full citizen and a good beginning can be made if he is included under all the fair labor standard provisions and that the policies of the National Labor Relations Law apply to him.

THE MEXICAN FARM worker knows what automation is doing even more than the industrial worker. Technology is continuing to reduce the need for farm labor. The federal government should right now embark on a full-scale program of educating and subsidizing the farm workers so they can be acceptable for employment in the new and growing industries and services. Who will pay the bill? Who pays it now for the farmers who are literally unemployed but who get paid for not raising crops through a subsidy program? It is a reflection on the national values to have some paid for not working because they own land that rewards its owner for not being plowed and others suffering who are willing to work but for whom the subsidized industry no longer has need.

But as important as such measures are, they alone are not enough to lift the farm worker to the same status as others. There is need to strengthen the most important instrumentality for economic equality of all working people. The trade unions today are the targets of much assault by the very interests who are responsible for the exploitation of the Mexican-American. While the government's announced labor policy supports collective bargaining, little has been done by the recent administrations to strengthen it. In fact, the opposite is true. It is difficult if not impossible for trade unionism and collective bargaining to flourish in the Southwest.

Here in Texas, the second White House of the United States, we are in Right-to-Work Country just as in most all the Southwest where the bulk of the disadvantaged must scrape to keep up with life's necessities. Let's not forget that it was a provision of the National Labor Law—Section 14b —that gave license to the states to perpetuate their opposition to unions and thus render weak the only instrumentality that can effectively oppose the exploitation of the Mexican-American people.

It is not the poor Mexican who runs to Washington wanting to be saved from so-called labor



THAT CERTIFICATE ON THE WALL —IT'S 'NOT NECESSARILY SO'

In his testimony before the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican Affairs, Staff Rep. Maclovio R. Barraza emphasized that discrimination in job hiring and assignment—and especially in upgrading—still exists toward Mexican-Americans, with "the employers of the Southwest as the culprits." Despite the existence of federal anti-discrimination statutes, he cited three specific examples to document his testimony:

"At the Ray, Arizona, mining operations of Kennecott Copper Corporation—the nation's largest copper producer, there was not a single Mexican in any of the skills or crafts until 1953. That year the union forced the employer to open the higher skilled jobs to a bid system based on seniority. A two-week strike was necessary by the entire work force to win this point.

"At Magma Copper Company in San Manuel, Arizona, a copper operation which was put in business by the U. S. Government during the Korean War, there are many Mexican-Americans working in the underground mines. But I stand and watch as some 60 or 70 employes from the offices and technical departments pass through the gates. I see maybe one or two Mexican-Americans in that group even though there are certainly many qualified to perform those jobs.

"At the Inspiration Copper Company in Miami, Arizona, there are some 1,400 workers at this operation but to our knowledge no Mexican-American journeyman. Although organized into unions, they as yet do not have the voice in this matter. It is the employer who makes the determination of who should or should not be trained. Many Mexicans are by-passed and the company goes beyond the plant gates to hire non-Mexicans and places these in the Apprenticeship program."

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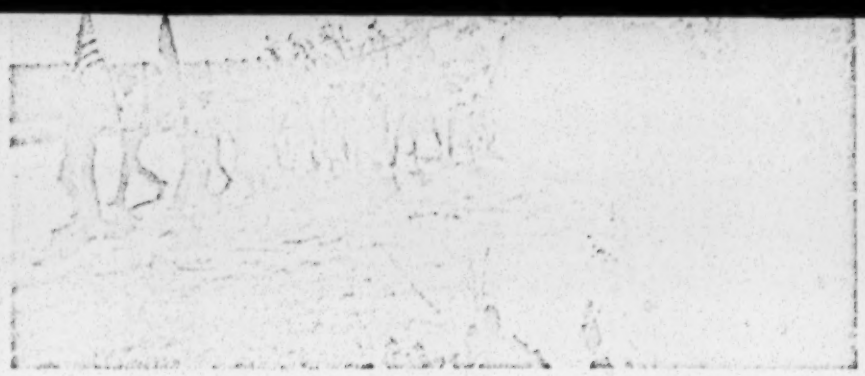
bosses. It is the voice of the exploiters of all labor that was and is, I dare say, listened to in Washington. It should be recognized that without a strong, counterveiling force of organized labor there is little hope for the Mexican-American in the Southwest to achieve any decent standard of equality or justice. The common opinion today among the Mexican workers is that the situation is hopeless and that the big interests have their own way with government. If this is not a true appraisal of the predicament then it is the responsibility of all government leaders to show otherwise by deeds and actions and not by platitudes inserted in party platforms at election time.



THE LEADERSHIP ranks of our union in the Southwest is heavy with Mexican-Americans. In a democratic climate of unionism, they assume leadership and responsibility. They are among the best qualified negotiators, the most articulate spokesmen. If democracy in unions proves the Mexican-American capable, why is he not allowed to demonstrate his abilities and talents in other fields?

The Mexican family has a father head and he usually is the breadwinner. Few wives, mothers, or daughters are identified with the work force or are they seeking to enter it. Labor statistics don't measure this number. Many Mexican-Americans, then, are either assumed not to exist at all or are considered employed. Federal and state governments have expressed considerable concern for some of the minorities but have neglected the Mexican-American. Fewer Mexican-Americans are placed in government jobs than are opened to others.

This neglect is felt and it is being seriously considered in the new political movements taking shape among the Mexican-American communities. If plans which are presently afoot in most of the key areas of the Southwest materialize, the political complexion of the areas will change abruptly. Most political scientists studying this new phenomenon are convinced that once the Mexican-American vote is crystalized, the ultra-conservative political alignments of the Southwest will change violently. This force now in evidence may not favor any party label. It is issue oriented.

IT IS FAR from the truth to say that it is the Mexican-American alone who is the victim of social and economic injustice in the Southwest. The whole section of the country suffers from the discrimination being practiced. The Anglo cannot make real progress so long as the Mexican is used to keep down wages. The federal laws are being winked at every day and the brand new Civil Rights legislation is without teeth, has no investigatory power of its own that we can notice, and it is not being enforced.

The state controlled systems of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other so-called labor benefit programs are not only inadequate in the Southwest but they may be beyond redemption. They have not kept pace with the times and the employer groups and insurance interests continue to have increasingly more influence on the legislatures than do the working people. A federal system of standards is urgently needed to correct the glaring deficiencies in the compensation programs.

There is not enough time to enumerate all the ridiculous assumptions that the provisions of the various programs imply. It suffices to say that they serve as an example of the neglect given them by the state governments and by the federal administration. When there is more consideration given a soldier who loses an arm in combat than to one who loses it working for a wealthy copper firm it is not difficult to detect a sickness in our society.

We have but to look at the plight of the Mexican-American beyond the workplace to recognize even more startling examples of cruel discrimination. In housing, he is limited where he can live and his income will permit only the less desirable shelter. In education he is regarded as some special problem. He doesn't conform too easily to the ways of the Anglo, therefore he is assumed by some to be inferior. He clings to his Spanish language, therefore, he must not be trusted because those who are not bi-lingual can't understand his speech. He refuses to relinquish his mother tongue and he should be encouraged in his efforts.

WHILE I SUGGEST no programs that require even a fraction of what is spent to study the dark side of the moon, some money is needed to raise the nation's poor to a level of decency. It's needed in the area of public health education, welfare, training, and job or income protection. Most of the current programs in these areas have not yet significantly touched the Mexican-American problems. Money must be made available and the investment of it in developing the human resources will be returned many times in the building of a better society.

Permit me to point out a geography lesson. South of us lie great nations of Spanish-speaking Americans. They are viewing our nation as a model—an example setter—after whom they may wish to pattern their development. They know we too came from a revolutionary movement that cast off the yoke of oppression. Abraham Lincoln's America is what they want to believe in.

If we cannot meet the problems of our Mexican-Americans, can we honestly hope to impress the other latin countries? Our government and our institutions are confronted with a challenge to meet the crises in our own country. The Mexican-American is eager to make this nation faithful to its democratic tenets.

If we accept this challenge as an opportunity to perfect our way of life, we will succeed in making this nation and the world a better place for all people. If we continue to be blinded by prejudice and selfishness of a few, do we deserve the place of world leadership that destiny has thrust upon us? We must start now towards our avowed national goals. Mañana is too late.

"The Mexican-American's lot is that he is suffering the same degree of unemployment as the American Negro and perhaps even more."

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file: Southwest Council for La Raza

Kim: Gilbert Lee set up a file for this.

February 5, 1968
150 Corona Street
San Francisco,
California 94127

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I was pleased to learn that it may be possible for you and/or Mr. Ed. Stanfield to meet with the Organizing Committee of the Southwest Council for La Raza. The meeting will be held on February 10, 1968 at the Brown Palace Hotel, 17th and Tremont Sts., in Denver, Colorado. The Committee would prefer to meet with you and/or Mr. Stanfield at 10:00 A.M. on the 10th but is prepared to shift the agenda to accomodate your schedules.

This meeting comes at an important time. The Ford Foundation recently allocated a small grant for support of activities leading to the formation of a Council on Mexican-American Affairs. Your experiences with the Southern Regional Council can be most valuable in helping the Organizing Committee decide on structure, programs and operations. I am enclosing a draft copy of the proposed aims of the Southwest Council.

All travel expenses, including hotel and meals will be paid for by the Committee's temporary fiscal agent:

Mr. Leandro P. Soto, Director
Organization for Business Education
and Community Advancement
1249 Alabama Street
San Francisco, California 94110

A hotel reservation has been made for you and Mr. Stanfield at the Brown Palace.

We look forward to seeing you in Denver.

Cordially yours,

Herman Gallegos

Herman Gallegos, Consultant
The Ford Foundation

cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mr. Maclovio Barraza, Chairman
Organizing Committee
Mr. Lee Soto, OBECA

(draft)
for discussion

THE SOUTHWEST COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

Explanation and Statement of Aims

The creation of a regional council by and for the Mexican-Americans of the Southwest is the result of discussions that have been taking place during the past two years. Organization representatives and community workers in California, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona who have analyzed the present conditions of the Mexican-American minority agree that the time has come for the establishment of The Southwest Council of La Raza.

The conditions which have been carefully considered and which underlie this decision, are as follows:

The increase and the geographic shifts of the Mexican-American population have produced demegraphic concentrations in which all the acute problems of urbanization are present.

This massive drift toward the cities has greatly reduced the number of Mexican-Americans who still live and toil in the rural areas; but this has not relieved them from the presures of poverty.

In both the urban and rural barrios and colonias the community culture is being battered and community values are being engulfed by social and economic forces that have produced a chronic condition of transiency, dependency, dissolution, and frustration.

The Mexican-Americans, overshelmingly poor and disadvantaged, nevertheless have been making determined efforts to resist this attrition. A

multitude of organizing efforts in hundreds of towns and cities testifies to the endurance of the Mexican-Americans and their determination to close the inexcusable gaps that separate them from equal opportunity in employment, income, and education and the opportunity to earn and enjoy decent housing, medical care, personal dignity and collective security.

Cooperative community, organization and action, seeking these goals, have stirred hundreds of Mexican-Americans to a new consciousness of their public responsibility. Such organization and action, however frustrated and impoverished, have provided experience and skills which cannot and must not be dissipated.

The lack of resources is not the only grave handicap that this organization and action must overcome. Those who enjoy least the benefits of American life, and who fall furthest behind in opportunities for responsible participation in citizenship, constitute the greatest number of Mexican-Americans. They must be reached by community activity that is increasingly effective.

A primary condition of such an effort is a program of continuing research that is immediately pertinent to and required by the great issues facing Mexican-Americans today. Such research is not in progress. The lack of it prevents the clear definition of those issues and their inter-relations. Without it common goals remain blurred.

In part because of this fundamental weakness, little that can be truly

described as education regarding those great issues is being offered the Mexican-Americans. Involvement that does not march in step with enlightenment can easily be turned to manipulation. More and more the Mexican-American barrios and colonias are demanding the facts, and the opportunity to discuss them, so that they may make enlightened choices on policies and programs.

But the options based on understanding must also include the choice of strategies. Today the Mexican-American communities, where there is action, are acting upon a limited range of cooperative methods and techniques. They are not sharing information, and are therefore not profiting from examples of failure and of success available from a common pool of experience. The possibilities of new strategies are not being examined because they are all too rarely posed.

The creation of such an exchange through which information can flow to an ever-increasing number of people is an urgent need of the Mexican-American communities of the Southwest.

Opportunities to bring together representatives from all sections of the Southwest are infrequent and a facility for doing so is lacking. As the ferment of organization increases and the number of local groupings multiplies, the necessity of a council to undertake this task has become more urgent.

Without doubt such opportunities and such a facility would increase greatly the exchange of mutual aid and support among the minority communities. Such mutual aid is today obstructed by the absence of a responsible body that

can alert them and put them in touch with one another.

The present scene reveals still another missing element immediately suggested by the above considerations. This element is the technical assistance that local, autonomous groups very often require to be effective, sometimes even to survive.

Finally, there is the obvious fact that cooperative action to promote the common welfare in the Mexican-American communities is almost totally unfunded. There is no surplus from income among the poor of this minority which is available to lay the foundations for the kinds of programs that present critical conditions demand.

For these reasons, the goals and aims of the Southwest Council of La Raza are as follows:

1. To provide a link and a connection available to all groups and organizations which are engaged in any form of cooperative communities;

2. To encourage research, inquiry and investigation of the current problems and major public issues that confront, with local variations and particular effects, the Mexican-American communities of the Southwest;

3. To prepare from such research, and to disseminate as widely as possible, the information that is relevant to those problems and issues and the possession of which will stimulate enlightened and effective participation;

4. To promote meetings, conferences, seminars and other forms of group communication and analysis among those engaged in organizational activity;

5. To provide technical assistance to organized community efforts that seek the progress of the Mexican-Americans whenever such assistance is requested and where it is likely to contribute to the success of those efforts;

6. To encourage, promote and facilitate mutual aid and assistance among the Mexican-American communities in order to strengthen each of them through the moral, technical and material resources of all;

7. To explore by research, information and discussion those areas of critical social concern in which organization and programs are needed, and to recommend the nature of such action;

8. To assist in developing, on behalf of community organizations and groups, program proposals in those areas of critical social concern, and to explore possible sources for funding.

The spirit in which the Southwest Council of La Raza is founded acknowledges that technical assistance, guidance, counsel, support or aid from outside or from above to the local community are desirable and tolerable only when they in no way interfere with the democratic procedures of that community.

The Council affirms that the education, based on information available to all and on free discussion open to all, must accompany all collective action.

The local democratic processes and their inseparable educational supports offer the only possibility for releasing the creative energies, enlisting the commitment and drawing upon the springs of cultural and ethnic dignity of the

Mexican-Americans.

As these aspirations are realized the spiritual and material foundations for self-help will be laid, and on them the ethnic minority can take its stand as the peer and partner of all those Americans who seek, with equality of economic opportunity, consideration and respect for personal dignity regardless of color or race.

Dr. Ernesto Galarza
January 16, 1968

file: Southwest Council of La Raza

M E M O R A N D U M

February 16, 1968

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Ed Stanfield

RE: Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Southwest Council of La Raza, Denver, February 10, 1968

Attached to this report are (1) a copy of the roster of the organizing committee for the Southwest Council of La Raza; (2) a copy of the agenda for subject meeting; (3) copy of the organizing committee budget; (4) copy of the proposed budget and alternate budget for the Southwest Council of La Raza; and (5) an organizational chart showing the eventual structure, as envisioned by the committee. I believe you have a copy of the statement of aims sent out before the meeting. I have in my possession a draft of by-laws for the council, which was discussed at the meeting and will be extensively revised.

My impression is that this is as able a group of Mexican-Americans as might be assembled for the purpose. They were not picked specifically as representing existing organizations but only as individuals. I suppose Herman Gallegos and one or two others decided who should be included. Maclovio Barraza is a labor leader of some importance. I am not sure who Bert Corona is, but he seems

to be influential. Henry Santiestevan is editor of Agenda, the magazine of the Industrial Union Department of AFL-CIO, and director of the IUD Information Center. Julian Samora is a professor at Notre Dame.

To me the most impressive of all was Dr. Ernesto Galarza, who wrote the statement of aims that we liked so much and is identified in Helen Rowan's article in last June's Atlantic as "a distinguished scholar and writer." He is one of the few writers that the Mexican-American community has produced, I was told. He is a wiry, white-haired patriarch who recalled, and asked me if I knew, H. L. Mitchell, with whom he had worked at some point and whom he obviously admired.

The others are identified in some way on the roster. It should be noted that Judge Alfred Hernandez has resigned, pleading the press of duties, and has been replaced by Father Miguel F. Barragan of the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking, San Antonio. He is a young, relatively militant priest.

I talked about SRC and answered questions for some two hours or more. They were intensely interested and said afterward (sincerely I thought) that it had been a great

help to them. They invited me to stay for the afternoon's deliberations and let me go along for dinner in a Mexican-American restaurant.

In the afternoon session they went over the by-laws and organizational problems with their attorney (Armando de Leon). The proposed form of organization, with the Southwest Council of La Raza made up of representatives from five councils, will have to be revised, at least to start, since the proposed state councils do not exist yet. Since they are to incorporate in Arizona, which does not require a set of by-laws, they voted themselves to be the Board of Directors for purposes of incorporation and elected Barraza as President, Pena as Vice President, and Vasquez as Secretary-Treasurer. They had the understanding that this would be only a temporary expedient. Offices will eventually be in Phoenix.

The SWCR is clearly aimed at organization of the Mexican-American community of the Southwest. The Mexican-American community being unbelievably disorganized, they aim to facilitate exercise of power by la raza unidas. Anything beyond that, such as information otherwise useful or beneficial to Negroes or Indians or to the region as a whole, would be, in my opinion, purely an accidental benefit.

Interestingly, in a discussion as to whether or not the word "Southwest" should be deleted from the name of the organization, it was clear that their concern did not specifically extend to "Latin-Americans," i.e. Cubans, Puerto Ricans, etc. I note this only to emphasize that community organization, not human relations or regional development, is their basic intent.

I did not inject the question of a multi-ethnic council into the meeting, but did take occasion to get Dr. Ernesto Galarza to comment privately on that idea, which I described to him briefly. (I singled him out, because I think he is the strategist and thinker-in-residence for the group.) The main points he made were as follows:

(1) One problem with Negro participation with Mexican-Americans is simply the matter of language. If you are to deal with disadvantaged Mexican-Americans (which is SWCR's purpose, youmust speak in Spanish and conduct meetings in Spanish.

(2) The struggle is really one of class, not race. It is the struggle of the economically disadvantaged, now. This is as true for Negroes as for Mexican-Americans, but the problems of race and civil rights were more acute and more recent for Negroes, so that most Negroes either are not aware of the change at all, or are only beginning to perceive it.

(3) Coalition of Negroes and Mexican-Americans, or representation of minorities in the institutions of society, will be meaningless until the leaders involved represent genuine power in their communities. "There is no use having a Negro or Mexican-American on the planning commission if he can do nothing more than help decide whether a service station should be on the northeast or southwest corner of an intersection. It will mean something when he has the clout to call for acres and acres set aside as parks, to give the city lungs, and make the real estate men hold still for it."

Galarza talked at length on this point. He was rather harshly critical of prominent Negro leaders, saying that most of the gains to which they have led are illusory.

(4) The separatist movement among Blacks makes this a bad time to attempt a multi-ethnic approach.

(5) Coalition is difficult because the history of slavery gives Negroes emotional problems and problems of identity which Mexican-Americans do not share.

Obviously Galarza was thinking largely in terms of organization of the poor. I do not know to what extent his objections might apply to a regional council inclusive of

all ethnic groups, even if at both the regional and local levels it sought to reach only the leadership of all groups and made no attempt at direct organization of the masses. I did not have time to press him about this, but plan to write to ask him about it.

Nevertheless, even with carefully defined, non-overlapping purposes, the creation of two regional councils in the Southwest at the same time would pose formidable problems. For one thing, simultaneous fund-seeking could get troublesome. For another, it seems to me that it would be necessary to secure active support from many of these same men for a multi-ethnic council, which might prove difficult, given their existing commitment to SWCR.

MAILING LIST

Gov. Strong

THE SOUTHWEST COUNCIL of LA RAZA

Name	Address	Area Code	Phone
Mr. Maclovio R. Barraza	United Steelworkers of America 2406 Miracle Mile Tucson, Arizona 85701	602 Home	624-3732 624-2124 622-4350
Mr. Bert Corona, President	Mexican-American Political Assn. 3130 Park Blvd. Oakland, California	415	261-0101
Judge Alfred J. Hernandez (Resigned)	515 Kress Bldg. Huston, Texas 77020		
Mr. Alex Mercure, Director	Home Education Livelihood Program 828 Guadalupe Circle, N.W. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87114	505 Home	265-7951 898-0525
Mr. Albert A. Pena, Jr.	Commissioner Precinct No. 1 County of Bexar San Antonio, Texas 78204	512	CA4-8351 WA2-7726
Mr. Henry Santiestevan	Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO 815 16th Street N.W. office Washington, D.C. 20506	703 202	385-9042 393-5581
Mr. Bernardo Valdez,	Manager of Welfare 777 Cherokee Street Denver, Colorado 80204	408 - 298-3841 Res 243-5967	
Mr. Mario Vasquez, Chairman	California G.I. Forum 2329 Raggio Avenue Santa Clara, California	303 Home	292-4100 455-9202
Dr. Julian Samora	P.O. Box 534 Notre Dame, Indiana 46556	219 - 284-6197 Res - 272-2896	
Dr. Ernesto Galarza	1031 Franquette Avenue San Jose, California 95125	408	266-3411
Mr. Antonio Tinajero	O.E.O. Office of Civil Rights, 1200 19th Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20506	202	382-6267
Mr. Lee Soto	1249 Alabama Street San Francisco, California 94110	415	285-4822 285-4823
Mr. Armando de Leon (legal advisor)	Luhrs Tower 45 West Jefferson Street, Suite 28 Phoenix, Arizona 85003	602	252-~~8605~~ 4065 937-3519
Mr. Herman Gallegos	150 Corona Street San Francisco, California 94127	415	585-1365 285-4822

Father Barragan

Rancho

Rev. Miguel F. Barragán
401 Interntional Bldg
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(512) CA 2-3207 (Res) 227-5845
(Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking.)

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SOUTHWEST COUNCIL FOR LA RAZA

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

9:00 A.M. — Brown Palace Hotel

February 10-11, 1968 — Denver, Colorado

A G E N D A

I.	CALL TO ORDER	Maclovio Barraza, Chairman
II.	MINUTES OF LAST MEETING	Tony Tinajero
III.	FINANCIAL REPORT	Leandro P. Soto
IV.	THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (Discussion)	Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director and/or Mr. Ed Stanfield, Field Director
V.	OLD BUSINESS	
	a. By-laws, Constitution and Structure (includes discussion on Statement of Aims)	Bernie Valdez
	b. Incorporation Proceedure	Armando de Leon, Legal Counsel
	c. Budget and Programs	Henry Santiestevan
VI.	NEW BUSINESS	
	a. Preparation of Written Proposal to The Ford Foundation	
	b. Proposal for Community Contact Work.	Bert Corona
	c. Other Business	
VII.	REVIEW ASSIGNMENTS	
VIII.	NEXT MEETING	
IX.	ADJOURNMENT	

SOUTHWEST COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

PROPOSED BUDGET

Item	"A" BUDGET	"B" BUDGET
Staff		
Executive Director	18,000.00	18,000.00
Field Supervisor	15,000.00	15,000.00
Information/Research Officer	15,000.00	15,000.00
Assistant to I/R Officer	8,500.00	- -
Office Manager-Accountant	10,000.00	10,000.00
Clerical: 2 @ 6,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
1 @ 5,500.00		
Janitor	2,000.00	2,000.00
	86,000.00	77,500.00
Fringe Benefits 13%	11,180.00	10,075.00
	97,180.00	87.575.00
Operations		
Office Rent and Equipment	4,000.00	4,000.00
Telephone θ Telegraph	6,000.00	6,000.00
Office Supplies/Postage	4,500.00	4,500.00
Publications and Printing		
Insurance, Bonding and Auditing	1,000.00	1,000.00
	15,500.00	15,500.00
Travel Expense		
Board Members	12,000.00	12,000.00
Adv. Comm.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Exec. Comm.	8,000.00	8,000.00
Central staff	14,500.00	14,500.00
Local Staff	5,000.00	- -
Other	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	55,500.00	50,500.00
Program		
Consultant Services	10,000.00	10,000.00
Information/Research Services	80,000.00	
Spot grants to Colo;Arizona; New Mexico	75,000.00	75,000.00
	165,000.00	85,000.00
Local Council Directors		
San Antonio	10,000.00	
Los Angeles	12,000.00	
San Jose	10,000.00	
San Francisco	10,000.00	
Oakland	5,000.00	
	47,000.00	
Fringe benefits 13%	6,110.00	
	53,110.00	
GRAND TOTAL.....	$ 386,290.00	$ 238,575.00

Grant period ends March 31.

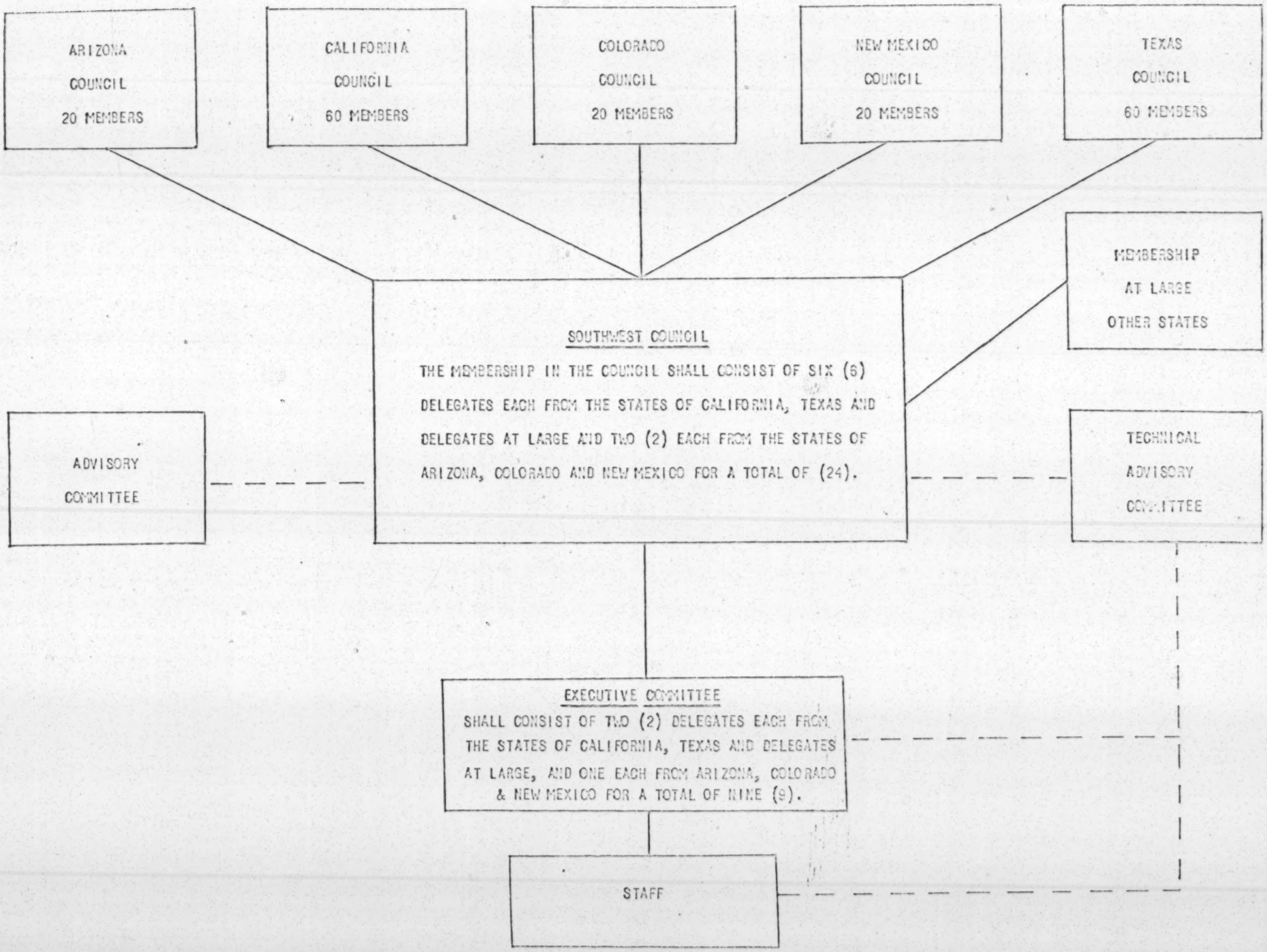
SOUTHWEST COUNCIL FOR LA RAZA

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 8, 1967 - January 31, 1968

	Approved Budget	Expenses	Balance
STAFF SERVICES			
1) Secretarial services	1,500.00	167.50	1,332.50
2) Accountant services (OBECA)	300.00	100.00	200.00
3) Field contact representative	1,500.0	-	1,500.00
RENT AND UTILITIES	300.00	-	300.00
POSTAGE	600.00	30.00	570.00
TELEPHONE	1,050.00	556.54	493.46
OFFICE SUPPLIES	600.00	40.63	559.37
PRINTING	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM	10,000.00	690.09	9,309.91
MEETING EXPENSES	1,000.00	33.53	966.47
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	180.00	-	180.00
LEGAL FEES	1,800.00	-	1,800.00
Totals....	$ 19,830.00	$ 1,618.29	$ 18,211.71

SOUTHWEST COUNCIL - ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



See S.W. Council of La Raza

1-6

19 February 1968
150 Corona Street
San Francisco, Calif.
94127

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

The Officers and Board Members of the Southwest Council of La Raza have asked me to convey their most sincere gratitude for your helpful participation at the Council's Denver meeting held on February 10, 1968. The Board also unanimously agreed to record this vote of thanks in the official minutes of the meeting. We are most grateful to you for taking the time to go to Denver on such short notice, and for sharing so generously with your fine comments and ideas.

I have just returned from New York where Ford Foundation officials appear to be enthusiastic about the Southwest Council's progress and are anxious to have the final proposal for grant funds as quickly as possible.

Your cooperation and that of the Southern Regional Council as expressed in your letter of February 14, 1968, is greatly appreciated.

Best regards.

Herman Gallegos

Herman Gallegos, Consultant
The Ford Foundation

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Maclovio Barraza, Chairman S.W.C.L.R.

ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS., CHAIRMAN
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
CHARLES W. TOBEY, N. H.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN J. SPARKMAN, ALA.
GUY M. GILLETTE, IOWA
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF
JULIUS N. CAHN, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

October 6, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 8

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Senator Sparkman is in Huntsville, Alabama, where he is maintaining an office during the adjournment of Congress. In his absence I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of September 30 with the enclosed booklet regarding segregation.

Please know that Senator Sparkman will appreciate your making this booklet available to him.

Sincerely,

John Horne

John Horne
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Sparkman

3

September 30, 1953

Hon. John Sparkman
U. S. Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Hope you will agree with us that this has value as a means of getting the South informed ahead of time, so as to avoid confusion when the decision comes out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

October 20, 1953

Mr M D Sprague, Chairman
Inaugural Committee
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr Sprague:

Here is a copy of what I will be saying on Saturday, October 31.

It occurred to me that I could save both Dr Clement and Dean Thompson some time if I sent copies of this directly to them, and you will see from the enclosed carbons that I have done that. I have not sent copy to Mr O'Connor and leave that task to you. But I do send you the extra copy for him herewith.

I have not yet settled whether to go to Tuskegee by car or by train but will let you know if I should need your kindness in providing transportation from Cheehaw to Tuskegee. In any case, you had best save the room for me Friday night at Dorothy Hall.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 4

December 21, '53

Dear Mrs. Spahr,

Mrs. Tilly was available this morning, and I asked her about additional people in Knoxville who would help. She listed:

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
269 Lenland
Knoxville
(Secretary of Christian Social Relations for the Holston WSCS) She came to the Atlanta meeting

Mrs. Fynes B. Jackson
1131 Luttrell St
Knoxville
(Recording Secretary)

Mrs. E. C. Bowanger
501 N. Johnson Avenue
Knoxville
(Youth work).

I should think you or some of those instrested should be in touch with these ladies, and try to get them to come to the January 12 meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

April 18, 1956

Mrs. Felix Spitz
890 Clinton Springs Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Spitz:

I haven't a ghost of a plan for getting to Cincinnati anytime soon. So if there is some way in which I can be helpful you had better write me about it.

Everybody all right here.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Cincinnati, April 12. 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I hope you and your family had a nice Easter Holiday.

If you are coming to Cincinnati in the near future I would like very much to speak to you.

I hope that you, Alice and the girls are well. With my best wishes and heartiest regards

Margit Spitz

Telef: W. O. 15945.

RECEIVED APR 16 1956

June 27, 1956

JC:

I shouldn't be surprised but what this is a mine for facts helpful to you and to Miss Florence.

GSM/eab
Encl. "The Impact of the Changing World. . ." by A. T. Spaulding.

November 27, 1956

Miss Sue Spencer
Director
The University of Tennessee
School of Social Work
412 Twenty-First Avenue, South
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Miss Spencer:

This acknowledges and confirms the copy of my wire to you today. I am sorry that much travel made me so slow. I do wish we could help you out on it, but we just don't and we haven't got the ten centses to get into that business.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	X
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		Southern Regional Council, Inc.	11/27/56

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Miss Sue Spencer
Director
The University of Tennessee
School of Social Work
412 Twenty-First Avenue, South
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Miss Spencer:

It is a long-standing rule with us not to pay travel expenses of speakers. We almost never break the rule for points within the South, and we never break it for Los Angeles. I think if your meeting wants Mrs. Valien badly enough it can contrive her travel expenses. In any case, we are all flattered by the request.

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Whitney Young
Miss Sue Spencer

RECEIVED NOV 14 1956

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
412 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE 7-0700

November 13, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As chairman of an institute on education for intergroup relations, scheduled for the annual national meeting of the Council on Social Work Education in Los Angeles the latter part of January, I have approached Mrs. Preston Valien and extended to her a most cordial and urgentinvitation to present a paper and participate in this institute. Naturally, our major problem is finding the money for her trip to Los Angeles and I am writing to place before you and your Board the request that her expenses be met from your funds since none are available through the Council on Social Work Education.

The annual meeting of the Council has, for the past several years, drawn from 600 to 800 leading social work educators and staff members of national, state and local agencies, both public and voluntary. It is the point at which, each year, efforts are made to develop substantial and useful materials which are then incorporated in the policies and curriculum of our professional schools and in the practice of social agencies generally.

The request for an institute on education for intergroup relations, with special reference to race relations, grew out of a very real concern on the part of social work leaders that we evaluate our present preparation of social workers for this very important area of work, and that we try to develop some materials in this institute which would be suggestive of further study and enlarged activity on the part of schools and agencies.

Other speakers who have already agreed to participate in the institute are Dr. Martin Loeb, now on the faculty of the University of California in Los Angeles, but well known for his studies in intergroup relations in Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere; Dr. Ernest Q. Campbell, now on the faculty of Florida State University and the author of a study on measurement of attitude change in the Oak Ridge, Tennessee desegregation of schools; Mr. Emery Bacon, international representative

for education of the United Steel Workers of America; and Dean Whitney Young of the Atlanta University School of Social Work. We are also seeking to secure Phil Schiff, Washington representative of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The participation of Mrs. Valien is really crucial to the maximum success of our project as far as I am concerned. Her experience in the studies in Baltimore, St. Louis and Cairo, Illinois, and her firm conviction that we must exert the maximum of intelligent effort and consistent hard work if we are to make progress in this field is, indeed, the kind of thing which I feel is most needed and will also be most helpful in our whole consideration of this matter. She has expressed to me her very warm interest in participating, and has assured me that if a way can be found to finance her trip she will gladly accept this assignment and prepare a paper not only for presentation but for publication in one of the professional social work journals.

When I was asked to plan and serve as chairman of this institute, specific reference was made by the program committee of their interest in having a considerable part of the participation come from this area. I am just selfish enough to want to see us present the kind of material which will really not only let the rest of the country know the efforts which intelligent people are making in this area, but which will contribute to a deepening of understanding of the problem of intergroup relations as a whole throughout the country. I feel that Mrs. Valien would make a major contribution in this area. Though the meeting will be held outside of this region, there will be a considerable number of persons attending from this section of the country and publication of the papers and discussion from the workshop will certainly make a positive contribution to intergroup relations in the southern region.

I hope you will let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Sue Spencer

Sue Spencer
Director

SS:fb

Sent separately: Changing Patterns...
~~Integration North and South~~
Race and Law Enforcement

April 23, 1958

Mr. Hans Spiegel
Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

file

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

I know of no detailed case study of the employment of Negro policemen in Miami, Florida. But as you probably know, a great many cities have begun this practice, or increased it, within the last fifteen years. Between 1945 and 1954 for example, the totals increased from 29 Southern cities using 134 Negro policemen to 143 cities and 22 counties employing 822.

I am sending you separately two publications of ours which deal with this subject in some degree. One of them - Changing Patterns in the New South - contains other material which may be of assistance to you in planning your case book. You might also want to look at Integration North and South, by Loth and Fleming, the Southern section of which was compiled by the Southern Regional Council.

If there are specific community experiences on which we may be able to supply other information, feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

April 16, 1958

Mr. Harold Flemming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Dr. Mozell Hill suggested that I write you concerning case material in desegregation. We are interested in compiling a case book for instructional purposes, as well as for analytical purposes.

We are particularly interested in the situation in Miami, Florida where apparently Negro police officers have been employed for some time. I wonder whether you have some information on how this situation came about? Is a fairly detailed account of this situation readily available? Or for that matter, could you suggest any other situations on which material that illustrates the dynamics of social change can be obtained? We certainly would appreciate any help you can give us.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel
Director,
Community Tensions Center

HS:vr

October 24, 1958

Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
2666 Jefferson Park Circle
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Gerry:

Your note on our "dunning letter" for New South renewal has come to my attention. You indicate that you have a life membership. Could this be with the Virginia Council on Human Relations? We do not have such membership in SRC. Whether your continuing subscription is covered by your membership in the Virginia Council is a matter to be decided there. Perhaps the Virginia Council intends to renew your subscription and has neglected to send us the renewal notice.

In any case, we will send a copy of this letter to the state office, and you might wish to get clarification on the matter from Paul Rilling, the Executive Director.

We are sorry for the confusion, and continue appreciative of what you mean to the Virginia scene.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
cc Paul Rilling

December 4, 1958

Mr. Gerry Speidel
2666 Jefferson Park Circle
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Gerry:

It was a pleasure to have received a card from you last month and I am sorry to be so slow in answering. Our thoughts, personally and professionally, have frequently been with you and others in the Charlottesville situation. Our continued good wishes and encouragement go your way as we continue on our own and through the Virginia Council to do what we can to aid in the Virginia situation.

Happy to know you feel Rilling is doing well.

As to the matter of life membership, we have no general membership in the Southern Regional Council at all. In other words, members of the state groups are not automatically members of SRC. The membership of the Council itself is composed of what any other organization would call its Board. This group is made up of about seventy persons throughout the South, Negro and white, from various businesses, trades, and professions. The Board is selected and behaves as do other such groups where there is no general membership. Essentially this means that it is self-perpetuating through its own nominating committee and governed by by-laws which provide for the number, the manner of selection, and a system of rotation.

Again, our best widhes and our real appreciation for what you mean to Charlottesville and to the Virginia Council.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

April 15, 1959

Mr. Walter Spearman
School of Journalism
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Walter:

It certainly has been a long time since I've heard from you, and it would be pleasant to renew old acquaintances. Don't know when I'll be getting up to the Hill, and I don't suspect you get down this way too often.

The reason I am writing, however, is to inquire into the possibility of you helping us here at the Council with one of our proposed projects.

We are considering the publication of a pamphlet concerning "press handling of racial matters" and think someone like you would be excellent to help us do such a pamphlet.

And so, I wonder if you might have any as yet uncommitted time this summer which would enable you to work with us for a brief period. If so, I think the next step would be for you and Harold Fleming to get together to discuss the project, time involved, remuneration for you, etc.

I am sorry not to be able to include more detail in this letter, but we are only in the early planning stages of the project. If you are interested and have any free time, however, I am sure we could give you more definite details at an early date.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

April 27, 1959

Mr. Walter Spearman
School of Journalism
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Walter:

Was pleased to receive the letter from you indicating your interest in doing some work with the Council and I am sorry I have not replied sooner. However, Mr. Fleming has been out of the office and we've only just now had a chance to discuss the project.

The fact that you have most of June free is most encouraging and should probably be sufficient time for the project.

If we can get together, you will be working rather closely with our Research Department which is now headed by Mr. Leslie Dunbar. And so, you will receive a letter from Mr. Dunbar in a few days setting forth our ideals for the proposed pamphlet, a suggested fee, and other ideals about the project.

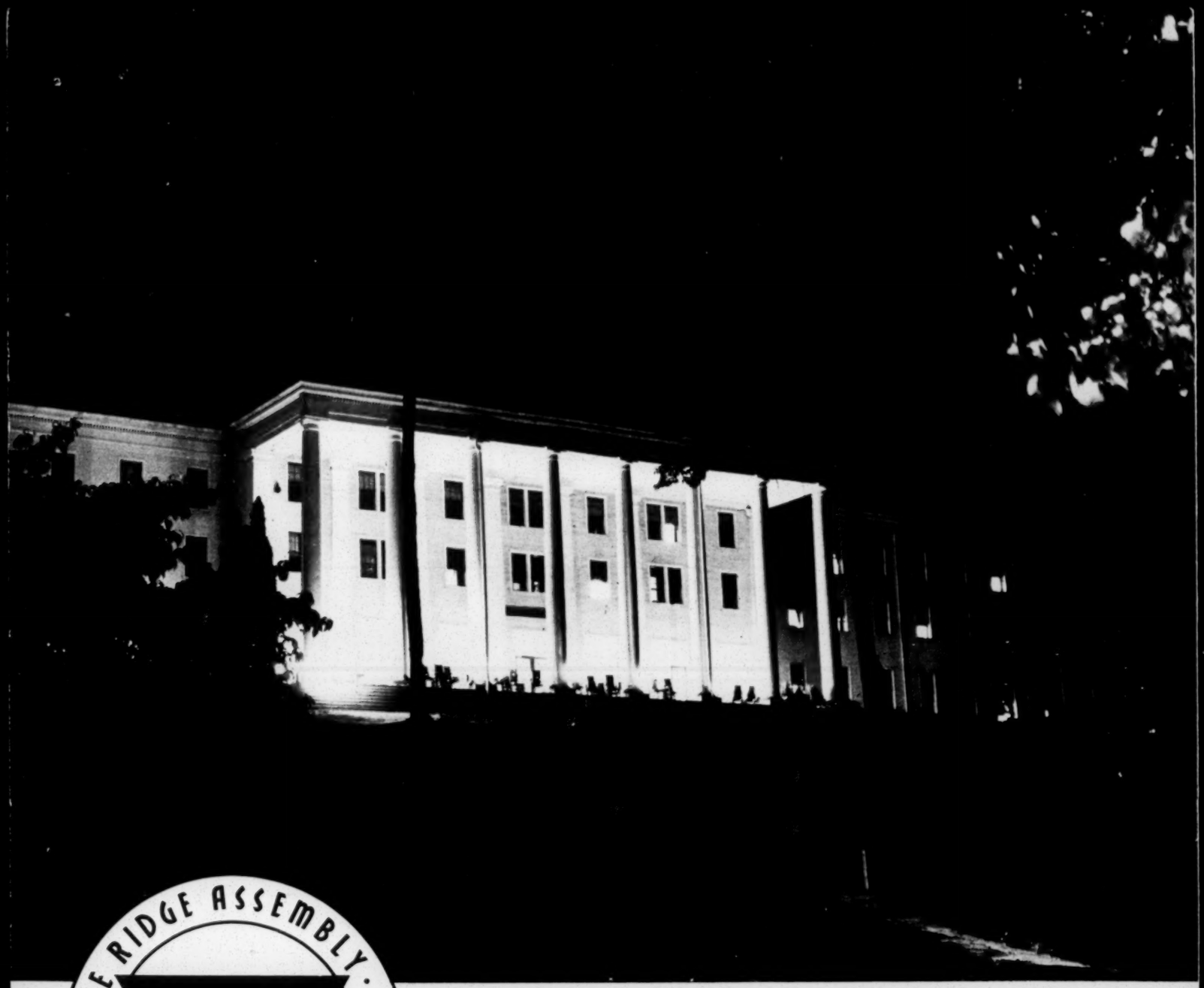
Of course, after you receive this proposed plan, any suggestions from you will be helpful and most welcome.

Hoping we can get together.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec



ANNUAL REPORT

BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY, INC.

1959

From the pen of the Chairman of the Board . . .

EVERY PHASE of Blue Ridge operations for 1959 reached new highs. Operating income was up 12% over the previous year and expenses were up 10%.

In an effort to utilize the capacities and talents of the board of directors, committees were strengthened and programs of work established for each committee. Despite the splendid record of the 1959 season under the capable leadership of Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr. and an efficient staff, grave problems face Blue Ridge leadership. Rising operating and maintenance costs may place guest-day costs at a level that will make it impossible to provide year-round maintenance for facilities used only during summer months. The best efforts of the board and staff will be needed in the solution of these problems.

All readers of this report will join the board in a feeling of deep loss to Blue Ridge and gain to Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, as on September 1st, Bob Spiro accepts the position of Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Our love and prayers follow Bob in this new and important undertaking.

Roger Milroy

From the pen of the President . . . .

IT IS A PLEASURE to report to the Blue Ridge board of directors and constituency that 1959 was another year of progress and solid achievement for the Assembly. More people, more schools and institutes, more conferences, more plant modernization, more financial strength, and, we trust, more spiritual and social growth — these characterize the year just past.

With each passing year the Assembly gains new friends and influences more people with its Christian impact and democratic practices. The 1959 summer program was widely reported by press and radio throughout the South, and even the *New York Times* took note of July's World Affairs Institute. Twenty-five institutes, schools, and conferences brought 6,210 registered guests to Blue Ridge during the months of June, July, and August. Other thousands came for a session or day.

In no sense is the Assembly parochial. Founded in 1906 by a scholar to give spiritual enlightenment to college students, it has been operated by the Y. M. C. A.'s of the ten southern states since 1944 both for students and in a larger sense for the people of an entire region and nation.

Blue Ridge Assembly does not crusade on any issue. It is seeking quietly yet firmly to practice the noble precepts of Jesus Christ and the ringing pronouncements of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Assembly maintains a free platform for a free movement of Associations. Its policies are established by its Board of Directors and effected by a President, responsible to the Board. Its institutes, schools, and conferences represent varying points of view and religious persuasions. No effort nor desire seeks to demand or even to promote conformity.

Guiding principles long ago enunciated by the founder of the Assembly and restated in varying phraseology by its present leadership are these:

1. Genuine religious experience.
2. Integrity of intellectual life.
3. Sacredness of work.
4. Dignity of persons.
5. Quietness and meditation.
6. Community mindedness and world outlook.

Elsewhere in this annual report the operations of 1959 are briefly reported and analyzed. The outlook for 1960 is bright, and the total operation promises to exceed that of 1959. Twenty-eight institutes, schools, and conferences are scheduled, and more than 7,000 registrations are expected. Numerous extra-seasonal retreats and conferences are scheduled for both spring and autumn, bringing groups to the campus from Y. M. C. A.'s, colleges and universities, and churches. A fine senior (adult) and collegiate staff are being recruited, and again an affiliation with the University of North Carolina has been arranged. Numerous and important physical improvements are being effected.

In all operations and plans, the basic Christian objectives of the Assembly are held uppermost. Rates are kept as low as possible, consistent with an adequate level of programming and service, and with sound financial administration. The goal is to render the widest service to the greatest number, thus raising spiritual, social, and intellectual levels throughout the South and Nation. The Assembly is committed to maintain freedom of platform and action, consistent with charter provisions and board policies, despite the ever-increasing pressures of the age.

Thus does beautiful and historic Blue Ridge Assembly seek to justify its place in a changing world. Science has succeeded in adding years to man's life. Blue Ridge Assembly is seeking to find ways of meeting an even greater challenge, of adding life to man's years, for it is dedicated to Jesus Christ who remarked to a few disciples long ago, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

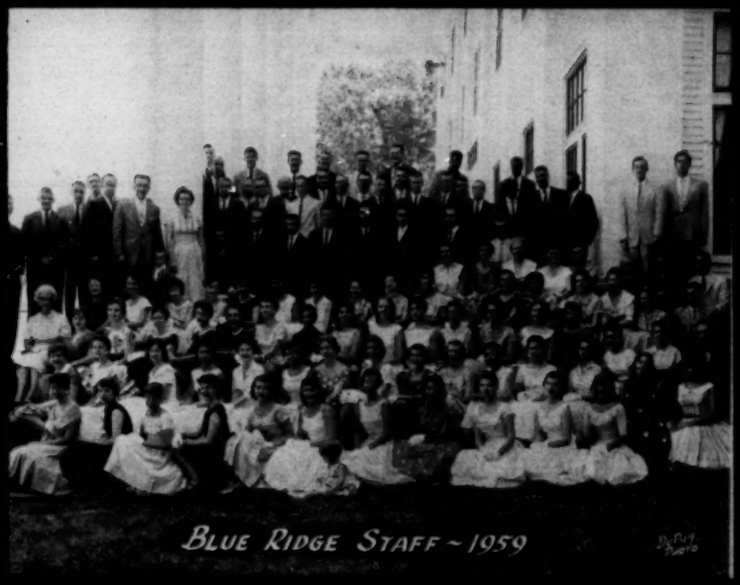
Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

TOP

Left — International fellowship at the fountain.

Center—A discussion period on the veranda.

Right — Keeping busy in the front office.



BOTTOM

Left—An evening of fellowship around the camp fire.

Center — Panorama from Lee Hall.

Right — Quietness and meditation in the mountains.

1959 CONFERENCES

TWENTY-FIVE conferences with a total registration of 6,210 during 1959 set an all-time record for the Blue Ridge Assembly. This represented an increase in registration of 1,210 over 1958.

The Southern Industrial Relations Conference with 1,122 delegates was the largest conference of the summer, followed by the three-week Hi-Y-Tri-Hi-Y Congress with 963 in attendance.

The Southern Unitarian Institute reported a registration of 564 persons and the Blue Ridge Encampment of Churches of Christ attracted 514. The nationally and internationally significant Southeastern World Affairs Institute increased its attendance from 149 in 1958 to 207 in 1959.

From the field of secondary education came the NCEA and NEA Local Unit Leaders Conference and the 15th annual Classroom Teachers Summer Workshop — with a total registration of 366.

The YM-YWCA Student Conference opened the conference season with 147 delegates. The annual Association of Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Summer School registered 177 persons.

Blue Ridge Assembly also played host during the summer to the North Carolina Convention of Fishers of Men, Southern Regional Institute of the Family Service Association of America, Blue Ridge Bible Conference, Blue Ridge Institute for Southern Community Service Executives, Springfield College Summer School, Fourth Ecumenical Institute of the National Council of Churches, joint meeting of the North Carolina Historical and Literary Society and the Western North Carolina Historical Association, Blue Ridge Junior Leaders' School, Blue Ridge Training Institute for Southern Juvenile Court Judges, and the United Rubber Workers Summer School.

OUTLOOK FOR 1960

THE 1960 conference season at Blue Ridge may set another new record with a total registration near 7,000.

Included in the 28 conferences scheduled for 1960 are six newcomers to the Assembly agenda:

Home League Institute (Salvation Army Women of North and South Carolina); Southeast Regional Conference of Y. W. C. A.; National Council Y. M. C. A. Transportation Department's International Training Institute; Southern Institute of the Council for Christian Social Action; Board of World Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; and the Interstate Sanitation Seminar of Public Health Officers of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia, and Region 3 of the U. S. Public Health Service.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

THE ASSEMBLY is by charter and purpose a non-profit and non-sectarian educational and religious institution. Its charges for room, meals, and programming are kept as low as possible consistent with sound financial administration. Financial operations, are complicated, however, by the brevity of the main (summer) operating season (85 days in 1959, 83 days in 1960) and the growing obsolescence of the physical plant.

Blue Ridge cannot call upon any United Fund or Community Chest, nor can the local Y. M. C. A.'s of the southern states render material assistance, for each of them is beset by financial problems. Yet the Assembly operates as a completely responsible and self-sustaining enterprise, balancing its operating budget by earned revenues (the 1959 budget was $151,500, that of 1960 is $168,000). It is dependent, therefore, upon the contributions of friends and constituents for capital funds.

The Sustaining Fund — a capital replacement fund — has been established by the Board of Directors to supply needed financial resources with which to replace obsolete equipment and accomplish major renovations. In 1959 total receipts were $19,894.26. For the first time contributions by the Y. M. C. A.'s of the South passed $6,000 with 69 associations contributing. Again in 1959 Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Younts of Atlanta, long generous friends of the Assembly, made significant contributions, as did the Southern Industrial Relations Conference which has been meeting annually at Blue Ridge for forty years. An official balance sheet of this fund follows:

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 December 1959

CASH IN BANK - January 1st, 1959		6,034.59
Receipts:		
Contributions From Y.M.C.A.'s	6,065.00	
Contributions From Others	6,718.22	
Transferred From Operating Fund	14,596.94	
Sale of 50 Shares of Stock Received From Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Younts	2,080.64	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		29,460.80
Sub Total		35,495.39
Disbursements:		
Lee Hall—Repairs and Supplies	425.49	
—Furnishings	846.70	
Abbott Hall—Repairs & Supplies	419.33	
—Painting	1,440.41	
—Drapes and Rugs	261.21	
—Furnishings	2,236.35	
Asheville Hall—		
—Repairs and Supplies	247.63	
—Painting	776.48	
College Hall—Clocks	25.42	
Dining Hall—Repairs & Supplies	288.96	
—Porch	192.57	
—Equipment	3,298.14	
Staff Washroom	449.80	
Mattress Pads	1,038.57	
Parking Lot	2,063.28	
Light Fixtures	75.00	
Drapes	320.00	
Library	44.64	
Lumber	118.10	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		14,568.48
Sub-Total		20,926.91
Less: Repayment of Loan to Blue Ridge Assembly		5,300.00
CASH IN BANK—December 31st, 1959		15,626.91

LIBRARY

MORE THAN 500 books were added to the shelves of the Blue Ridge Library during the summer of 1959 — bringing the total of volumes in the library to 3,935. Greatest increases in the number of new books were in the fields of fiction, biography, travel, religion, and social sciences.

More than 1,700 persons visited the library during the conference season and checked out over 1,000 books. Many more books were used in the library and not checked out.

A major need in the future expansion of Blue Ridge Assembly is the construction of a modern library building sufficient to house about 50,000 volumes. The Board of Directors is considering plans for a library in honor of the Assembly's founder, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, and has named a Weatherford Memorial Library Committee composed of Henry Woeltjen, chairman; Earle L. Whittington, William P. Swartz, Jr., Roger Milroy, and (ex officio) Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

PROGRAMMING

THE ASSEMBLY employes a full-time adult program director who is assisted by seven college students. In 1958 a naturalist was added to the staff, and in 1959 a crafts' program with a full-time director was initiated. The program department serves conferences, institutes, the summer schools, and the Blue Ridge Staff. It provides projectionists and technical services, controls parking and other arrangements, supervises the lake and all recreational facilities (including the gymnasium), conducts hikes and excursions, and plans parties and other group activities. The naturalist maintains a nature museum, develops a self-guided nature trail, leads nature hikes, and conducts elementary classes in botany, zoology, geology, and astronomy.

COLLEGIATE *Work-Study* PROGRAM

IN ADDITION to 47 adult supervisors, the Assembly during the summer of 1959 employed 85 selected college students in a program of work, study, play and worship, thus continuing an old and respected Blue Ridge tradition. These students came from 51 colleges and universities and represented 14 states, Turkey, Iran, and Korea. Each worked about six hours per day for the Assembly as waitresses, bus boys, life guards, housekeepers, program personnel, etc. Each enrolled in either three or six hours of accredited study in a summer school conducted on campus in affiliation with the University of North Carolina. Resident university professors taught The Philosophy of Religion, International Relations and World Affairs, and the History of the South. Each professor in 1959 was a department head and distinguished scholar.

This program has been evaluated and improved each year since its modern inception in 1958. Course offerings in 1960 will be Marriage and the Family, Regional Sociology of the South, and Introductory Ethics. Eminent university professors have already been engaged for this program.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AN IMPORTANT part of the Blue Ridge program is the Sunday morning worship service for staff members and guests. Speakers during 1959, in order of their appearance, were:

Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr., President, Blue Ridge Assembly.

Dr. James A. Stewart, Dean of the Chapel, Stetson University, Florida.

Dr. E. M. Adams, Head of Philosophy Department, University of North Carolina.

Dr. B. S. Hodges, Jr., Traveling Secretary, Board of Stewardship, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr., President, Blue Ridge Assembly.

Dr. Ben Lacey Rose, Professor of Pastoral Leadership and Homilectics, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Douglas McLean, Theological Student, Perkins School of Theology, Dallas, Texas, and Blue Ridge Staff Member.

Rev. Carl J. Landes, Southern Union College Chaplain, Alabama. (In conjunction with World Affairs Institute)

Rev. John L. McWhorter, Pastor, Black Mountain Methodist Church.

Rev. William R. Klein, Pastor, Black Mountain Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Vernon Wall, Chaplain, Western North Carolina Sanatorium.

Rev. Robert G. Tuttle, District Superintendent, Asheville District, Western North Carolina Conference, Methodist Church.

Editorial in The Asheville Times
September 1, 1959

Blue Ridge Assembly Educational Center

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA has long been noted for its summer season attractions to tourists, vacationists and nature lovers. It is one of the most popular regions in the nation for summer camps for boys and girls. It is a great place for religious assemblies of various church denominations. Special educational opportunities are offered by many of these facilities. One of the best examples of that is the Blue Ridge Assembly which concluded last week one of the largest and most successful seasons since its establishment 52 years ago.

This Assembly operated 87 days this summer with a total registration of over 6,000. The total of 26 conferences held this season included nine affiliated with the YMCA's nine religious groups and eight service, educational and industrial groups. The largest group was the Southern Industrial Relations conference with 1,122 delegates.

●

The wide range of interests and subjects typical of a summer season at Blue Ridge is suggested by the conferences there this year by such organizations as the Institute of Southern Community Service Executives, the Blue Ridge Bible conference, the Institute of Southeastern Juvenile Court Judges and the World Affairs institute.

Nearly a hundred college students from 51 colleges and universities took part in the work-study program conducted in affiliation with the University of North Carolina.

Quite a number of the more important meetings at the conferences at Blue Ridge are open to the general public. In commenting on the season just closed Dr. Robert H. Spiro Jr., president of the Assembly, said: "We have sought to maintain the tradition of a free platform for a free people. Institutes and summer schools have met on our campus and in full freedom discussed the great issues of the 20th century."

●

In maintaining the Assembly the Young Men's Christian Associations of the 10 southern states are developing a center of culture and education not only for the South but for the entire nation as well as a professional training center for the YMCA movement. Western North Carolina and the South are proud of the Blue Ridge Assembly, its distinguished past achievements and its ambitious plans for improved facilities and still greater services in the future.

H. G. Wells once said that "Civilization is a race between education and disaster." The Blue Ridge Assembly is doing much to help education win that race.

OPERATING FUND

Summary of Cash Receipts & Disbursements

For the Year Ended December 31, 1959

CASH BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1958		
Per Previous Audit		37,030.40
Add:		
Total Operating Income		165,396.43
Sub-Total		202,426.83
Less:		
Total Expenses	148,213.30	
Less: Decrease in Inventories	609.97	
Cash Paid Out For Expenses	147,603.33	
Less:		
Interest Adjustment for Prior Year	27.17	147,576.16
Sub-Total		54,850.67
Less:		
Transfer to Sustaining Fund	14,596.94	
Transfer to Reserve Fund	7,000.00	21,596.94
OPERATING CASH BALANCE DECEMBER 31st, 1959		33,253.73

Analysis of Reserve Accounts

As between December 31, 1958 & 1959

OPERATING FUND AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1958 Per Previous Audit		39,413.81
Less:		
Transfer to Sustaining Fund	5,030.40	
Transfer to Reserve Fund	2,000.00	7,030.40
Sub-Total		32,383.41
Add:		
Excess of Revenue Over Expenses for Year ended December 31st, 1959	17,183.13	
Less:		
Transfer to Reserve Fund	5,000.00	
Transfer to Sustaining Fund	9,566.54	14,566.54
NET INCOME RETAINED IN REVOLVING FUND		2,616.59
REVOLVING FUND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1959		35,000.00
RESERVE FUND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1958 Per Previous Audit		5,000.00
Add:		
1959 Reserve	5,000.00	
Transfer from Operating Account	2,000.00	
Sustaining Fund— Repayment of Loan	5,300.00	12,300.00
RESERVE FUND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1959		17,300.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

OFFICERS

Chairman — Roger Milroy, Anniston, Ala.
Vice-Chairman — *Chester Francis, Charleston, S. C.
Vice-Chairman — Fred Dykhuizen, New Orleans, La.
Secretary — *Charles T. Fort, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Treasurer — J. G. Northcott, Black Mountain, N. C.

TERMS EXPIRING PRIOR TO SUMMER MEETING 1960

Alabama — *Paul Grist, Selma, Ala.
Florida — Willard M. Ware, Coral Gables, Fla.
Georgia — Henry Woeltjen, Savannah, Ga.
Kentucky — Gilbert Kingsbury, Ft. Mitchell, Ky.
Louisiana — Felton Clark, Baton Rouge, La.
Mississippi — *C. S. Lenz, Jackson, Miss.
North Carolina — *Charles T. Fort, Winston-Salem, N. C.
South Carolina — Julius Eldridge, Sumter, S. C.
Tennessee
Virginia — Wm. P. Swartz, Jr., Roanoke, Va.

TERMS EXPIRING PRIOR TO SUMMER MEETING 1961

Alabama — Roger Milroy, Anniston, Ala.
Florida — F. R. Humphries, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Georgia — *H. C. Pearson, Athens, Ga.
Kentucky — *Ralph Brunson, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana — *J. Calvin Williams, New Orleans, La.
Mississippi — James McKeown, Vicksburg, Miss.
North Carolina — John Paul Lucas, Charlotte, N. C.
South Carolina — George H. Aull, Clemson, S. C.
Tennessee — *E. L. Whittington, Memphis, Tenn.
Virginia — Thomas W. Young, Norfolk, Va.

TERMS EXPIRING PRIOR TO SUMMER MEETING 1962

Alabama — J. Oviatt Bowers, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Florida — *Oscar Brock, Orlando, Fla.
Georgia — Charles R. Younts, Atlanta, Ga.
Kentucky — J. Francis Babbitt, Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana — Fred Dykhuizen, New Orleans, La.
Mississippi — H. T. Sampson, Jackson, Miss.
North Carolina — Dan K. Moore, Canton, N. C.
South Carolina — *R. Chester Francis, Charleston, S. C.
Tennessee — R. E. Biggers, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Virginia — *Frank Vincent, Portsmouth, Va.

Members-at-large

Clarence Morgan — Asheville, N. C.
J. G. Northcott — Black Mountain, N. C.
J. R. Poteat — Tryon, N. C.

EX-Officio Members

*W. Terry Osborne, Interstate Secretary, YMCA of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.
*Charles L. Wharton (Ex-Officio with voice and vote), Executive Secretary, Southern Area Council YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR PERMANENT STAFF

President — *Robert H. Spiro, Jr.
Business Manager — *Harold J. McNary
Office Secretary — Mrs. Frank D. Roberson
Maintenance Supervisor — Frank A. Hogan

*Denotes YMCA Secretaries

March 16, 1960

Mr. Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

I expect to be in New York March 22nd and 23rd. Is there any chance of our getting together there on either day, preferably the afternoon or evening of the 22nd?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

I expect to be in New York March 22nd and 23d. Is there any chance of our getting together there on either day, preferably the afternoon or evening of the 22nd?

Sincerely,

HCF

[MF-- I may make a trip to New York in March; if so, could you arrange for this to re-appear when I get to the point of making reservations?]

February 19, 1960

Mr. Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

Your letter of February 2 and the report enclosed were most welcome. I hope you will forgive my delay in replying -- the result of an excess of travel and meetings.

I should be delighted to get together with you the next time I am in New York. Since my forays above the Potomac are usually of the one-and-two-day variety, I see little chance of getting to Springfield, much as I might wish to. But I will certainly write you in advance of my next New York trip.

It is pleasant to learn that you began the courtship of your wife-to-be on these premises. As it happens, I did precisely the same thing -- and with the same results. The proximity of altar and organ undoubtedly is effective.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

February 2, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dr. Fred Routh suggested that the next time you get North to New York, we might get together. Of course, if we could get you further North, to Springfield, to be exact, that would be perfect. But, barring that eventuality, it would be a privilege for me to come to New York at a time when business takes you there anyhow, to talk with you about common concerns.

Won't you please let me know whether such a meeting would be agreeable with you, and when the most convenient time might be for such a get-together?

The 63 Auburn Avenue address holds a particularly warm spot in my heart. It was there that I first met my wife, who at the time was Southern Regional Secretary for World University Service, while I was working for the Georgia Workers' Education Service. I must admit that there are more romantic places for wooing purposes, but in what other office building can you have organ music and an altar constantly beckoning you?

I am enclosing an Annual Report, to give you an idea what our work consists of.

Sincerely,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center

HS/es
Enc.:1

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-1959

COMMUNITY TENSIONS CENTER

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

March 21, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I came into the office on Monday morning and discovered your note of March 16. Unfortunately, I am not able to get away tomorrow, and on Wednesday, I will be in Boston. I am very sorry about this, and I hope very much that you will be good enough to try again when you happen to be in New York. At that time, would you also please let me know where you are going to be staying in New York, so that I may give you a telephone call for the purpose of making detailed arrangements. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center

HS/es

Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. — PHONE NORTH 9-8431

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD
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CHARLES T. FORT, SECRETARY
ROBERT H. SPIRO, JR., PRESIDENT
HAROLD J. McNARY, BUSINESS MANAGER

For Christian Conferences and Training

PRV

27 April 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent to Research Dept Mf.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is a clipping from the Asheville Citizen of the 9th instant relating to the formation of a Human Relations Council in the Asheville Area. You may find this of interest. This Council is inter-racial.

I am moving to Georgia on September 1st as dean of the college of liberal arts at Mercer University. Be sure to keep the schools open for my children! I almost said "no" to the position because of the racial unrest in Georgia, but decided that because of your organization and other good groups and people in the state of Georgia I would make the move.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

Robert H. Spiro, Jr.
President

file

Enc.

via air mail

April 29, 1960

Dr. Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Spiegel:

After much thought, I have reluctantly concluded that I should decline the invitation to take part in the consultation. Please believe that the reluctance is sincerely felt; for the process of diagnosis, prescription, and discussion that you have projected appeals to me greatly. It is the case, however, that SRC is a grantee of the Taconic Foundation, and our views on these questions are pretty well known to the Foundation's principals. Thus, it would make much more sense for some non-SRC person to do this stint for you.

Listed below are several suggestions (all white) for the spot you asked me to fill. They are listed, roughly, in order of preference, though I am confident that any of them would carry out the assignment ably.

First, however, let me throw out a suggested alternative for Bob Johnson, in the event that he also bows out. Whitney Young, dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is as perceptive and articulate on the subject of Negro leadership as anyone I know and would, I think, be an asset to the consultation.

For the assessment of Southern white opinion:

(1) James and Wilma Stokely, 405 Clifton Heights, Newport, Tennessee, authors of the book Neither Black Nor White and many magazine articles on Southern race relations. They usually work together as a team, though either one of them would be suitable alone. They are deeply informed about the state of opinion in the South, current developments, and human relations efforts in the area.

(2) Will D. Campbell, director of the National Council of Churches' Southern race relations project, P. O. Box 1083, Nashville, Tennessee. Will is a fine practitioner, in close touch with developments throughout the South, highly regarded by his co-workers in this field.

Just

(3) Kenneth Morland, professor of sociology, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia. Morland is a sensitive student of the South, has been active in the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and has carried out race relations studies in South Carolina and Texas, as well as Virginia. He is one of those rare and useful people who bridge the gap between academic and action spheres. Teaching this summer at U. of Ga.

(4) Lee Coleman, professor of sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. What I have said about Morland applies equally to Coleman. He has taught at the University of North Carolina and has served in various parts of the South as consultant for SRC.

(5) Lewis Killian, sociologist, Florida State University, Tallahassee, is yet another perceptive, action-oriented social scientist. He has done some valuable opinion research and has written on the subject of achieving consensus on race relations among Southern whites.

(6) John A. Griffin, director of development at Florida State University, would also do a good job if he were asked and accepted. He directed adult education at Emory University for many years, took part in the Ashmore Project, is a member of SRC's executive committee, and in general has been deeply involved in race relations for several decades.

If I can help further, you have only to call on me. And I shall look forward to further word of the progress of your important project.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

B. C.: Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

April 21, 1960

RE 2-5121

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Since I have not been able to meet you, I suppose the second best thing to do is to write you about my concern, and then follow it up with a telephone conversation next week.

As you may know, the Taconic Foundation has asked us to conduct a study on important intergroup relations projects completed in the past, now in process, and needed in the future. A part of this study includes our asking six intergroup relations experts to write papers in specialized areas, and to come together for a brief meeting to consult with one another. We would very much like to have you as one of these experts, but if my perceptions serve me right, I can see a possible hitch looming on the horizon. It is this: I do not exactly know what your own and your agency's involvement is with the Taconic Foundation; our criterion for selecting the experts was relatively simple: get the best broad-gauged persons in the field. And you meet that qualification with flying colors. I have not been told who the Board of Directors of the Foundation are, who the consultants are, or, for that matter, who, precisely, are the fund recipients, and, for a study of this kind, such information really is not necessary. So I hope that this invitation to join our project will be thoroughly acceptable to you.

Having gotten this matter off my chest, let me proceed in the matter and in the manner in which the other five potential experts were invited.

In brief, our plan is to ask six experts in various specialized areas of intergroup relations to write a paper covering the points that are suggested in the enclosed questions.

In reviewing the questions, you will notice that some of them apply to all of the experts: these are questions dealing with the broad field of interracial, interethnic and interreligious relations. In addition, each expert will be asked to answer a number of questions dealing with his specific field of emphasis, i.e., discrimination in housing, status of the Negro community with special emphasis on Negro leadership, status of the white community in the South, education and training in intergroup relations, international intergroup relations, interreligious relations, and finally, a topic covering American Indians, Mountaineer Migrants, Puerto Ricans, etc., which has been dubbed "An Ethnic Cocktail". The main body of each expert's paper would deal with his specific area of emphasis.

In selecting the panel of experts, we tried to choose individuals

who are both sufficiently broad-gauged and knowledgeable in the field to speak on the over-all subjects, and at the same time, experts in specific phases of intergroup relations. When all the reports are put together, we hope that we will have touched on some of the key issues in our field, recognizing, of course, that six persons cannot cover the entire waterfront.

We would like to set a deadline of July 15 for the completion of these papers; they would then be mimeographed, and copies would be distributed to the entire panel. All of us would meet for an overnight consultation in September to pull together our findings, review additional suggestions, and receive the benefit of one another's thoughts. Mrs. Eunice Grier, co-author of the recently published Privately Developed Interracial Housing (U. Cal. Press) has agreed to serve as rapporteur and editor of this meeting.

These papers and the subsequent consultation will represent a very important phase of our report to the Taconic Foundation; other parts of the report will be based on interviews we are now conducting and on published material.

Could we ask you to take on the task of writing on the status of the white community in the South? We recognize that the topic is a broad one, and that the suggested questions on the attached sheet may not be sufficiently specific.

I suspect that some of the items that might be treated in such a discussion could include an assessment of "white liberals"; bridges and blocks to communications with non-whites; trends in hard-core resistance, or compliance with laws, etc. Though the main attention of the study should be on action-projects rather than research, please include in your description any research enterprises that have had an important bearing on the status of the white community in the South. Needless to say, we want you to feel free to stress those items you consider most important in taking a backward and forward glance at your subject, (i.e., the status of the white community in the South, vis-a-vis intergroup relations, and especially race relations), without being hamstrung by questions and suggestions that may be off their mark.

We are able to offer you an honorarium of $250 for your paper and attendance at the consultation. Your expenses at this meeting will be our responsibility, of course; we are tentatively planning on a 24-hour gathering on September 12 and 13 for this consultation and hope that these dates will be convenient for you. The place of the meeting is not definite yet, and we would appreciate your indicating whether you have the use of an automobile which would widen the range of possible choices.

Thank you very much for considering this invitiation. May I leave it like this: On Wednesday, the 27th, I will give you a ring in Atlanta, so that you may give me your reactions.

Sincerely,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center

HS/es

May 18, 1960

Dr. Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Spiegel:

I am pleased to hear that you were able to secure the services of Whitney Young and the Stokelys for your consultation. I don't think you could have found better people for these assignments.

There is every prospect that I will be in the office during August, except for one or two very short trips. By all means, write me again when your schedule becomes certain.

I have paid your matrimonial respects to the decaying walls of 63 Auburn Avenue.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

May 5, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have just heard from Dean Whitney Young to the effect that he will take on the assignment and that he will be with us for our September consultation. Ten minutes previous to that, I got a telephone call from the Stokely's in Tennessee, saying that they, too, can prepare a paper and come to the meeting. Needless to say, I am very pleased about this development, and want to take this opportunity to thank you again for suggesting their names, and for your interest in this venture.

I am very pleased by the quality of people we have been able to bring onto this panel of experts. All of them are intimately familiar with the subject that they are writing on, and also have that 360° sweep of the social scene which I consider so important.

I would like the opportunity very much of taking a brief trip to the Deep and Border South, in connection with this project. When my dates become more definite (it will probably have to be after summer school, in late August), I will take the liberty of writing you again, to get your suggestions on what particular individuals and ventures I should be sure not to miss. So, unless you happen to be coming to New York again, where we might meet, I will look forward to seeing you at that time; unless of course this happens to be your vacation period.

In the meantime, please give a loving pat to the walls of 63 Auburn Avenue, for my wife and me.

Sincerely,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel, Director
Community Tensions Center

HS/es

June 30, 1960

Mr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr.
President
Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spiro:

It was thoughtful of you to write, and I am grateful for the kind words about my recent talk there. My thanks, too, for the excellent materials on the Blue Ridge Assembly. I was deeply impressed, not only by the physical setting and facilities, but also by the pleasant and efficient way in which this large operation is carried on.

Let me wish you in advance every success and satisfaction in your new work. I hope we can look forward to a visit from you soon after your move to Georgia.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. — PHONE NORTH 9-8431

ROBERT H. SPIRO, JR.
PRESIDENT
HAROLD J. McNARY
BUSINESS MANAGER

For Christian Conferences and Training

June 23, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We were delighted to have you at the Assembly last week and your address on "The Changing South" was well received. A number of our staff and all appreciated your approach and the eloquence with which you presented your analysis. May every success attend your valuable work in the South.

I am looking forward to having the pleasure of knowing you better when we move to Macon in September.

Enclosed are several Blue Ridge bulletins and a copy of our 1959 Annual Report which may be of some interest to you and the Council. We are seeking here to put into practice some of the proposals which you and the Southern Regional Council together with many progressive southerners, espouse.

Very truly yours,

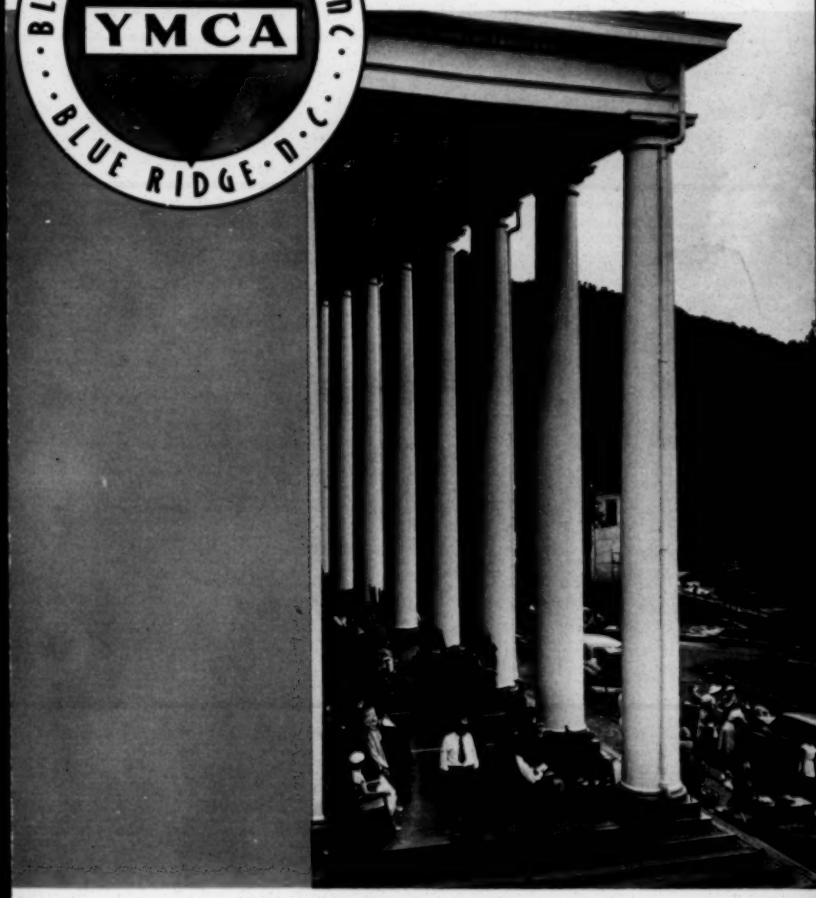
Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

RHS:jar

Blue Ridge Assembly

Black Mountain, N. C.



Where the Mountains Touch the Sky

1960

BLUE RIDGE BULLETIN

Conference Issue

We Invite You To Make Your Next Conference A Memorable One

For more than half a century the beautiful Blue Ridge Assembly has served the South and Nation. More than 6,200 persons registered for the 25 conferences, institutes, and summer schools in the summer of 1959, and other thousands came for a session or a day.

Heated, furnished cottages are now available for fall, winter, and spring retreats and conferences. Seven such groups met at Blue Ridge in the fall of 1959. They came from churches, colleges and universities, and Y. M. C. A.s. Convenient kitchen and meeting facilities are available to such groups, and modest off-season rates prevail.

Private family groups may also rent cottages at off-season rates.

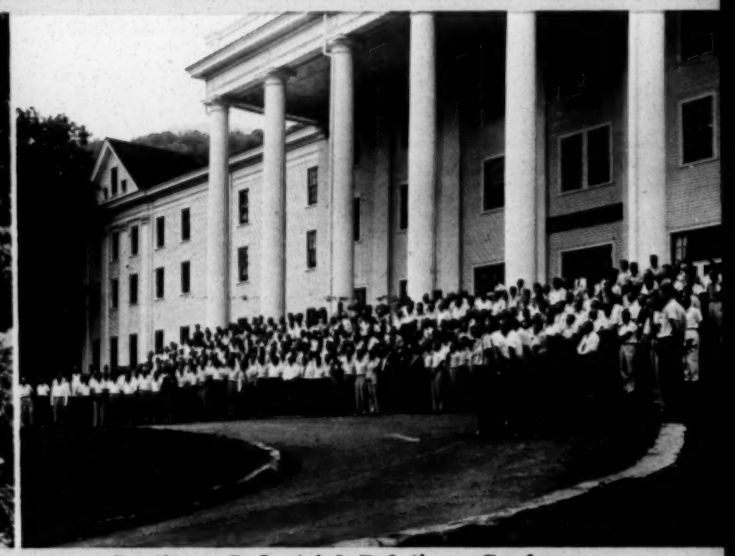
Located on a 1,580-acre tract and comprising about 40 buildings, the Assembly affords a sweeping view of the lofty Great Craggies and Black Mountains, which rise above 6,500 feet in numerous peaks. Also visible are numerous sections of the scenic Blue Ridge Parkway.

The Assembly is owned and operated by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the ten southeastern states, and is controlled by a Board of 34 distinguished directors. It is chartered by the State of North Carolina as a non-profit, non-sectarian, educational and religious corporation.

An interesting feature of its operation is the summer staff consisting (1959) of 47 adult supervisors and 85 selected college students. The latter, who came from 51 colleges and universities in 14 states, participated in a guided program of work, study, play, and worship. While working about six hours daily for the Assembly, each student carried three or six academic hours of accredited college work in a summer school operated under the auspices of the University of North Carolina.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Adjourn for Lunch

Aerial View of Main Campus



Southern Industrial Relations Conference

ACCOMMODATIONS: Lee Hall, the large central building, accommodates 320 persons, and adjacent halls and lodges house 200 additional persons. Fourteen housekeeping cottages are also available.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES: College Hall contains an auditorium, equipped with opera seats, accommodating 750, and a stage. Three large assembly rooms seat 100, 150, and 190 persons respectively. There are 18 classrooms.

LIBRARY: Blue Ridge has its own library building with a small but useful collection of about 4,000 volumes. There is a research and study area for fifty persons. A trained librarian is in attendance.

A Complete Conference Center

DINING FACILITIES: The main dining hall, seating about 525, is reserved for conference guests. Meals are served family style. A cafeteria is located adjacent where cottage and other non-conference guests are served.

FIRST AID SERVICE: A registered nurse resides at the Assembly during the summer months. Staff physicians and dentists are on call from nearby Black Mountain.

PROGRAMMING: A competent director and staff of seven are available for program services. A staff naturalist is in charge of a nature museum, provides conducted and self-guided nature tours, and is available for lectures and class instruction. The Craft Shop, directed by qualified personnel, is a popular new feature. Projection and sound equipment with trained operators is available.

RECREATION: Many miles of beautiful mountain trails provide a delightful source of recreation. The view from High Top and High Windy is unsurpassed and affords a panorama of 360 degrees. Also available are the following: swimming in the pool or in the larger Lake Laurel; tennis; badminton; softball; basketball and other sports in the gymnasium; and rocking on the big porch of Lee Hall while viewing the famous panorama of the Craggies. Nearby are facilities for golfing, fishing, boating, and many other sports.

Conference Rates for the 1960 Season

CONFERENCE RATES are based on the American Plan, which includes room and meals. Rates quoted are per diem. All rooms are furnished with twin beds.

Single Occupancy		Double Occupancy
$6.50-$7.00	Without Bath	$11.50-$12.25
$8.50-$9.00	With Bath	$14.50-$15.25

EUROPEAN PLAN RATES, affording rooms without meals, are available for private guests not in attendance upon a conference. Rates quoted are per diem.

Single Occupancy		Double Occupancy
$3.00-$3.50	Without Bath	$4.50-$5.25
$5.00-$5.50	With Bath	$7.50-$8.25

PROGRAM FEE

For a conference of five days duration or less, the fee is $1.50 per person, and 25¢ per person per diem for each day more than five.

CHILDREN

Children ten and under are charged one-half the adult rate, and a flat program fee of 50¢. Children two and under shall not be charged except when a crib is requested, for which the fee is $1.00 per day.

COTTAGES

The basic rates are for six persons in occupancy, regardless of the size of the family, and all rentals shall be from Saturday to Saturday. No period less than one week can be considered. For more than six persons in a cottage the rate is $1.50 per person per diem. Program fees are included in all cottage rates quoted. A deposit of 25 percent is required at the time the reservation is made, and such deposit will be refunded only when the reservation is cancelled at least 30 days in advance of the effective date.

1 week $50.00; 2 weeks $95.00; 4 weeks $185.00.

For further information and reservations write:

Business Manager, Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

Black Mountain, N. C.

The Land of the Sky

Blue Ridge Assembly is located in the heart of one of the nation's most popular scenic wonderlands. Sunny days free from extreme heat, and really **cool** evenings combine to form an ideal summer climate for which the mountains of this region are justly famous.

There are countless places to see and things to do while at Blue Ridge. Mentioning only a few:

Hi-Y, Tri-Y Closing Worship Service

N. C. Education Association Officers Confer on Porch

Student Conference Study Group

While at Blue Ridge . . .

ONE DAY TOURS

"Loop Tours" proceed to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee Indian Reservation; to Cashiers, The Land of Waterfalls; and many other points of interest. Conducted tours are available leaving from Asheville.

BILTMORE HOUSE

Magnificent estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt, now open for guided tours throughout the year.

SUMMER THEATRE

There are two indoor summer playhouses and four outdoor dramas close by.

"LAND of the SKY"
THE ALL YEAR PLAYGROUND
SCALE OF MILES
The GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK 739 M
WINSTON-SALEM 177 M
RALEIGH 274 M
CHARLOTTE 112 M
WASHINGTON 810 M
RICHMOND 400 M
PITTSBURGH 591 M
CLEVELAND 528 M
LOUISVILLE 428 M
DETROIT 683 M
CHICAGO 726 M
NASHVILLE 278 M
CINCINNATI 426 M
KNOXVILLE 133 M
MEMPHIS 585 M
NEW ORLEANS 751 M
BIRMINGHAM 271 M
ATLANTA 213 M
AUGUSTA 181 M
SAVANNAH 330 M
JACKSONVILLE 412 M
MIAMI 768 M
CHARLESTON 268 M
WILMINGTON 317 M
TO JOHNSON CITY
TO KNOXVILLE
TO ENGLEWOOD
TO ENGLEWOOD
TO ENGLEWOOD

Have You Heard? . . . Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

is launching

Operation "Library Build-Up"

WE HAVE

- A Library
- A Librarian
- Eager Students Enrolled in Two Summer Schools
- More than 6,000 Conference Guests Each Season

BUT . . . WE HAVE ONLY 3,200 VOLUMES **!**

WE NEED *More* BOOKS – *Better* BOOKS – *Varied* BOOKS

So . . .

How About Checking!

How about checking that old musty cupboard and that old dusty bookcase where you've stored those *good* books you long ago *intended* to read.

We'll bet that Dad and Mom and Junior, too, can find a lot of valuable books that will be *welcome* and *read* at the BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY!

We *Do* Need the Following:

An encyclopedia of recent vintage (*Britannica, Americana, Compton's,* or other standard work).

An up-to-date unabridged dictionary.

Classics

Theology

Philosophy

History

Sociology

Good Fiction and Travel Books

Good Children's Books

Other Useful Books

WE DO NOT NEED Whodunits or Obsolete Textbooks.

The Assembly will be eternally grateful to you for sending or bringing to us *good* books for the Blue Ridge Assembly.

Mail All Shipments to: Librarian, Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc., Blue Ridge, N. C.

(We shall gladly pay postage. We suggest Parcel Post for packages up to 70 lbs.)

Blue Ridge Assembly

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.

BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY INC.
Y·M·C·A
BLUE RIDGE, N.C.

Summer Schedule

- ***Conferences***
- ***Schools***
- ***Institutes***

1960

BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY, INC.

1960 Conference Schedule

		Anticipated Registration
June 5-10	Southern Regional Conference of Student YM-YWCA	150
June 5-10	Southern Summer School of United Rubber Workers	40
June 5-10	Southern Summer School of International Chemical Workers	35-50
June 10-12	Home League Institute of Salvation Army Women (North and South Carolina)	400-500
June 11-18	Southern Regional Institute of the Family Service Association of America	100
June 12-15	North Carolina Education Association Local Unit Leaders Conference	300
June 15-17	Fifteenth Annual Summer Workshop Conference of the North Carolina Classroom Teachers Association	120
June 17-20	Southern Regional Conference of the Y.W.C.A.	400-450
June 20-24	Blue Ridge Encampment of the Church of Christ	550
June 24-25	Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gaston County Industrial Management Club	50
June 24-26	North Carolina Convention of Fishers of Men	100
June 26-July 1	International Summer Institute of Transportation Department Y.M.C.A.	175
July 4-10	Southern Unitarian Institute	700
July 13-16	Southern Industrial Relations Conference	1,100
July 17-22	Fifth Ecumenical Institute of the Southern Office of National Council of Churches of Christ	200
July 17-22	Blue Ridge Institute for Southern Community Service Executives	175
July 17-29	Springfield College Summer School	100
July 18-22	Southern Institute for Christian Social Relations (United Church of Christ)	35-60
July 22-24	Southeastern World Affairs Institute	300
July 24-30	Hi-Y, Tri-Hi-Y Congress (Week I)	400
July 25-28	Planning Meeting of the Board of World Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	100
July 31-August 6	Hi-Y, Tri-Hi-Y Congress (Week II)	450
August 5-6	Summer Meeting of Blue Ridge Board of Directors	35
August 6-7	Summer Meeting of Clemson College Y.M.C.A. Board of Directors	25
August 7-12	Blue Ridge Training Institute for Southern Juvenile Court Judges	75
August 7-13	Hi-Y, Tri-Hi-Y Congress (Week III)	450
August 14-20	Summer School of the Association of Secretaries (Y.M.C.A.)	250
August 14-20	Blue Ridge Junior Leaders' School (Y.M.C.A.)	200
August 22-26	Interstate Sanitation Seminar (6 States and D. C.)	400

CONFERENCE RATES
FOR THE 1960 SEASON

CONFERENCE RATES are based on the American Plan, which includes room and meals. Rates quoted are per diem. All rooms are furnished with twin beds.

Single Occupancy		Double Occupancy
$6.50-7.00	Without Bath	$11.50-$12.25
$8.50-$9.00	With Bath	$14.50-$15.25

EUROPEAN PLAN RATES, affording rooms without meals, are available for private guests not in attendance upon a conference. Rates quoted are per diem.

Single Occupancy		Double Occupancy
$3.00-$3.50	Without Bath	$4.50-$5.25
$5.00-$5.50	With Bath	$7.50-$8.25

PROGRAM FEE

For a conference of five days duration or less, the fee is $1.50 per person, and 25¢ per person per diem for each day more than five.

CHILDREN

Children ten and under are charged one-half the adult rate, and a flat program fee of 50¢. Children two and under shall not be charged except when a crib is requested, for which the fee is $1.00 per day.

COTTAGES

The basic rates are for six persons in occupancy, regardless of the size of the family, and all rentals shall be from Saturday to Saturday. No period less than one week can be considered. For more than six persons in a cottage the rate is $1.50 per person per diem. Program fees are included in all cottage rates quoted. A deposit of 25 per-cent is required at the time the reservation is made, and such deposit will be refunded only when the reservation is cancelled at least 30 days in advance of the effective date.

1 week $50.00; 2 weeks $95.00; 4 weeks $185.00.

For further information and reservations write:

Business Manager, Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.
Black Mountain, N. C.

PLACE TACK UNDER PLEASE POST PLACE TACK UNDER

THE

Blue Ridge Assembly

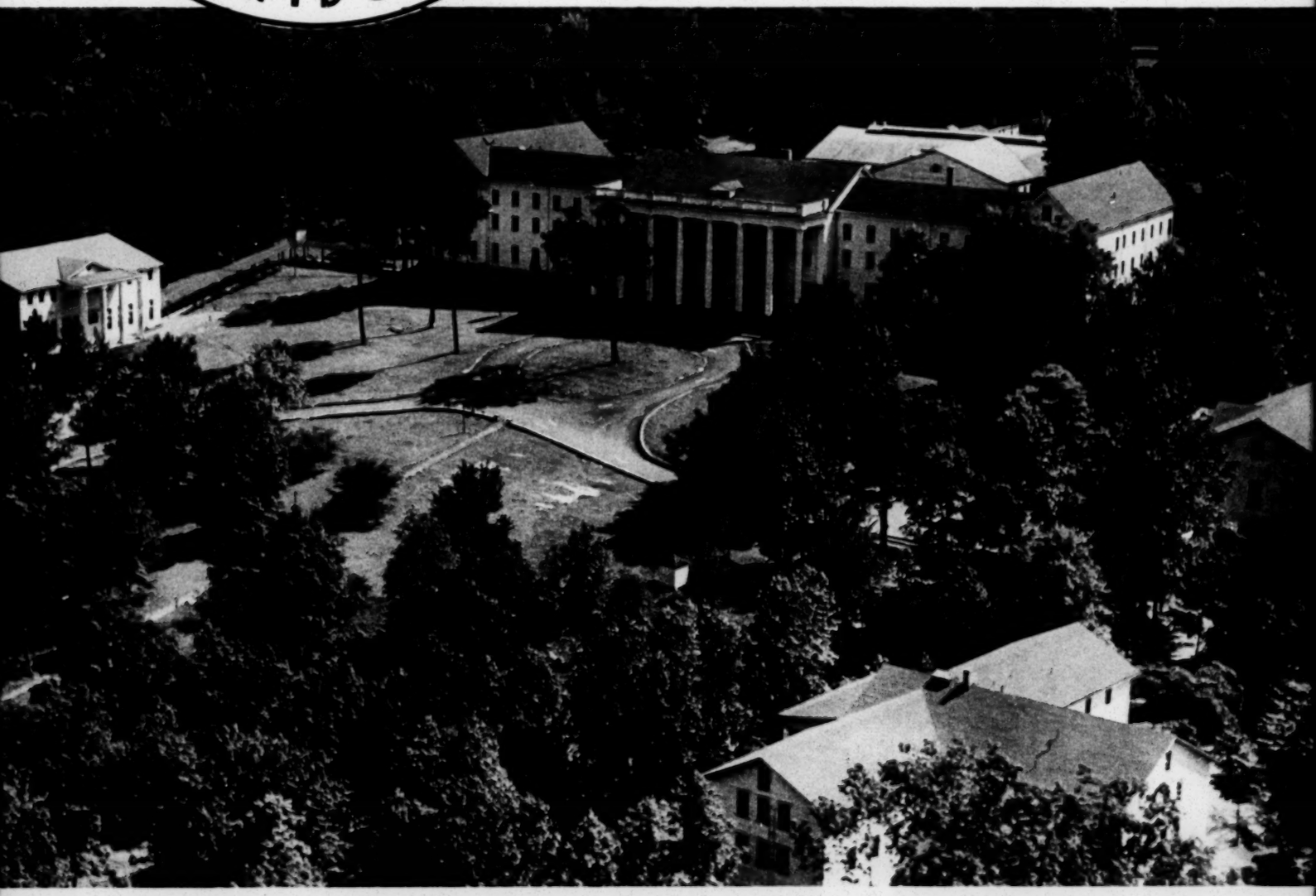
Blue Ridge, North Carolina

Announces a Collegiate

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

in affiliation with the

University of North Carolina



Work · Study · Play · Worship

JUNE 3rd --- AUGUST 29th, 1960

Where the Mountains Touch the Sky

ESTABLISHED IN 1912 as a center for student conferences, the Blue Ridge Assembly has since that time served the South and Nation as a center "For Christian Conferences and Training." The founder, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, still active at 85 as scholar, educator, and philosopher, lives in a private residence adjacent to the campus.

BLUE RIDGE is now owned and operated by the YMCAs of the ten southeastern states. A Board of thirty distinguished citizens, three from each of the ten states, determines policies and exercises control. The Assembly is administered by a president, Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr.

A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE SUMMER is in prospect for applicants for the Collegiate Work-Study Program. The guiding principles are these: genuine religious experience, integrity of intellectual life, sacredness of work, dignity of persons, quietness and meditation, community-mindedness and world outlook. There is hard work and serious study in prospect; there is likewise the exhiliration of a summer spent in the out-of-doors in one of nature's loveliest and most attractive locations. A wide variety of recreational opportunities is afforded. As thousands of alumni testify, a summer at Blue Ridge is a rich, ennobling experience long to be remembered and appreciated.

QUALIFICATIONS: you must be a bona-fide college student or a high school graduate eligible for admission to the University of North Carolina, and preferably 18 years of age or older. Appointment is competitive, and high moral and intellectual qualities are the determining criteria.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM has been carefully conceived to aid the student in understanding the South and Nation today. Engineering, medical, agricultural, and other technical students, as well as liberal arts undergraduates, will find the offerings attractive and valuable. Three-hour undergraduate courses, as outlined below, will be taught by highly competent and respected scholars, all members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. These courses are offered through the Extension Division of the University, and a rigorous academic standard will be maintained. Full academic credit will be given upon successful completion of the courses of study, and transcripts supplied upon request by the Registrar of the University. Each student staff member shall take one course and may take two during the summer. Each student will pay the standard tuition fee charged throughout the state for extension study, this fee being ten dollars ($10) per semester hour plus a one dollar ($1) registration fee per course. Fees are payable on registration, and all students must maintain their academic work at a satisfactory level throughout the term.

THE WORK SCHEDULE is approximately six hours per day or forty hours per week. This schedule varies somewhat and is related to the conference schedule. Some twenty-eight conferences (YMCA, YWCA, educational, industrial relations, humanitarian, and religious) are planned for the 1960 season. Staff positions are in these departments: program, office, book store and fountain, housekeeping, and food service. There is plenty of hard work but assignments are never unreasonable. Staff members are considered partners in an enterprise which is rendering valuable service.

COMPENSATION consists of room, meals, use of recreational facilities, health and accident insurance, a cash stipend of $35 per month and a bonus of $15 for the season to all who complete their contracts. All tips and gratuities are put into an "Appreciation Fund" and distributed equally among full-time student staff members at the end of the season. In 1959 this Fund increased the summer's earnings $65 per student. The value of room and meals may be set at $450 for the summer, this being the minimum guest rate. Total compensation for the summer will thus approximate $635 including a share in the Appreciation Fund.

CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES and opportunities for spiritual enrichment are numerous. Western North Carolina abounds in musical, dramatic, and religious societies, camps, assemblies, and schools. Sunday worship services will bring to Blue Ridge outstanding Christian ministers and laymen. Late-evening fireside visits are planned with such notable personalities as Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Judge Walter Scott Criswell, and Mr. James McBride Dabbs.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES are almost unlimited. Encouragement is given for wholesome recreation and play. The Program Department functions largely for the staff and all are encouraged to participate both individually and in groups. There is a lake, and there are tennis and badminton courts, a ball field, gymnasium, social rooms, and other facilities. A staff naturalist encourages hiking, camping, nature study, and crafts. Several longer excursions will be planned to famed sites in western North Carolina such as Mt. Mitchell (alt. 6,642), the Biltmore House and Estate, and the Cherokee Indian Reservation.

This is the nature of the BLUE RIDGE COLLEGIATE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM for 1960. Qualified applicants are invited to address their inquiries as follows:

Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr.
President
Blue Ridge Assembly
Blue Ridge, N. C.

FACULTY

E. M. ADAMS
B. A., A. M., B. D., A. M., Ph. D.

Professor of Philosophy since 1953. Author of *Fundamentals of Logic* 1954), *Logic Problems* (1954), (with others) *The Language of Value* (1957), and various articles.

Philosophy 22

"Introductory Ethics"

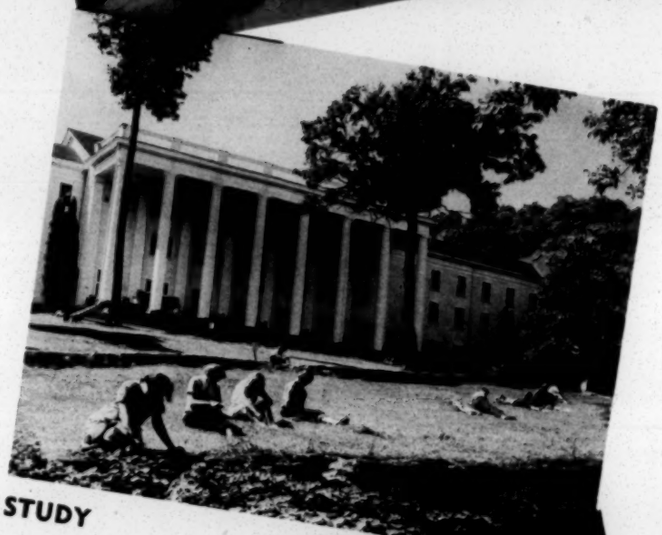
GEORGE L. SIMPSON, JR.
A. B., M A., Ph. D.

Professor of Sociology and Research Professor in the Institute for Research in Social Sciences since 1950. Director, Research Triangle Committee, 1956-58. Currently Chairman of Executive Committee, Research Triangle Institute. Author of *The Cokers of Carolina* and various articles. Editor of the *U.N.C. News Letter.*

Sociology 181

"Regional Sociology of the South"

WORK



STUDY

PLAY

WORSHIP

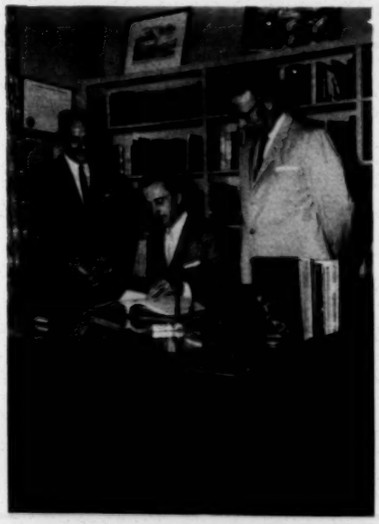
FACULTY

CHARLES E. BOWERMAN
A. B., M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of Sociology and Research Professor in the Institute for Research in Social Science since 1957. Chairman of Department of Sociology. Former president of Pacific Sociological Society. Author of numerous articles in professional journals.

Sociology 62

"Marriage and the Family"



DRS. HOWELL, SPIRO, AND CATHEY

Professors A. C. Howell (English), C. O. Cathey (History), E. M. Adams (Philosophy), and H. D. Sessoms (Sociology) comprised the faculty as Blue Ridge Assembly inaugurated its unique program in 1958. Eighty-two selected students were enrolled, representing 44 colleges and universities in 14 states and 5 foreign countries. In 1959 Professors F. M. Green (History) E. M. Adams (Philosophy), and S. S. Jones (Political Science), instructed 85 students from 51 campuses.

JUNE 3rd --- AUGUST 29th, 1960

Overlooking the Craggy Range and Blue Ridge Parkway from Lee Hall.

Where the Mountains
Touch the Sky

Collegiate

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

Blue Ridge Assembly
Blue Ridge, N. C.

BLUE RIDGE BULLETIN

Vol. 24 January 1960 No. 1
Second Class Postage Paid at Black Mountain, N. C.

via air mail

July 19, 1960

Mr. Hans Spiegel
Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

Thanks for your recent letter. I have just had a note from Carlton Parker of the YMCA Student Council advising me that Dean Merriam has accepted the job. It is good to have my fine impression of him confirmed by your letter.

I expect to be here August 22 through August 25 and will look forward with pleasure to seeing you. Why don't you call me after you get in? We can then arrange a mutually convenient time to get together.

Whitney Young let me see a copy of his paper. It strikes me as a very good job.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

July 6, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
~~YMCA~~
~~906 Standard Building~~
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am glad to learn from Dean Merriam that you had a chance to meet him. I have been doing considerable lobbying work in an attempt to have him accept the position offered him for which I think he would be excellently suited. I hope he will come to Atlanta.

My plans for the brief southern tour are now much better formulated. As things stand now, I plan to arrive in Atlanta on Monday, August 22, and stay through Thursday, the 25th. Needless to say, I very much look forward to an opportunity of meeting you during this time, and wondered whether we could work out a Monday or Tuesday appointment. I would be glad to set a time now, or to give you a ring as soon as I arrive in town sometime on Monday morning. So please let me know which would be most convenient to you.

Cordially,

Hans Spiegel
Director,
Community Tensions Center

HS:vr

September 19, 1960

Mr. Hans Spiegel
Director
Community Tensions Center
Springfield College
Springfield 9, Massachusetts

Dear Hans:

Thanks for your letter and the confidential copy of the Stokeley's report.

The report is a beautiful piece of work, of high and publishable quality. Judging by that and Whitney Young's report -- the two I have seen -- you should have a first-rate final document. It does strike me that, while the Stokeleys' recommendations are excellent, they might have added more; but perhaps you can remedy that in your own overall piece.

It was a pleasure meeting you, and I hope that will be only the first in a series of visits. Now that we're in our new quarters, we can receive you in a more pleasant and orderly atmosphere.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Read 9/16/60

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

September 14, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a brief note upon returning to homebase to thank you and your associates most heartily for spending so much time with me while I was in Atlanta.

The trip through the South proved to be most worthwhile. I learned a lot and managed to see more people than I reckoned for.

I will certainly keep you informed as we begin to work in earnest on the report. I am enclosing the Stokley's report on a confidential basis. Just today, I received the final report, this one on American Indians, a beauty of forty-seven pages. We will get an impressive document together, but I am very much aware that it will have to be made readable.

I hope that I will be able to see you at the NAIRO meeting in Cincinnati. Until then, please remember me to Messrs. Anthony and Dunbar, as well as to the two gals in the other office whose names are Flower and Miller, if I remember correctly.

Cordially,

Hans

Hans Spiegel
Director
Community Tensions Center

HS:mb

Enclosure

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASS.

November 15, 1960

Dear Friend and Colleague:

Enclosed is our third Annual Report. It stresses our work with community groups. Some of the things we have to say are probably a bit unorthodox, coming as they do from an ivy-covered hall on a New England campus.

In the past, a number of you have written us reactions and criticisms to these reports. Please keep it up. Your thoughts help us as we try to evaluate this interesting venture in American higher education.

Cordially,

Hans Spiegel

Hans Spiegel
Director
Community Tensions Center

HS:mb

Community Tensions Center, Springfield College, Springfield 9, Massachusetts

TO: Friends and Colleagues

FROM: Hans Spiegel

SUBJECT: Name

"A rose by any other name...." Yes, but the name is important. It communicates something and after 3½ years of bearing the name of "Community Tensions Center", we sometimes wonder whether it best communicates to our academic and professional colleagues and the public what we really are.

You have read our Annual Reports. You know our five-fold purpose of 1) Specialized instruction (courses in intergroup relations, primarily on the graduate level), 2) General instruction (general education in intergroup relations, primarily on the undergraduate level), 3) Informal education (campus-centered conferences, discussions, meetings, etc.), 4) Advancing knowledge (conducting and encouraging research, both applied and basic), 5) Serving as resource to non-college groups.

There are arguments for retaining the name. Some people say that it's about time people look at tensions as not something pathological; others insist that the title communicates our concern with racial, religious, and ethnic relations much better than the thin soup of "human relations center." But others would like to see it changed. It's awkward, they say, and it's not precise and looks more like a social agency than an academic department. A recent visitor to our campus from Oxford University could not restrain a "You must be joking!" after being introduced to the Director of the Community Tensions Center.

It may not be a good idea to ask all the relatives before naming the baby, but suggestions are always welcome if they carry with it the promise not to reject the newly named infant in the future regardless of how it will be called. What's your opinion?

Please return to Dr. Hans Spiegel, Community Tensions Center, Springfield 9, Massachusetts

I like the present name _____

I suggest you change the name to

Intergroup Relations Center _____
Center for Intergroup Relations _____
Institute for Intergroup Relations _____
Center for Intergroup Relations Studies _____
Human Relations Center _____
Community Relations Center _____
Group Relations Center _____

Other: _____

Any comments:

_____
What's your name, please.

ANNUAL REPORT

1959-1960

COMMUNITY TENSIONS CENTER

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

File

May 15, 1962

Dr. Tinsley L. Spraggins
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Tinsley:

Thank you for your letter of May 11, and I want to assure that we were quite pleased at the response which all of you made to our conference. Even though you will not be working on the VEP staff on a regular basis, I am sure that we will be calling on you from time to time.

Les Dunbar told me of your letter to him, and he asked me to tell you that he is likely to call on you from time to time.

As soon as you learn something definite regarding the meeting here in Atlanta which Colonel Walden is likely to call, I would appreciate your dropping me a note.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

WB-
Are you meeting
Tinsley?

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

THOMAS H. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT
[redacted]
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

May 11, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, North West
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

It was very nice meeting you and your official family while attending the conference in Voting Research. You, your staff and wife made my stay very pleasant. For this, I am most appreciative.

Feel free to call on me at anytime to assist the Southern Regional Council with its program in the area of voter education.

With best wishes. I remain,

Sincerely,

Tinsley L. Spraggins

Tinsley L. Spraggins

TS:jjc

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION OF EXPERTS

The long view backwards (please consider intergroup relations, in general)

1.00 Most observers seem to agree that the past 50 years were of enormous importance to intergroup relations (here limited to interracial, interethnic and interreligious relations). Speaking generally, can you list in order of importance a number of projects, programs, or activities made possible through a grant of money that helped bring about effective social change? What are the reasons for your choices?

The following questions should be answered in terms of your special area, and its experiences during the last 15 years.

2.11 Which programs, projects or activities during the past 15 years are outstanding in your mind? Assess these efforts as to evident effectiveness.

2.12 What are the "underdeveloped" areas in your special field? What projects have gone begging for reasons of lack of money, or lack of the right person to head them up, or lack of popularity, etc.?

2.13 During the past 15 years, has there been significant foundation support for important projects, large or small? In what instances have foundation funds been particularly well employed to effect progress?

The following questions attempt to project ahead into the future, in terms of your your special area:

2.21 It has been said that certain changes in intergroup relations will come about regardless of whether fund become available to speed them up. What are these trends as you see them, in terms of your special area?

2.22 Can you identify the most pressing needs in this area during the coming 10 years? 50 years? Give priorities to these needs.

2.23 What specific programs, activities, education, research, direct action, etc., do you suggest to help meet these needs, again, in terms of a priority list?

2.24 If you were given a grant of $50,000 without strings attached to "improve intergroup relations in your special area" how would you spend the money?

We hope that you will be able to touch on the above points. May we encourage you to mention other items or concerns that seem important to you?

Please return to FBR.

EDUCATION FOR GREATNESS

October 24, 1953

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, DR. MILLER A.F. RITCHIE, FOURTH PRESIDENT HARTWICK COLLEGE

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, members of the Board of Trustees, members of the faculty, members of the student body, and friends.

The age in which we live, if it is not to spell the doom of mankind, requires of us more than mediocrity of heart and mind; it demands of us something of greatness. Educational institutions must help develop the quality of great thinking and great living that will meet the challenge of our day.

Too much we bemoan the fact that we live in an age of tragic crisis. To much we yearn for days free of our present turmoil and uncertainty, for days of calm monotony and beguiling security. We forget that the history of America's greatness has been a history of crisis faced with courage and wisdom and work.

Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin are often thought typical of the intellectual greatness that sparked the founding of a new nation and influenced decisively the idealogical pattern of American democracy.

An age of crisis brought the genius of these men to full flower. But they were educated for it; Franklin in the school of hard knocks, Jefferson in the College of William and Mary and at the feet of George Wythe.

Franklin's autobiography tells of his father's educational efforts, how "at his table he liked to have, as often as he could, some sensible friend or neighbor to converse with, and always took care to start some ingenius or useful topic for discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children." Thus was young Ben's mind nourished and stimulated during mealtime respites from work in his father's candle and soap shop. Here began in an earnest and a simple way the education of Franklin for greatness.

Of Franklin's fellow patriot, the young Virginian fresh from his studies at the College of William and Mary, a biographer has said:

"Nothing Jefferson undertook could be mediocre." Certainly some of this passion for excellence must have come from his teacher, George Wythe, one of the great teachers and legal minds of his day. Some of it may have come from the eloquence of Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses as he thundered against the British Parliament's act to tax the American colonies. Certainly in these formative days the sharpening process began which produced the insight that could cut through the welter of argument in the Congress in Philadelphia during June 1776 and pen the immortal words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

To this crisis Jefferson brought a new idea distilled from the best thoughts of the past: namely, that government was not based on life, liberty and property but upon life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Thus young Jefferson, not noted for his religious orthodoxy, laid down a principle of government strangely akin to the words of the young teacher of Galilee who said:

"Thou shalt love...thy neighbor as thyself."

Both of these thoughts are basic to the American dream. Both emphasize the value of people rather than things; both lift high the quality of relationships as an objective of group living.

Such great thoughts brought our country into being and sustained it as it grew. And it waxed strong and productive and rich. Crises came again. Two world wars burst upon us in the memory of many here present. American skill and productive genius won these wars. And in doing so, this genius brought to our country the awesome responsibility of world leadership in another age of crisis.

This crisis is permeated by the clash of democracy and totalitarianism as a way of life. In an immediate sense it is a test of technical skill and of productive power. We have the skill and the power, if we use it wisely. But in the long view it is far more significantly a test of ideas and their enduring strength under the pressures of a world grown small, crowded, and compelled to unwilling intimacy.

For this test, we are ill-prepared. We have turned out technicians by the thousands, but we are struck with dismay when we look for thinkers with the sharpness of intellect and the depth of understanding of a Franklin or a Jefferson. Even when we find promising brilliance, too often we find it directed toward the solution of problems of "thing" relationships rather than toward the solution of problems of human relationships. Sadly enough, and, too often, when we ask, "Why?" we get the terse reply: "It is safer."

Too often mass education has accomplished the absorbing of preconceived ideas rather than the stimulation of creative individual thinking. In my view, one of the most un-American things one can do is to fail to think for one's self.

In this day of crisis our education institutions need to dedicate themselves anew to the development of a thinking citizenry. Colleges must whet the appetites of students for critical consideration of the problems of our times in the light of American concepts of democracy.

In this task the small private college of arts and sciences has a significant role to play. By its very organization it should provide a stimulating frame of reference for free inquiry. Its smallness should guarantee not only against mass production but also against authoritarianism or over prescriptiveness in the learning process. Indeed it should provide a nearly ideal setting for great teachers and eager students to form a learning team that can make the search for knowledge exciting and the results enduring.

the results enduring.

. . . As William K. Quillian, President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College puts it:

"The most obvious and yet an often ignored fact is that education is concerned ultimately, not with textbooks or audio-visual aids nor with dates and theories and formulae, but rather with persons. Because persons are capable of personal response, the educational process must provide ample opportunity for such response. The effective teacher is the one who leads his students to see that learning is a matter of discovery. No one can give another person an education, for the educated person is characterized by something which has happened within him."

College years should not be a scholarly escape for a season from a world of reality into a world of books and experiments and theoretical discussion. Rather, college years should enable students to face the world of reality and relate to it significantly what they learn in the world of books and experiments and theoretical discussion. And this world of reality is a curious and dangerous combination of phenominal technical progress in "thing" relationships and of abysmal backwardness in human relationships. It must have brilliance of mind in leadership, but it must have more than that. It must have a positive sense of social responsibility and ethical concepts operative in everyday living.

The words of Chancellor Tolley of Syracuse University describing the role of education are pertinent here. Says he:

"The responsibilities of education in a world of tensions are both simple in their essence and difficult in their execution. They are, first and last, to develop the power of ideas through an environment of freedom. They are also, first and last, to develop the power of ideals through an environment where brotherhood prevails and moral and spiritual values are central."

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

To these responsibilities the Christian college independently supported and controlled, brings a special fitness. Such acollege can never consider the development of the intellect aside from the development of the total personality toward positive and significantliving.

An education, undergirded by moral and religious foundations, leads to great living. Indeed, as Alfred North Whitehead says in his Aims of Education, "Moral education is impossible apart from the habitual vision of greatness."

In our own age we must bring this vision to reality by developing the leadership that is equal to the challenge. And the challenge was put into simple but striking words last commencement time at Pine Manor Junior College by William Faulkner when he said: "It is not only man's high destiny, but proof of his immortality, too, that his is the choice between ending the world and completing it."

The simple but profound beliefs held in common by the world's major religions, coupled with an intelligent understanding of science and human relationships and put into practice in individual and group living, would make the choice that of completing the world to a splendid maturity in which men would be worthy to be called the sons of God. Our Christian colleges which have these great principles written into their founding and their growth and which are a fundamental part of a land with such principles as a part of its very articles of government must provide in their teaching the elements of greatness that are required.

At Hartwick College we face our part of this task humbly but confidently. Hartwick's story is itself an epic of great faith, great courage, great labor and great achievement. Today is Founders Day as well as Inauguration Day. I am mindful today that this college came

into being in 1928 not from a great single gift of one philanthropist, but out of the desire of a sturdy group of church and community leaders to create an instrument of education. In the entrance of the main building there is a marble plaque with the names of the founders inscribed thereon: Kellogg, Kieffner, Wefer, Dietz, Leitzell, Baker, Boomhower, Bresee, Dillenbeck, Eckel, Greenwald, Hagedorn, Hardy, Houck, Lee, Lotsch, Marlender, Obenlander, Seybolt, Skinner, Voigt, Van Hahmann, Yeckel, Lasher. Perhaps your name was heard just now. If not, perhaps it has been quite as significant in the life of the College. Or perhaps in the future it will be added to those who build Hartwick College. From the beginning Hartwick College was the inheritor of a great tradition in the epic story of Hartwick Seminary, founded in 1797.

The College has had three presidents: Charles R. Myers, Charles W. Leitzell, and Henry J. Arnold. I know especially of the Herculean labor of two, Dr. Leitzell, whose widow is with us today, and Dr. Arnold, whom I not only admire for his courageous and indefatigable efforts but also whom I regard with the warmest personal affection. And that includes his loyal and devoted wife.

These courageous and dedicated leaders, and those who preceded them, laid the foundations of this institution despite depression and war and adversity of every description. Their devotion is a shining example for us now to follow in our day of leadership.

Hartwick College seeks to provide a human environment in which each student can develop to the fullest his potential for great living. We shall try to whet his mind to a sharpness equal to the intellectual challenge of our day. We shall stimulate his love of country and his faithfulness to democratic principles for which it stands. We shall challenge him especially with a spiritual conception of the universe

and shall try diligently to provide the intellectual and spiritual resources in his search for an abiding faith.

In respect to the curriculum in the modern college, I do not accept the presumption that emphasis must be wholly non-vocational on the one hand or wholly vocational on the other.

Most students in college must earn a living when they graduate. To assume that they should engage in studies with no concern for the relation of such studies to making a living is vain foolishness. The misguided effort of some to teach the humanities and social science without applying them in an understandable and significant way to success in business or the professions may be part of the reason such studies are not pursued with the enthusiasm accorded more technical subjects. We, the college administrators and teachers, are at fault; not the students.

At Hartwick we shall teach philosophy and ethics to the prospective business man because we sadly need business men with a deep sense of values. We shall teach anthropology to the prospective government official, for in this social science he has the scientific basis for the article of the Declaration of Independence previously quoted in these remarks.

We have programs at Hartwick leading to specific vocations, such as nursing and education. We believe such programs are sound, though they do not wholly conform to the traditional liberal arts pattern. We believe that nurses and teachers are better qualified to do their job if they have the enrichment of liberal arts studies.

We believe that a general liberal arts program of education which provides a broad overview and a deep understanding of the cultural heritage is a sound foundation for living and for making a living.

The major problems of our day involve the whole culture; and those who have been short-changed in their education are ill-prepared to deal with such problems.

Although I have the greatest respect for research and the researcher, I do not consider such to be the main function of the small college of arts and sciences. Our principal business is teaching .... guiding students to wholesome maturity.

At Hartwick College we shall not cling to tradition for the sake of tradition; neither shall we embrace change for the sake of change. Rather we shall study the needs of young people with all the wisdom and understanding we have and seek to fashion an education to meet those needs. We shall constantly evaluate our curriculum and shall revise it as may be necessary to insure that it will always be a dynamic instrument of education for modern living.

In our program at Hartwick we shall ever be mindful that the educational needs of communities shift and change as the years come and go. We shall study the communities we serve and shall provide educational opportunities to meet such changing community conditions.

Hartwick College is a Christian college. As a Christian college its doors are open to all who wish to study under its influence and can profit thereby. Here at Hartwick the individual counts. And each individual is considered of equal preciousness and is considered equally worthy of guidance in the learning process.

The most basic elements in college education are simple: a capable student eager to learn, and a capable teacher eager to teach. The function of a college is that of bringing student and teacher together in the most favorable and stimulating environment.

This is true regardless of whether the student is sixteen or sixty; whether he is of one race or another; whether he is of one religion or another; whether he is rich or poor; whether he is brilliant or of average intelligence. Of course, we want the brilliant student, but we also want the steady plodder. The ideas that underly great developments are often hatched by brilliance, but everyday people have to translate these ideas into action. The deeper understanding they can have of what they are translating, the better. Let us therefore not despise the plodder, but rather sharpen his tools for the essential job that is his.

Colleges should do more than teach the students registered for courses. They should be cultural resources for their alumni and their communities. Hartwick College hopes to become an even more useful resource for its community as it continues to develop. Indeed it is resolved to become an invaluable, intellectual, cultural, and spiritual leaven multiplying its values without end.

Such a college, I believe, need not fear for the future. Its friends and neighbors will know it for what it is: the soundest and most permanent investment that can be made in this day of transient material values. It is an investment in on-going generations of students whose ideas and ideals translated into great living can give triumphant strength to our democracy and as the words of William Faulkner imply, will bring about the completing, not the ending of the world. To build for such a purpose we need not be ashamed to ask for help nor will we find it lacking.

It has been said that a college is the lengthening shadow of one man, its president. I disagree. A college is rather the lengthening shadow of many men and women: its faculty, its students, its trustees,

its alumni, its neighbors and friends from far and near.

A wonderful sampling of all these people is in this company today. The Hartwick College of the future will be determined not only by my faith and work and by whatever measure of wisdom I may have as the instrument of leadership, but also by your interest, your participation, your support and your prayers.

We are meeting today on Oyaron Hill, the "hill of dreams," they call it. I know these dreams well. Some of them are now reality in the foundations that have been laid. On these foundations, not only of brick and mortar, but also of faith and hope and imperishable sacrifice, we shall build a house of learning that will send out men and women educated for greatness: greatness equal to the challenge of our times.

To this end, in all humility, I pledge my strength of mind, and body, and soul. And I pray God's help to achieve it.

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 19, 1954

gR 3-25-54

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As a part of the coming Inauguration of the President of Spelman College, we are holding a Seminar on Wednesday, April 21, on Education for Personal, Family and Community Living. We hope that you will find it possible to participate in the leadership of this conference. The conference discussion groups will consider the role of the college curriculum, of job choice, of leisure, of ethics and religion, of family and community relationships. You are being invited to serve as a resource person in the group on The Role of Community Relationships.

It is hoped that this conference will help to provide a basis for understanding the contribution that a Liberal Arts College strives to make to our common life. Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, of Columbia University, Chairman of Commission on Education of Women of the American Council on Education will set the stage for the day in the opening address at 10:00 o'clock on the morning of April 21.

The discussion groups will meet between eleven o'clock and four, with an hour and half break for the luncheon period. The leadership of the conference is being asked to meet for a short period of orientation with Dr. Earl Brewer of Emory University on Monday evening, April 19. We shall send you a more complete outline of the program within the next ten days. We sincerely hope that you will find it possible to contribute your time and leadership to the occasion.

Anticipating an early reply,

Yours sincerely,

A. E. Manley.
Albert E. Manley
President

Please direct reply to
Dean Ruth G. Rush
Spelman College
or
Telephone Main 3310

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 1, 1955

JUN 2 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you for serving as one of our chapel speakers last week and for bringing your message to our students.

I trust that your work will be successful. If I can be of any service to you please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

N. M. Rates

N. M. Rates,
College Minister

NMR: aj

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 19, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for speaking in chapel this morning. Your message was of great help in helping us to understand the nature of your organization.

We will be happy to have you visit us again.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

N. M. Rates

N. M. Rates
College Minister

NMR:b

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 6, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me your manuscript "Scholarship and the Segregation Crisis" for use in the February, 1959 Spelman Messenger.

As requested, I am returning your picture. I hope the printer's marks have not damaged the photograph so that you can not use it again.

We have had several people to thank us for including such a timely article in our publication. Best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernestine E. Brazeal

(Mrs. B. R. Brazeal)
Alumnae secretary

BRB:emj

Commendation
- file -

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 12, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you very much for speaking in our chapel service here at Spelman College. Your contributions to our thinking and inspiration are greatly appreciated.

We look forward to your return.

Sincerely yours,

Norman M. Rates

Norman M. Rates
College Minister

NMR:el

August 17, 1959

Dr. Howard Zinn
Department of Sociology
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Howard:

Congratulations on your fine article in the current Harpers magazine. I thought it was extremely well written and made several points which need to be better understood on the national level.

I have recently moved back to Atlanta. Now that we are both back in town I hope that we can get together fairly soon for a protracted evening or so. Are you back in the house by the tennis courts? Regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

March 5, 1962

Mr. Howard Zinn
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zinn:

Enclosed are several pieces of material which I am passing on to you at Mr. Leslie Dunbar's request.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MJ
Enclosures - 3.

"Reflection on the Latest Reform of the South" - LWD
"Civil Disobedience" - LWD
March 6 Testimony before the Sub-committee on Integration, Washington, D. C. - LWD

September 30, 1963

Professor Melvin Drimmer
Assistant Professor
Department of History
Spelman College
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Professor Drimmer:

I finally have read your "Letter from Atlanta," and found it very interesting. Some of it is fairly well known, and I believe you might want to work it over again later. Your proposals at the end are interesting and, so far as I know, new.

Why don't we get together some day for talk about Atlanta?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enc. 1. (ms.)

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 6, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Dr. A.E.Manley suggested to me that you might be interested in reading and commenting upon this piece I have written about the situation in Atlanta for the Negro. While I use Atlanta as my example the point that I am trying to develop is that this pattern very well might develop throughout the entire South in the next decades, that is one whereby the Negro will have achieved integration but economically and educationally will have fallen further behind in a South, like the rest of the nation, that is geared towards a highly trained and accomplished work force. I suggest a few answers, but more may be added.

I spoke with Mr. Vernon Jordan yesterday,and he thought I might send in the manuscript.

Respectfully,
Melvin Drimmer

Melvin Drimmer
Assistant Professor
Department of History

P.S. The sources for my information are listed at the end.

Drimmer

Letter from Atlanta

There is a thesis that has become the key to Southern thinking. It says that given industry and urbanization the South will not only become more like the rest of the nation but that the problem of civil rights and economic deprivation which so plagues the Negro community will be amicably solved. The ~~chief example of this~~ SHOWCASE cited by proponents of this idea is the city of Atlanta.

To a very considerable extent Atlanta is what the rest of the South hopes to become once urbanized and industrialized. There are now ~~over~~ a million people living in the metropolitan area. Over one hundred thousand have moved into this area within the last three years. Unlike a city like Birmingham, Atlanta has become a white collar town, heavily studded with management and commercial personnel. Its expressways and skyscrapers, its new shopping centers and industrial parks, its insurance offices and banks, its fine FM music stations and educational television channel point the way towards a city that intends to become cosmopolitan, sophisticated and educationally minded. Most citizens would agree that the Atlanta way has paid off. Here responsible government and civic spirit have been welded to commerce and industry. Atlanta is a confident city, proud of its new power and national recognition, of its rising sales and predicted two millionith inhabitant by 1983. Its boosters are publically voicing what only a few had temerily hoped for only a few years ago, that Atlanta is the "New York of the South."

There is much in this picture that is true. The hundreds of new plants and offices of national concerns attest to its economic growth. The variety of its accents and wide origins of its population ~~are~~

have made Atlanta a melting-pot of sorts. Engineers from Los Angeles and Boston, businessmen from New York and Cleveland, insurance and real estate agents from Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina have fused together to make Atlanta the largest and richest city in the South. Atlanta can also boast the finest newspapers in the area, the Constitution, which is generally liberal and fair minded. In Ralph McGill the city has one of the South's keenest minds and certainly one of the nation's bravest men. The Constitution, in particular, hammers home the theme almost daily that the South must grant to the Negro his legitimate constitutional rights, and reminds its readers that Atlanta's riches and recognition can be traced to the city's progressive policies.

It has been in just this field, racial relations, that this city has made its greatest national impact. Atlanta is held up as a model(always contrasted to Birmingham, 159 miles to the west) where intelligent and responsible leadership has brought about peacefully and without hatred almost complete public desegregation and even some integration. This is a considerable achievement for a city that was once the center of Ku Klux Klan activities. Almost all the major hotels and department stores are desegregated as have been the golf courses, swimming pools, theatres, some downtown eating establishments and the main branch of the public library. In Atlanta, unlike most of the South, Negroes vote extensively and are encouraged to register. From Atlanta has come State Senator Leroy Johnson, the first Negro to be elected to the Georgia legislature since Black Reconstruction.

The business leaders and Chamber of Commerce, in other words the power structure, count upon the Negro vote, now comprising 40% of the registered voters, to aid them in putting into office responsible and moderate leaders. It was the Negro vote that elected (the businessman) Ivan Allen, to city hall(the only spokesman from the South who supported President Kennedy's public accomodations bill), Charles L. Weltner to Congress, and Carl Sanders to the Georgia governor's mansion. All are relatively young, Weltner and Sanders not being out of their thirties, handsome, and by Southern standards, liberal. Significantly Atlanta is the prime example to the South and business community that when Negroes do exercise the franchise they do so quite effectively and responsibly. The Negroes are 'rewarded' with police protection, a government which will listen(if not act too quickly)to their demands, that promises to carry on(slowly) the march forward, and that will stand resolutely against hostile attacks from white racists(once the public pools were desegregated they were kept so in the face of mass boycotts and considerable violence).

However, once one gets behind the faces of the forty-thousand dollar Negro homes and the public desegregation, you realize that this is a city that is building for a future without Negroes. There is going to be no place in this Southern metropolis for the Negro, that is among the money, jobs, and power. In two very crucial areas the city has not made any appreciable progress. In both employment and education the situation has not only remained as it has in Alabama and Mississippi, but in relations to the whites has actually declined. For in the deep

South the differences between the white and Negro masses might only be the ballot plus a few dollars and an extra year of elementary schooling. But in Atlanta the difference is measured between thousands of whites living in middle and upper-middle class air conditioned, swimming pooled homes and Negroes in depressing public housing or poorly imitationed, scaled down versions of whites dwellings; between whites moving up in ever increasing numbers into administrative and white collar ranks, and Negroes continuing as domestics and porters; between whites holding not only Bachelor's and Master's Degrees but Doctorates in Physics and Chemistry, and Negroes holding shovels. If anyone is under the illusion that urbanization and industrialization will automatically bring better times for the Negroes, let them come to Atlanta. In fact Atlanta might become the tragic pattern for the South's development once this area becomes part of the aero-space age. As the Negro was denied any of the benefits →

over.

Let us begin with an examination of the employment situation. Nowhere in this metropolitan area can you find Negroes in positions which they have attained in, let us say, New York(certainly employment-wise not one of the most progressive American cities). In New York the lot of the <u>average</u> Negro is made at least endurable and in some ways hopeful in the knowledge, the belief, the hope, that he and certainly his children will break out of the trap. For the New York Negro there is civil service, particularly the white collar and middling ranks, there is teaching at equal pay and sometimes in white schools, there are the fine City Colleges, well equipped with an accomplished faculty and what is more important, tuition free with no quotas of any sort.

of the 1880's and 90's when the region went over to textile production (s9nce these jobs were reserved for poor whites), so today he is excluded from the benefits of a technologically oriented South.

There are in all the department stores Negro sales personnel, and not in token numbers. There are over a thousand Negro policeman, and numerous others in the fire department, in administrative offices, and in planning and engineering. Within the last few years and now at a quickening pace, Negroes are gaining Even the bottom rungs of the prestige ladder are open. There are Negro truck drivers, guards, waitresses, station attendants, cashiers, subway conductors and bus drivers. Not great jobs to be sure but jobs with responsibility and where a livable salary might be had. Compare this to Atlanta. Except for a token Negro there are no jobs open for the Negro masses which are outside the traditional employment pattern. Even such jobs as sales clerks, waitresses, guards for detective agencies are beyond the reach of the Negro. The new industrial concerns such as the gigantic Lockheed airplane factory in Marietta, just outside of Atlanta, have no more than a few Negroes among its thousands of employees, and this helps the average Negro not one drop. Lockheed, as we might be reminded, with over 4.5 billion in contracts is the largest single builder for the Federal government. Go into the downtown department stores or better yet their branches located in well designed and lovely new shopping centers in North East Atlanta and you will really have to look, and look, and look to find a Negro sales girl, never mind department manager. There are many Negroes employed, however, as trash men, dish washers, store packers and attendants(wearing the traditional maid's uniform of black dress, white apron and cap). Even in the parking lots the white will never encounter a Negro attendant. Since handling money is a responsible position, the Negro is denied this job. Or take the building trades. Now New York would seem the poorest of comparisons. The policy of many of

entrence to the large corporate enterprises, banks, and manufacturing firms at the lower and middling ranks.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations, a bi-racial groups, confirmed this fact. "It is very easy to determine that the vast majority of Atlanta service businesses (stores, banks, etc.) employ no or very few Negroes in white collar jobs."

New York's unions have been documented and discredited. But in comparison to Atlanta, New York has an F.E.P.C. The rule in the South is for Jim Crow unions to be the policy not the exceptions. Even the new buildings going up at some of the colleges of Atlanta University are built largely with white skilled labor, Negroes filling in as plasterers, masons, or helpers. Where Negroes are employed they are in non-union work or in small jobs or units. The Atlanta Inquirer, a Negro weekly, reported that as of August,1963 the Southern Bell Telephone Company with an Atlanta staff of 4,004 had 106 Negroes on its payroll. TWO FRIENDS, BOTH NEGROES AND BOTH HOLDING MASTER'S DEGREES, WERE WITHIN THE LAST MONTH TURNED DOWN over This is a corporation deeply involved in defense contracts and in a city where a sizable percentage of the population is Negro. The Negroes of Atlanta have never had to worry about layoffs in the railroad industry of which this city is the hub, for until a few weeks ago no Negores were allowed to belong to the Southern railroad brotherhoods. The newly built Atlanta airport, said to be one of the largest in the nation, and built with Federal money and operated by the national airlines, have no Negro sales help and few if any service personnel for the airplanes. National concerns in the South have slipped into the Southern hiring practices quite easily. Here are just two ads which appeared in the help wanted columns of the Atlanta papers of August 28 and 31.

> "CLERK-TYPIST- - (White), national concern Northeast location on transportation. 5-day week. Beginner considered, age to forty...."
>
> "OFFICE BOY(white) 18 to 23 to assist manager of downtown office for international concern to do detail and light errand work. Salary $65 wk...."

for white collar supervisory positions.

The meaning of Atlanta is that the old employment pattern of keeping Negroes in the lowest paying and menial positions has not changed with urbanization and industrialization. The Atlanta Negro has more money than his South Georgia cousin only because he is paid in cash, and because every member of the family can find some low paying job. His standard of living can not be measured against what the Negroes in Mississippi have but against fellow Atlanta. That the West Virginia miner is better off on relief than the peasant of Egypt or tribesman of New Guinea is no answer in the world's most productive and wealthiest society. The lesson to be learned from Atlanta is that the Negro has not proportionally benefited from the area's growth. The chief beneficiary has been the rural white. It is they who are flocking into the cities, drawn by higher wages and evicted by the agricultural revolution which has made them expendable. The Constitution reported this Summer on the large number of white teachers from distances as far as Mississippi who are applying for positions in Atlanta's school system because of its higher salaries. It is the rural white who have filled the newly created jobs in sales and industry, in trucking and insurance, in building and on the police force. The telephone company will hire operators, many of whom have yet to complete high school, while Negro college graduates are turned away. It is estimated that upwards of ninety percent of the postal carriers and handlers in Atlanta are Negro who grab on to the first real job that offers equal opportunity, job security, and fair treatment. When you are told that there are mail carriers who hold Master's Degrees, and that this is the only job he can get, one

realizes that integration is not enough.

An additional tragedy of keeping Negroes in menial and subordinate roles is that the creative individual has had no chance to develop the characteristics needed for leadership. Kept as a child he acts as one. The Negro has learned all too painfully that the whites want him to acquiesce. In particular, the Negro male has had to either act like a child, an Uncle Tom, or a woman inorder to live within this society, but never as a man. Richard Wright produced an ironic tale("Man of All Work")of a Negro male who inorder to get a job dressed himself up in his wife's clothes and hires himself out as a cook. "Who ," he demands of his Horrified, wife,"ever looks at us colored folks anyhow?" Teachers who have traditionally served for leaders(we see it now in some of the African countries) are in the South under the direct control of white school boards, and few if any dare speak out or act up lest their jobs be taken from them. The only leadership positions, until very recently, have been found in the ministry. They alone among the Negro population have been able to develop, free from white censorship or control, the qualities needed for leadership. We might add that they also had something which Negro intellectuals have until recently lacked, that is an audience.

A fine young historian, Stanley Elkins, in his perceptive study, Slavery (University of Chicago Press), argues that slavery in America developed as an institution without any outlet for the Negro to develop within the system the avenues, the opportunities, needed to produce the creative elite necessary for slave insurrections. The leaders either came from without the system, as did Frederick Douglass, within as free Negroes as Denmark Vessey, or beyond as religious visionaries

such as Nat Turner. As a slave and under the control of an overseer the Negro was expected to respond as a child. This pattern of behavior contrasts sharply with that of Brazil where Gilberto Freyre, Donald Pierson, FRANK TANNANBAUM have shown the Negro to have been for historical and religious reasons able to successfully resist the debilitating personal effects of slavery. In Brazil the Negro could enter the church, business, the army, and even as a slave find protection and freedom outside the wipe of the slaveowner. The great slave revolts of Brazil surpass anything attempted in America and were led by men of exceptional talent and strength. In America the function of leadership has fallen to the only group given a chance to lead- - the ministry. It is no accident that Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Adam Clayton Powell, Malcolm X, have come from the pulpit.

This is not to contend that by making the Negro a busdriver, or sheet metal worker great leaders will be produced. But unless a start is made in the South in allowing qualified Negroes access to positions with some modicum of responsibility and respect, of status and yes, power, the new South developing in the Seventies will hold little benefit for the Negroes. Already economically the national income figures presage a pessimistic future. In the past decade, median family income for non-whites(now $ 3,191) has slipped from 57% of white family income to 53%, and Negro unemployment is nationally running at a rate of 10.1% or double that of whites. Kept as a menial he has yet to be recognized as a man even on the elementary level. He has yet to sell, to direct, to serve and to deal with whites in all the occupations and activities in which whites deal with whites. The white man must look

at the Negro, and the Negro must become visable, both to the white and to himself. Good jobs are a start.

The pattern of employment can be broken. The growth of industry in the South has also opened a means whereby the Negro can achieve his ends. With few exceptions the new firms which have come ~~into the~~ from the North are particularly vulnurable to pressure from Northern Negroes and whites to end discriminatory hiring practices. The national firms bordering on Interstate Highway 85 looks like a listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The largest or second largest department store in Atlanta, Davison's, is owned completely by Macy's New York. If every Northern controlled firm hired in a training or technical position a dozen Negroes part of the problem would be solved. In addition many of the national firms are up to their necks in Government contracts. These fir ms should be prodded by the Federal government . They cannot claim that they are following tried and traditional hiring practices. Since so many of these plants are new to the area or greatly expanded they did have the opportunity, as did Lockeed (and which failed miserably) to give the qualified Negro a position of trust and responsibility.

The second matter, education, compliments employment. The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics ~~reported~~ publishes the following growth rate for various jobs ~~for~~ in the coming decade and which if my reading is correct holds little hope for the improvement of the Negro employment pattern. The fastest ~~area~~ growth will occur among professional and technical occupations, estimated to rise from 7.5 million in 1960 to 10.7 million by 1970. This group will make up 13% of the work force compared to 8% in 1950 and 11% in 1960. Within this professional

classification the employment in scientific and engineering professions is expected to increase much faster than the traditional fields of teaching, law, medicine, and the ministry. "By 1970," estimates Brunswick A. Bagdon, Southern regional director for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "nearly 1.4 million engineers may be needed, an increase of about 150 percent of the 550,000 in 1960. For scientists, the employment demand may reach 580,000 by 1970, compared with a 1960 figure of 335,000--an increase of nearly 75 percent." A number of questions immediately come to mind. What will the Negroes' share of this well paid and influential work force be? What is being done now to train Negro youths in the scientific and technical fields, particularly in the South? What will be the results if these people are not trained?

If the Northern view of the South is one which sees it as a region satisfied with growing and processing materials and foodstuffs, it had better reconsider its opinion. For the South, like the rest of the nation, is rushing headlong into the nuclear and aero-space age. Southern Chambers of Commerce are no longer satisfied with another textile mill, and rightly so. They are looking towards the time when they shall be space and missile centers with research and development contracts, atomic power plants, and aero-space bases. Already across the South, in Houston, Cape Canaveral, Oak Ridge, Marietta-Atlanta, Augusta, even in Mississippi, the Federal government is pouring billions into industries that require and will continue to do so highly skilled technical and scientific personnel. Trotsky's telescoped revolution has reached the South. Southern politicians and

businessmen have realized quickly that there's gold in them thar hills. From Atlanta a high powered delegation led by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor, the editor of the Constitution, and numerous deans of Georgia Tech have recently descended on Washington to impress upon government officials and their congressional delegations the need for more space age industries. Even the governor, traditionally for Georgia the last to act on anything having to do with progress, has appointed a Committee for Scientific Research and Development to as a laison team between the defense and space industries and local business groups. And although the state has far to go, it like other Southern states is determined to make the race. How does the Negro fit into this picture? As of the moment he doesn't.

The Negro has been constantly reminded, as if he was unaware of the situation he knows all to well at first hand, that education is the key which will open all doors. Much has been made of keeping potential school drop outs in schools and of the need for retraining those whose jobs have been automated out of existence. But for the Negro the current system of Southern education affords him no opportunity to acquire the skills needed for this space age. He is presently being trained for jobs that either will not be in existence when he has completed his training or that will have by-passed his skill. Furthermore, the highly paid jobs will also be the highly skilled ones. The Negro will be caught again in this vicious cycle. Poor jobs, poor salaries, poor training, poor jobs.

The fact of the matter is that the South, whether on the high school, (non-existent) Junior College, College, or University

A recent study of the education being given to Chattanooga Negroes substantiates this finding. Vocational training is severely limited to plumbing, carpentry, and auto mechanics. There are no electrical or electronics courses taught.

level is simply not training Negroes for the 1970's and 80's. Georgia, for example, and I doubt if the picture is commensurately different for other Southern states, still spends the largest single part of its ~~budget for~~ secondary education budget on training youths to be farmers! This is a wasted effort, as the Constitution has pointed out, considering that most of those students are leaving the farms to take up jobs in urban and industrial communities. The future skills will be first of all a sound training in mathematics, of which Georgia's schools are notoriously weak, of drafting, of elementary engineering, of the concepts of physics, of a foreign language(now German but shifting gradually towards Russian), of electronics. Most technical firms ~~[illegible]~~ prefer their employees to have a good sound academic training, and once this is had, the company will train the man to fill a specific job. In the area of training good technicians, leaving aside scientists and Ph.D's, there is no concerted effort being made in the South to develop these Junior colleges or technical schools. Here and there some attempt is made but the results appear negligible. On the high school level the Negro schools have been chronically weak in the sciences and mathematics. And the rural dominated State legislatures seem in no rush to train ~~the~~ Negroes ~~in~~ for anything higher than menial and semi-skilled positions. As the gap widens between the highly skilled white and the unskilled Negro, the latter will emerge as a perpetual peon in an age of affluance and atomic power.

Negro higher education presents an even more urgent problem. It is no longer ~~the problem~~ simply one of providing schools with blackboards and chemistry labs, but rather atomic reactors and electron microscopes,

digital computors and research laboratories. From Maryland through Florida, from Georgia through Texas, no Southern state provides in its state colleges for Negroes anything approaching a first rate ~~university~~ school. With low faculty salaries and inadequate plants, with gaping holes in its ~~departments~~ biological and physical departments and lack of advanced training facilities, these are the schools which await ~~for~~ the young Negro aspiring towards college. ~~xxxxx~~ The worst State university, a Mississippi or Arkansas, is infinitesimally better than the host of third-rate A & M schools which dot the South. Most of these A & M schools are currently non-accredited. At the present (and I suspect for a long time to come) these schools are not even prepared to produce the well educated elementary school teacher, never mind scientist and engineer. The Southern states, frankly, are not interested in educating the Negro. Georgia spent last year ~~$ 39,841,211~~ 39.5 million dollars in support of white higher education and ~~$ 2,468,884~~ 2.5 million on Negro higher education. This is in a state where thirty-five percent of the state's population is Negro.

If we turn to the better financed, staffed, and accredited private Negro schools, Altanta, Fisk, Hampton, Tuskegee, even Howard, we find these institutions geared towards training ~~the~~ men and women in the traditional disciplines, teaching, social and library work, law, medicine and nursing. Hamilton Holmes, one of the two students that integrated the University of Georgia, found as a pre-medical student that while the students at Morehouse were better, the facilities at Georgia surpassed anything he had previously. This is not to deprecate the job which the Negro schools are performing. I do contend

however, that these schools are not meeting the needs of the coming age. They are short on funds and by the standards of white schools have very small endowments out of which to finance the tremendous expenditure which will be needed to transform their schools into first rate scientific and technical institutions. Through grants from the great foundations and northern philanthropy these institutions have managed to grow and improve but nowhere near the rate necessary. It is not enough to say that hundreds are being trained, as witness the Howard University College of Medicine in Washington and Meharry Medical College in Nashville. With approximately thirty-eight per cent of college age youths going on to institutions of higher learning, the overall figure for Georgia is twenty-one per cent, and the Negroes share of this is even smaller. We can no longer be satisfied with W.E.B. Du Bois figure of the "talented tenth." Unless at least four out of ten are prepared for and graduate from college, the job and income figures will sink for the Negroes in the coming decades, affluent society notwithstanding, and with it will be perpetuated the poverty and heartache of centuries. Negro leaders and educators must think in terms of thousands and hundreds ofthousands, not tokenism or piecemeal progress.

What can be done? I begin by assuming that next to nothing can be expected for quite some time from the state legislatures. Even if they were really interested they would direct their first efforts in transforming the state institutions for whites into adequate technical and scientific centers. It is too much to hope that Alabama will make Alabama A & M, presently unaccredited, into another Auburn or that

Albany State College in Georgia will soon blossom into a Negro Georgia Tech. Some Negroes see the desegregation of the state white schools as the answer. But here we find two factors which we must take into account. Tokenism is going to be with us for at least another generation. Georgia Tech has enrolled fourteen Negroes. Emory has accepted its first Negro medical student(Hamilton Holmes). Alabama has at present one Negro. James Meredith has graduated Mississippi and another Negro has taken his place(let us remember that Mississippi has a Negro population of nearly a million). There are a handful of Negroes in North Carolina, in Texas, in Oklahoma, and various other places in the South. With another decade of court cases and demonstrations the figure might reach a few hundred. But technology and economic growth marches on as quickly as population . Can the Negro leadership, and more important still, Negro youth, be satisfied?

The second factor has to do with the school, the white schools. Granted Negroes are enrolled in white schools. Certainly they are better from the choices they had. But by national standards how many of these are near the top. Can anyone name one Southern scientific center equivalent to M.I.T., Cal Tech, Rensselaer, Yale's Sheffield School, Johns Hopkins, California, Wisconsin, Rochester, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Minnesota, Chicago, Michigan, Princeton, or Stanford. Offhand we might include North Carolina, Duke, Tulane, Emory, and Georgia Tech. What do we find? That in the production of Ph.D.'s, a very good indicator as to the relative strength of a university system, the state of Georgia, possessing Georgia Tech, Emory, and the University of Georgia, ranks 33rd in the nation! Atlanta University has yet to grant its first

Doctorate in a field of science, although they are beginning to work in that direction. The fact of the matter is that the better schools are getting better and the poorer ones, in relative strength, declining. The Federal government will shower hundreds of millions on those universities that are actively in the business of scientific and technical research, but not one cent on those that are struggling to just stay above water. The same is true of the foundations.

The answer lies in using the private Negro schools as a base and through the efforts of the Federal government, the great foundations, private philanthropy, both North and South, and the Negroes themselves, to establish within the South as quickly as possible a first rate scientific and engineering center directed consciously towards the recruitment of the brightest Negro youngsters but by no means excluding whites. That this bi-racial center might be fed with students from the existing Negro schools should not be excluded. It should have an integrated faculty and be preferably under a Negro administration. It would probably be easier to start afresh and build this center than it would to encounter hostile state legislatures and white taxpayers, bigoted youths and faculty.

To those who claim it cannot be done let them examine the accomplishments of Northern philanthropy at the turn of the twentieth century. At a time when the combined state outlays for sixty-three schools of higher education in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas reached a grand sum of $ 65,843, the monies poured into the South from first George Foster Peabody and then the Rockefellers through the General Education Board($53,000,000 between 1902 and 1909)turned the tide

for the education of Southern youth, both white and Negro. For example, it was through the generosity of the Rockefellers that the oldest and finest college for Negro women, Atlanta University's Spelman College, reached fruition. For those who claim this center will take decades to build, let them examine the work done by Jewish philanthropy within the last decade which managed to develop the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts. Both these schools started from scratch, but through the recruitment of top flight teachers and the construction of excellent facilities they have managed to gain for themselves a growing reputation for excellence. For those who argue that a center catering to Negroes will perpetuate segregation, there are two answers. The first is that Jewish sponsored schools do not prevent Jewish youth from attending private or state schools. Secondly, the nature of the problem is so enormous and the training job so great that we need all the schools, private, state, integrated, Negro, bi-racial, that we can build and staff. A Negro need not come to this center. He might if he wishes apply to Georgia Tech or M.I.T. But if he so wishes he knows full well that waiting for him will be an excellent school which will accept or reject him on the basis of ability and not race or quota or geographical origin. The last point should not be overlooked. The great state universities, particularly in the Midwest, are being hard pressed to meet the needs of their own inhabitants (and taxpayers) and are gradually raising the tuition for out of state residents with some indication of setting quotas.

It might well be that as an integral part of this center, a fine secondary school might be included, where boys (and girls) from all over the South may come at the ages of 13-14 for training and preparation. In this

way the poor secondary school training offered Negroes might be quickly bypassed. This system of having a high school as part of the college or university was tried successfully for many years by New York where at The City College a superior boys secondary school, called Townshend Harris, was staffed and run by the college faculty. Until 1940 when economies necessitated by the depression caused this school to be disbanded it was an unqualified success. Among its many famous alumni, the most recent to gain the national spotlight was Jonas Salk, who after finishing Townshend Harris, went on to the The City College, and from there to medicine and polio research. Still in existence is Hunter College High School adjacent to Hunter College on Park Avenue and under the control of the Board of Higher Education. One might even settle for a public secondary school on the level of Bronx High School of Science or Brooklyn Tech.

Unless the pattern of employment is changed and unless the educational system of the South becomes attuned towards training large numbers of Negroes in the coming technical and scientific fields, the industrialization and urbanization of the South will have little effect upon the Negro masses. The Negro will be integrated but economically depressed. He will be trained for either low paying or jobs about to be automated. He will become a permanent mudsill of society, and his enemies will be able to say with some justification that he is untrained for anything except the most menial type of employment. Negro leaders must not loose sight or be hoodwinked into thinking that desegregation will bring the Negro to the threshold of Utopia. We must press on towards good jobs and a superior education. Unless we do so quickly the aero-space South of the 1970's will offer

little more than the industrialized New South of the 1870's.

Sources:

page 1: On population figures for Atlanta.... Mrs. Margaret Breland, Atlanta Regional Metropolitan Planning Commission as quoted in the Atlanta Constitution, September 2, 1963. "They Count and Count Those New Atlantans"

page 1: On two millionith inhabitant....Ibid .

page 2: On Atlanta as a center for the Klan....Ralph McGill, The South and the Southerner (Boston,1963), 130.

page 3: On Negro vote in mayorality, see figures for 1962 election.

page 5: On employment figures in Atlanta for Negroes....I do not have official statistics but I think a quick check of the stores and factories will bear out the statement. Only recently Lockheed was publically charged with practicing discrimination in hiring. Whether they have very substantially rectified that is doubted, especially in regards to white collar and office personnel, welders and machinists and other skilled labor. this view is supported →

page 5: Statment regarding the department stores comes from visiting Rich's and Davison's among the downtown stores and the huge Lenox Square Shopping complex in Northeast Atlanta. Parking lot attendent was on duty at Rich's.

page 6: On building trades....The window of my room faces two large construction sights being built for Spelman College. After a week of observing the men working I have yet to see a skilled worker who was Negro although many of the shovellers and helpers.

page 6: On telephone workers...."The Nerve of Bell Tell," Atlanta Inquirer, August 31, 1963.

page 6: Railroad union....Time Magazine, August , 1963.

page 9: Figures on national income....Time Magazine, August 30, 1963.

page 9: Figures on unemployment....Time Magazine, August 30, 1963.

page 10-11: Figures on growth rate for jobs...."Higher Income the Reward of Better Education,U.S.Says," Atlanta Constitution, September 2, 1963.

page 12: On Atlanta delegation to Washington for more government contracts....Ted Lippman,"Chamber of Commerce, Congressmen Conferring on Space Industry Push," Atlanta Constitution, August 27, 1963.

PAGE 12: ON CHATTANOGA SITUATION....CAROL CATTLEY, "Integration in Chattanooga," New over →

page 14: On amount spent by Georgia for higher education....Atlanta Inquirer, August 31, 1963.

page 14: Hamilton Holmes statement....New Yorker magazine,July ,1963.

by the recent report of the Georgia Council on Human Relations: "Prospect s in Human Relations in Greater Atlanta,"[9]

Statesman, August 16, 1963, 192.

sources:

page 15: On college enrollments...."State Senator Says Congressmen Are Out of Step on Federal Aid to Education," Atlanta Constitution, August 24, 1963.

page 16: Figures for the production of Ph.D.'s in Georgia...."State Isn't Getting Its Share of Research," Altanta Constitution, August 27, 1963.

page 17: On amounts granted by foundations at turn of century.... Ralph McGill, The South and the Southerner (Boston,1963), 257,258.

file Spelman College

December 12, 1966

Dr. Vincent Harding
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Vincent:

Ted has shared with me your speech of November 19 on Black Power. It's excellent.

May we have your permission to consider it for publication in NEW SOUTH?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

December 21, 1966

Mr. Vincent Harding
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Vincent:

We are delighted with the idea of your doing further work on your speech to make it into an article. Should you submit it for publication in New South -- as we very much hope you will -- we can offer you a modest author's fee; not adequate, but something.

Every good wish of the holiday season to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

December 16, 1966

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Paul,

Thanks for your kind comments on my ADL address. I appreciated your opinion, but I am not presently convinced that the remarks are in proper shape for publication in New South or anywhere else.

Why don't I try to work over the manuscript during the holidays, and then see how it turns out? What do you think of that?

Cordially,

Vincent Harding

VH:br

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

See Spelman College

May 17, 1968

Dr. A. E. Manley
President
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Dr. Manley:

We are anxious to provide assistance to your Confrontation-Forum on Public Affairs if at all possible. I gather there is some doubt at this point that the first program planned for May 27-29 will take place. If, however, the program does take place, we may be able to provide up to $1,000, should that be necessary. I would be happy to discuss this with you or with someone on your staff by telephone next week.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

May 9, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Council of Presidents of the Atlanta University Center proposes to establish an annual Confrontation-Forum on Public Affairs in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The first of these encounters is planned to take place May 27-29, 1968, at which time each of the major national presidential candidates is being invited to present, in person to an Atlanta audience, their answers to the questions posed by Dr. King in his last book: "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?" Our request to the candidates and the proposed encounter have been endorsed by Dr. King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

This proposal originally grew out of conversation among faculty members in the Center and at other universities. We believe the proposal is a positive and creative response to a pressing national problem. Consequently, I wish to solicit your financial and moral support for this project. In order to permit you to assess this proposal adequately, I am enclosing a more detailed explanation of the purpose and nature of the Forum, a copy of the letter sent to the presidential candidates, and a tentative budget for the first Forum.

It is our belief that this proposal will not only allow students and faculty of this major Negro educational center (and probably from other intellectual centers) to enter into creative, intellectual dialogue with the candidates; but it will also expose the candidates to the urgent concerns of this academic community. You will note that our intention is that the central thrust of this proposal be clearly intellectual rather than political in any partisan sense of the word. At the same time we trust that it will represent a meaningful engagement by the intellectual and academic world with broad social and national problems.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely,

A. E. Manley

A. E. Manley
President

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

AEM:qlt
Enclosures

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

An Annual Martin Luther King Jr. Confrontation-Forum on Public Affairs in the Atlanta University Center.

This is a proposal for the establishment of an annual (or semi-annual) Martin Luther King Confrontation-Forum on Public Affairs in the Atlanta University Center. The purpose of such a series would be:

1. To carry on in a national forum a serious and passionate searching for the answers to the question posed by Dr. King in his last book: "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?"
2. To establish the context for this search in the midst of the academic community most deeply related to Dr. King and his family.
3. To demonstrate to our students and other young persons the viability of disciplined, intellectual confrontation as an act of commitment to social justice, and to engage them actively in this crucial process.

The first in this annual series of Confrontation-Forums has been endorsed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and will take place May 27-29, 1968. It has as its primary purpose the forging of an opportunity for students and faculty of the Atlanta University Center to encounter creatively the major presidential candidates as these men speak to the nation's most pressing domestic concern: the future of its

poor black people. Since this was also the most immediate and urgent concern of Dr. King when he died, it seems fitting that a memorial Forum should begin with this subject matter.

The format for each of the sessions of the first Forum will be essentially the same after an opening statement of purpose on the first evening. The program will include:

1. A 40-50 minute statement on the major issue by the presidential candidate.
2. A student-faculty panel of questioners and commentators entering into dialogue with the candidate for 30 minutes.
3. An opportunity for questions and comments from the floor, 30-40 minutes.

Formal invitations have been sent to each of the candidates, and informal direct contacts have been made through intermediaries. At the same time a press release has been made to all of the national and international media announcing the establishment of the Forum and providing the text of the invitation.

Following is the text of the invitation which has been sent to each candidate and released to the press:

Proposal - 3

Dear _____:

As an act of dedication to the causes for which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. died, the Council of Presidents of the Atlanta University Center and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have established an annual Confrontation-Forum on Public Affairs in his memory. The theme of each of these encounters will be "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?" and the first in the series will be held from Monday to Wednesday, May 27 to 29, 1968. The central purpose of the first forum will be to allow you and each of the other major presidential candidates to engage in creative dialogue with the students and faculties of these institutions which bear a special relationship to the late Dr. King. However, none of you would be asked to appear on the same platform with another candidate.

In this election year we need not tell you, sir, that our nation is being challenged domestically as never before by the needs and demands of the black and the poor. You are also aware of the fact that Afro-American students across the nation are among those persons most deeply concerned with and most ardently committed to the struggle for justice and creative community in America.

Therefore we send to you now this urgent invitation to come to Atlanta to search with us for significant and honest ways to answer Dr. King's basic question to America. We ask you to choose a time and day during the Confrontation-Forum when you will be able to present a 40-50 minute address on the issue of the nation's responsibility to its poor and black people. Following your presentation, a panel of students and faculty from this center would engage in dialogue with you, offering their own questions and concerns. Then the larger student-faculty

audience would have an opportunity to add their responses and queries. We expect that the entire session would consume about two and a half hours.

This invitation is, of course, being sent to all of the other candidates as well. It is also being released to the press. We dare to presume upon your difficult schedule in this way only because we believe these issues to be of utmost importance to the existence of America, and because we believe our students are among the key actors in any future American drama. They are deeply troubled and profoundly searching. We believe you are also committed to a search for honest answers. Therefore, we urge you to respond to this invitation on their behalf.

Proposed Budget

We estimate the following expenses for the first Confrontation-Forum:

1.	Housing (for seven candidates at Paschal's)	$ 350.00
2.	Transportation (Ground transportation to and from Airport and two round-trip air fares)	550.00
3.	Telephone and Telegrams	200.00
4.	Secretarial and Office Equipment (four weeks)	650.00
5.	Facilities (wiring of buildings, custodial care, etc.)	2500.00
6.	Publicity (Printed Programs, Press Office and stipend for one public relations specialist)	3000.00
7.	Taping, editing and publishing of processing	3500.00
	TOTAL	$10,750.00

Ad Hoc Planning Committee

Julian Bond, Representative 139th Cong. Dist.
Vincent Harding, Spelman College, Convenor
John Lewis, Southern Regional Council
Charles Kindleberger, Visiting Professor, AU Center
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Samuel Williams, Morehouse College

October 18, 1955

Father Albert S. Foley, S. J.
Department of Social Sciences
Spring Hill College
Mobile
Spring Hill Station
Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

You are very kind. The best I could do would be Monday, December 5th.

I notice that your set topic for that day is little relevant, but I suppose there would be at least two parts of the evening when I might take up the subject you want me to take up.

Suppose we split the expenses 50/50?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SPRING HILL COLLEGE

MOBILE · SPRING HILL STATION · ALABAMA

Dev. S.

October 15, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 18 1955

Dear George,

Well, the grant from the Fund for the Republic failed to come through, and so we are operating the workshop in human relations on a much more restricted basis than we hoped for.

However, we are in operation with thirty-one participants, of whom nine are Negro teachers, students, and community people.

I am enclosing a copy of the schedule, and am again asking whether you will be available some Monday night to meet with us, or whether Fred Routh is planning on coming this way.

We have a limited budget for bringing in some resource persons, and would like to stretch it as far as possible. We are hoping to get Gertrude Noar of the New York office of ADL while she is down this way next week, and we will bring someone over from New Orleans the following week, if plans go through. We have a promise for Mr. Morris Abram of Atlanta, if he isavailable for November 7 -- but none of these are firm enough to be final as yet.

Will you be available during November? Our topics and schedule are quite tentative and we would be glad to have you on Nov 14 on whatever "human relations" problem you would like to discuss, say for instance "Programming for Democratic Human Relations in the South through Adult Education and Grass Roots Organizations". How doe s that sound?

Looks as though we'll be able to get the Mayor to set up a "Mayor's Committee on Human Relations" soon. Mayor Langan said he would do it by proclamation, since he cannot get the other two commissioners to go along with him to make it official by city ordinance. I wrote around and got a dozen model ordinances and proclamations and presented them to him Friday. Bob Hughes did a good job initially in getting him interested in it. Here's hoping.

As ever,

Father Albert S. Foley S.J.

Father Albert S. Foley S.J., Ph.D.
Department of Social Sciences

So. 158. Spring Hill College, Evening Division. Human Relations Workshop. Father Foley.

Day & Date	Session Number	WORKSHOP AGENDA Tentative Discussion Schedule & Work Plan	Consultant(s) and/or Projects	Program Committee
Sept. 19	1	Introduction. Human Relations Workshops: History, Methods, Procedures, Requirements	Staff	
Sept. 26	2	The Main Human Relations Problems of the National, Regional, Local Scene.		
Oct. 3 3	3	Human Rights & Norms for Good Human Relations The Ethical and Religious Picture		
Oct. 10	4	Human Rights and Human Relations: The Constitutional Picture, The Bill of Rights & the Supreme Court.		
Oct. 17	5	Historical Background of Contemporary Problems in HR. History of Bigotry in USA. Segregation Systems Impact on Human Rights through Institutional Standardization of Prejudice		
Oct 24	6	The Dynamics of Prejudice: Causes, Symptoms, Syndromes, Vehicles, e.g. Stereotypes, Caricatures...		
Oct. 31	7	American Minorities and Human Relations. Anti-Semitism: A Case Study in the Meaning and Causes of Prejudice		
Nov. 7	8	Federal Defense of Human Rights of U. S. Citizens. State Laws & Proposals to Protect HR		
Nov. 14	9	Methods and Techniques for Betterment of Human Relations in Industry, Business		
Nov. 21	10	The Churches and the Improvement of Human Relations: The Social Action Approach		
Nov. 28	11	Programming for Democracy in Schools vs. Educational Transmission of Prejudice thru Biased Textbooks, Teaching, Resources &c.		
Dec. 5	12	The Group Dynamics Approach to Better HR. Community Resources for Abatement of Prejudice. Materials for Programming	Dr. Mitchell	
Dec. 12	13	Informal Media of Communication: The Tradition of Prejudice in Songs, Jokes, Sayings, Slang, &c.		
Dec 19	14	Betterment of Human Relations Through Recreation, Discussion Clubs, Creative Arts, Radio, TV		
Jan. 9	15.	The Block Organization & Neighborhood Council Approach to Better Human Relations: Programs for Democracy in Clubs, Civic Forums, PTAs &c.		
Jan. 16.	16	The Thousand Agencies in the H.R. Field: Private, Municipal, State, Federal Bodies: Functions, Methods, Aims, Services.		
Jan.	17	Summary and Review Session		

October 31, 1955

Father Albert S. Foley, S. J.
Spring Hill College
Spring Hill Station
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

All straight, and I will be there December 5th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SPRING HILL COLLEGE

Spring Hill Station
Mobile, Alabama

October 28, 1955

OCT 31 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

That was grand of you to agree to be with us in our human relations workshop on December 5 to discuss "Community Resources for Better Human Relations," which can be what you want to make it, preferably a discussion of the Southern Regional Council and its grand work. We can drop the "group dy" approach and concentrate on what you would like to present. I think it would be splendid if you could fill us in on the SRC work over the period of the past decade, and could spell out something about the recent developments as a result of the pushing of state organizations. Or if you just want to discuss the major issues as seen from Atlanta, that'll be fine too.

We had an interesting session last Monday under the excellent guidance of Miss Gertrude Noar of the Education Department of ADL in New York. She did a fine job of lining up the definition of prejudice, the symptoms and the causes etc., and some of the resources that the ADL has developed for educational use. She went over very well with our group, and also with the public school supervisors, principals, and other officials with whom she had three days of meetings.

It was good of you to offer to split the expenses 50/50. Will do.

Cordially yours,

Father Foley

Father Albert S. Foley SJ

Engagement

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J.,
Spring Hill College,
Spring Hill Station,
Mobile,
ALABAMA.

December 2nd., 1955.

Dear Father Foley,

All straight about me for the 5th.

I wish I could drive, and be leisurely, but so much pops I had best fly, and get in more time in the office.

So here I come on EAL's flight 571, arriving Mobile at 4.32 p.m. Monday, December 5th. If you will hold me a bunk at the College I would be delighted, or if that doesn't suit, tell the Semmes to save one for me. I'll leave next morning on EAL's 598, from the airport at 11.46 a.m.

Irene's ill, as you will hear.

Coming.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE
MOBILE · SPRING HILL STATION · ALABAMA

Engagement

DEC 1 1955

Ad majorem Dei gloriam
November 28, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

We are looking forward to having you with us next Monday for our session at the human relations workshop concerning Community Resources for Abatement of Prejudice. I hope that you will be able to fill us in on the work of SRC and the other Atlanta-based groups, such a the Southern Women's League against Lynching etc., and Miss Tilley's grand work.

If you could give us your background lecture on "The Four Souths" that too would be quite pertinent.

We are still hoping to have Miss Osborne on December 19, if she can schedule it.

Our sessions are held at McGill Institute, 1501 Old Shell Road, in room 209. We begin at 7:00 P.M., run to 8:20 or so, when we have a coffee break, then come back for another hour 8:30 to 9:30. Shall I make reservations for you at the Battle House or Admiral Semmes?

Perhaps this will not be necessary after all, as I am off shortly for NAIRO and will most probably see you and Fred and Irene Osborne there.

Anyway, greetings and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Father Foley

Father AlbertS. Foley S.J.

So. 158. Spring Hill College, Evening Division. Human Relations Workshop. Father Foley.

Day & Date	Session Number	WORKSHOP AGENDA Tentative Discussion Schedule & Work Plan	Consultant(s) and/or Projects	Program Committee
Sept. 19	1	Introduction. Human Relations Workshops: History, Methods, Procedures, Requirements	Staff	
Sept. 26	2.	The Main Human Relations Problems of the National, Regional, Local Scene.	Staff	
Oct. 3 3	3	Human Rights & Norms for Good Human Relations The Ethical and Religious Picture	Rev. Henry Tibilier, S.J., Ph.I Dept. of Philosophy SHC	
Oct. 10	4	Human Rights and Human Relations: The Constitutional Picture, The Bill of Rights & the Supreme Court.	Panel: Howard Smith, Political J.Edw. Thornton, Lawyer James E. Moore, Lawyer	
Oct. 17	5	Historical Background of Contemporary Problems in HR. History of Bigotry in USA. Segregation Systems Impact on Human Rights through Institutional Standardization of Prejudice	Project: Group Discussion of "Pinky": Film	
Oct 24	6	The Dynamics of Prejudice: Causes, Symptoms, Syndromes, Vehicles, e.g. Stereotypes, Caricatures...	Dr. Gertrude Noar, Director, Educ.Dept. N.Y. Anti-Defamation League	
Oct. 31	7	American Minorities and Human Relations. Anti-Semitism: A Case Study in the Meaning and Causes of Prejudice	Mr. Mort Feigenbaum Exec.Dir. Anti-Defmmation League, New Orleans	
Nov. 7	8	Federal Defense of Human Rights of U. S. Citizens. State Laws & Proposals to Protect HR	Mr. A. P. Tureaud. NAACP Lawyer, New Orleans	
Nov. 14	9	Methods and Techniques for Betterment of Human Relations in Industry, Business	Panel: Col.Bert Rosenbaum, Brookley W.M.Williams, CIO; Earl Benson, Ala.P Mr. J.Paul Keith, Ala.Drydocks	
Nov. 21	10	The Churches and the Improvement of Human Relations: The Social Action Approach	Rev.Jos.H.Fichter, SJ, Ph.D. Sociologist, Loyola U., New Orleans	
Nov. 28	11	Programming for Democracy in Schools vs. Educational Transmission of Prejudice thru Biased Textbooks, Teaching, Resources &c.	Discussion of Film: "Freedom To Learn." Review Session	
Dec. 5	12	The Group Dynamics Approach to Better HR. Community Resources for Abatement of Prejudice. Materials for Programming	Dr. George S. Mitchell Dir.Sou.Regional Council, Atlanta	
Dec. 12	13	Informal Media of Communication: The Tradition of Prejudice in Songs, Jokes, Sayings, Slang, &c.	Project; Rumor Clinic Film: "Rumor"	
Dec 19	14	Betterment of Human Relations Through Recreation, Discussion Clubs, Creative Arts, Radio, TV	Miss Irene Osborne, Amer.Friends Service Committee,	
Jan. 9	15.	The Block Organization & Neighborhood Council Approach to Better Human Relations: Programs for Democracy in Clubs, Civic Forums, PTAs &c.		
Jan. 16.	16	The Thousand Agencies in the H.R. Field: Private, Municipal, State, Federal Bodies: Functions, Methods, Aims, Services.		
Jan.	17	Summary and Review Session		

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 9, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 11 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Wesleyan Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you very much for speaking in Chapel on Monday, October 8, 1956. Your message was greatly enjoyed by all, and it was very helpful.

I wish you success in the remaining months of your work in the Council, and I trust that your new life in Scotland will be very rewarding.

Again I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

N. M. Rates

N. M. Rates
College Minister

NMR:s

SPRING HILL COLLEGE

Spring Hill Station
Mobile, Alabama

November 26, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED NOV 29 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Just a note to say how much we appreciate your cooperation with our human relations institute of November 14-16 by sending us those printed materials which we requested.

Thanks to your kindness and that of many other cooperating agencies, we had quite a representative assortment of the human relations literature available for the hundreds of people who attended the institute.

We certainly are grateful for your shipment of the interesting brochures and pamphlets put out by your agency.

Cordially yours,

Father Albert S. Foley S.J.

Father Albert S. Foley S.J., Ph.D.
Director: Mobile Human Relations Institute

Ala -
FE

February 14, 1962

Father Albert S. Foley, S. J.
Department of Sociology
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

We most certainly will work with you in scheduling consultants and in recruiting participants for your summer workshop. Give me as much notice as you can on the kind and number of consultants needed.

I will take up the matter of possible financial assistance and let you know as soon as possible.

In the meantime, we are awaiting the brochures that you indicate will be coming under separate cover. You or someone neglected to enclose one with the letter.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Services

PMR/mr

SPRING HILL COLLEGE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

February 12, 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dunbar,

Enclosed is a copy of the brochure we are distributing to announce our summer workshop in human relations. Under separate cover I am sending you a couple of hundred others in the hope that you will be able to distribute some through SRC outlets.

We would certainly appreciate your help in the publicity campaign and promotion that we will have to have in order to bring this to the attention of prospective participants and also to others who might be influenced by the knowledge that we are trying to do our part toward the betterment of the democratic atmosphere of our State and community.

We would also like to have SRC assistance in lining up some consultants who might be brought in from Atlanta or from other points in the southeast for the workshop program. We are faced here with quite a different series of problems from those we had in Los Angeles and San Antonio. Out there, one had only to pick up the phone and contact a wide variety of organizations andinstitutions and individual consultants who might be brought in to help in the stimulating discussions of the workshop type of learning experience. Here we cannot hope for much local aid in the form of consultants or resource persons. We will have to look to Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Washington and other points for our consultants.

We would also like to have any emergency financial aid that SRC might be able to allocate to this operation as part of their support of educational ventures in better human relations in the South. Even a grant of $500 or $600 would certainly be appreciated and would help us over the deficit with which we are going to be obliged

to operate.

Thanking you for your kindness and assuring you of our appreciation for your fine talk at Tuskegee, I remain

Sincerely as ever,

Father Albert S. Foley S.J.

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J., Ph.D.
Department of Sociology

ASF:jms

Enc:

Spring Hill College

MOBILE, ALABAMA

SUMMER SESSION
WORKSHOP IN
HUMAN RELATIONS

JUNE 11, 1962 to JULY 20, 1962

REGISTRATION: JUNE 8, 1962

CLASSES BEGIN: JUNE 11, 1962

THE WORKSHOP IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Spring Hill College's Department of Sociology and Department of Education will offer a special six-week workshop in human relations as a part of the regular 1962 summer session.

PURPOSE

The Human Relations Workshop is designed to offer to its participants as responsible citizens in our American Democracy, a well-rounded program of professional development and training in the vital field of human intergroup relations. The workshop affords a rare educational opportunity for people to acquire and share understandings, insights, and techniques for better human relations. Teachers, welfare workers, personnel managers, religious leaders, government officials, nurses and community leaders are provided with a needed educational experience in a social climate in which the democratic ideal is put into practical operation.

PARTICIPANTS

The course is open to both men and women, undergraduates and postgraduates as auditors. There will be no distinction based on either religion or race. The enrollment will be limited to less than 30 participants. Members may not register for other courses during the term of the workshop for which they enroll.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

Six semester hours of academic credit will be granted to students who meet the college requirements.

STAFF

Director:
Rev. Albert S. Foley, S.J., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Spring Hill College; former director: Summer Workshops in Human Relations, Loyola Univ., Los Angeles, 1953-1956; Our Lady of the Lake College, 1957-1960; Director, SHC Executive Development Programs, 1960-1962.

Assistant:
Mr. Frank Egan, M.S.S.W., Instructor in Sociology Spring Hill College.

VISITING CONSULTANTS

Nationally known specialists in the field of human relations will visit the campus to participate in the staffing of the workshop.

THE WORKSHOP PROGRAM

The workshop sessions will be held for five mornings each week. Typical schedule will be:

8:15-9:45 First Session
9:45-10:10 Coffee Break and Small Group Discussions
10:15-11:45 Second Session

PROGRAM CONTENT

The Workshop will concentrate on those problems shared by the variety of participants in these areas of human relations:

- The Psychology of Normal Human Relations
- The Social Psychology of the Small Group
- Group Leadership and Development
- Community Development and Coordination
- The Problems of Human Rights and Human Relations in the South
- Interreligious Relations in the Modern American Community
- Special School Community Problems
- Youth and Delinquency Problems
- Mental Health and Human Relations

WORKSHOP METHODS, PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES

The workshop way of learning will involve the following methods:

Informal, permissive conference methods
Use of Resource personnel and special consultants
A Problem-centered approach to the discussion of human relations
Active Participation by the members of the workshop group in the planning, carrying through and evaluation of the program

Techniques to be used:

Group problem solving
Multiple Role Play
Group Dynamics techniques
Field Trips and Excursions
Film discussions

ACCOMMODATIONS

Living accommodations are available on campus for both men and women, lay and religious. Participants desiring living accommodations should write for a reservation and information to:

Rev. Hilton Rivet, S.J.
Dean of Students
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama.

FEES

Registration Fee	$ 5.00
Tuition per semester hour	$ 15.00

SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of scholarships are made available to participants through cooperating agencies. Applications should be made before April 15. Make application by letter to the director.

HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP

Spring Hill College

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Non-Profit Organiz.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 150
Mobile, Ala.

To Apply for Human Relations Workshop:

Mail this blank to

Summer Session Director
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama.

Kindly enroll me in the Summer Workshop in Human Relations beginning June 11, 1962:

College Credit Desired ◯

No Credit desired ◯

High School Attended

_____

College(s) Attended

_____

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, Zone, and State _____

Occupation _____

September 15, 1953

Mr. James Stewart
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

You and I have never met except vicariously, through Harry Wright. But I am coming out your way and hope that I will get a chance to see you. The AF of L has a Southwide workers' education show October 4-9 at the University of Oklahoma at Norman, and I am going to teach at it that week--mostly about Southern economics and civil rights.

If you will tell me a little about your locations and habits, I will try my best to get in a chance to see you. I have never been to Oklahoma, and I want to find out about the State.

I hear not too encouragingly from Harry Wright. He did well for years, but latterly, as an insurance agent and real estate broker, has found it hard sledding and is now peddling a soap extract in apartment houses. I want to go and see him and find out what's wrong. Very able fellow, and ought to keep on going up.

I meant to write you when you were elected to the Board of the NAACP and say my congratulations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

STEIN Craftsmen

THE STEIN PRINTING COMPANY · 161 LUCKIE STREET · MAIN 4546 · ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 20, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

This coming Tuesday night, November 23rd, Mr. Fleming, marks the end of this year's Stein Production Clinic.

Realizing that it was impossible for some to attend all four sessions, plus the fact that many have expressed the desire to learn more about the various types of printed advertising that can be produced, we are making the following revisions in Tuesday night's schedule.

6:00 P.M. - BUFFET STYLE DINNER.
No need to go home and eat, come right from the office. "It's on the house".

6:30 P.M. - BINDERY OPERATIONS.
An explanation of the equipment and its uses.

7:30 P.M. - SUMMARY AND WIND-UP.
One last look at all the various operations as well as a brief discussion of the types of printed advertising.

We anticipate a rather large turn-out for this "wrap-up" session. You and other interested members of your organization are cordially invited to attend.

In order to make necessary dinner arrangements, our representative will phone Monday to see how many from your organization will attend.

I shall look forward to seeing you and other members of your organization Tuesday night.

Sincerely,

Mendel Segal

Mendel Segal

THE STEIN PRINTING COMPANY

July 15, 1955

Mr. J. David Stern
880 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Stern:

How exceedingly kind that is of you.

We will see to it that New South reaches you regularly as a non-member subscriber.

I will write to Marion and tell him of your important helpfulness to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - Official Receipt $100.00

cc: MAW

J. DAVID STERN
P. O. BOX 767
BELLPORT, NEW YORK
TEL. BELLPORT 7-0546

July 12, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept enclosed check for $100 as a contribution to Southern Regional Council, Inc.

I should like to receive "The New South" as a non-member subscriber.. O.K. for New South

My compliments to Mr. Marion A. Wright, whom I had the pleasure of meeting with Judge and Mrs. Waring some months ago.

Yours very truly,

J. David Stern

September 9, 1955

Mr. Bert Struby
THE MACON TELEGRAPH
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Struby:

We have read with interest and gratification your editorials proposing a "summit meeting" in Georgia. Certainly something of this kind is badly needed, if only to demonstrate that the idea of statesmanship is not completely dead in our state.

I have passed on the editorial to Dr. Guy Wells who was to be in Macon this week. I hope that you and he will find an opportunity to discuss this idea further and that you will be able to devise a means for enlisting additional public support for the proposed meeting.

I shall be in touch with Dr. Wells on his return. Meanwhile, if there is any other way in which we can further the proposal we shall be happy to do so.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

Mrs E. G. Sterne,
121, Waverly Place,
New York 11,
NEW YORK.

December 2nd., 1955.

Dear Mrs. Sterne,

Fine. He must stop. I will see that he sees people.

Sincerely yours,

GSM:rl.

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

gave
mail

February 20, 1956

Mr. Allen B. Stanger
Office of Director of Religious Activities
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg 6, Virginia

Dear Mr. Stanger:

I noted from somewhere else that Harry Wilson came from Paducah, Kentucky. Our Kentucky Council on Human Relations has a vacancy for an Executive Director and we have notified our Kentucky people that Mr. Wilson would probably be worth their getting in touch with. The man who has the matter in charge is:

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

We try to keep a record of these cases of what we call Displaced Parsons.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Note:
I had a telephone call from Perry in Kentucky. They have fastened young fellow named Galen Martin presently employed in some kind of Co-op job in Washington. Berea-trained. So that one is shot down.

But we would like to help Mr. Wilson and will continue to be interested.

I suggest that Wilson get directly in touch with Oscar Lee, National Council of the Churches of Christ, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York.

Oscar has a dab of money, not more, for keeping an accurate list of guys getting in trouble for behaving themselves; and Oscar is supposed to have machinery to help find them new jobs.

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell
Signed by Fred Routh, Asst. Dir. for State Organizations, in Dr. Mitchell's absence.

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG 6, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

February 6, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED FEB 7 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Rev. Harry M. Wilson has written me that he has been recommended to you for a job with Southern Regional Council. He is one of the ministers who has felt it necessary to leave his post here in Virginia because of his out-spoken action in opposing the referendum in Virginia.

He has been a long time servant of the church and has been very eager to work for better relationship among peoples of different back ground. He is a very able man and would render a real service in the cause of better relationship among peoples of various culture.

He understands the situation in the South and could be useful to many groups that would want a man who is a good speaker and a good administrator. I feel that his experience is such that he should be kept in the South if at all possible. Anything that you can do for him will be greatly appreciated.

With kind regards to you, I am

Sincerely,

Allen B. Stanger

Allen B. Stanger

ABS:rj

JC Bonford

April 20, 1956

Mrs. M. H. Sterne
Box 616, Route 2
Birmingham, Alabama

Deer Mrs. Sterne:

I am looking forward to meeting with your group next Thureday, April 26, at 6:45 P.M. I will come over in the early afternoon and I am planning to stay at the Tutwiler. You can reach me there any time after 2:00 P.M. I would appreciate transportation being arranged out to your house and back into town.

I will be glad to share the platform with Hallie Farmer of Alabama College. The title of my talk will be "Changing Patterns in the South."

Thanks for the analysis of the opinions represented in the group. It's helpful in planning a talk to know who your listening audience is, but I shall report on a factual basis what is happening in the South and where changes are taking place.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

April 27, 1956

Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne
Box 616, Route 2
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Sterne:

It was a real pleasure to come to Birmingham and talk to your A.A.U.W. Social Studies Committee. I fully enjoyed the opportunity and wish to thank you for your generosity, for the good fellowship, for the fine supper, and for the honorarium. Our Secretary-Treasurer will send you a receipt for the latter and please accept this letter as a receipt for the former.

Sylvia and Joe Kohn were certainly kind to chauffeur me about and I much appreciate their thoughfulness and consideration.

I think that it was much worthwhile for your group to hear the position of the Southern Regional Council on what is probably the most crucial issue of our time. I did not expect unanimous agreement with what I had to say. But it is important for the truth to be said nevertheless. It was my feeling that the majority of the group agreed in varying degrees with the proposition that the Supreme Court decision was right and that integration was inevitable. I believe most of us who work in this field recognize the seriousness of difficulties in certain areas of the South but feel that the region must act in accord with law and order.

My congratulations to you and your group for the series of lectures which you have had this year. I was much interested in what Dr. Farmer had to say.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

April 20, 1956

Mrs. M. H. Sterne
Box 616, Route 2
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Sterne:

I am looking forward to meeting with your group next Thursday, April 26, at 6:45 P.M. I will come over in the early afternoon and I am planning to stay at the Tutwiler. You can reach me there any time after 2:00 P.M. I would appreciate transportation being arranged out to your house and back into town.

I will be glad to share the platform with Hallie Farmer of Alabama College. The title of my talk will be "Changing Patterns in the South."

Thanks for the analysis of the opinions represented in the group. It's helpful in planning a talk to know who your listening audience is, but I shall report on a factual basis what is happening in the South and where changes are taking place.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Box 616 Route 2
Birmingham 9 Ala.,
April 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Routh,

The Social Studies Committee A.A.U.W. is looking forward to meeting you next Thursday, April 26. Our supper meeting begins at 6:45 P.M.

As I've written before Hallie Farmer of Alabama College will share the program with you. In our group there will be many opinions represented — reactionary (few), conservative, liberal (many). We shall all be interested, however, in hearing about the interracial work

carried on throughout the Southern Region.

You have never given me a subject for your talk, which should last about thirty minutes. Questions will certainly be asked.

Let me know your plans for arrival and departure. Our home is ten or eleven miles from the downtown area and I want to arrange transportation for you.

Sincerely,

Sarah H Sterne

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

2 Feb 56

Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne
Box 616, Rt. 2
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Sterne:

I shall be happy to speak to your AAUW group on Wednesday March 20th as you requested in your letter of January 30th.

It was a pleasant surprise to know that the group attended last years Alabama Council Annual Meeting en masse. Has the group considered taking out an organizational membership in the Alabama Council ? You would receive their newsletter and other publications.

The $25 will cover my expenses. Please make the check out to SRC and send it to Mrs. Ruth House Alexander, Secy-Tres., SRC at 63 Auburn Ave. NE Atlanta 3, Ga. at your convenience.

For the bulletin I was raised in Florida; did my AB & MA at the U of Miami and my doctoral work at the Center for Human Relations Studies, NYU. Navy Vet WW II, former prof at Miami in the Dept of Human Relations. Taught summers in Europe at U of London, Heidelberg, U of Mich., NYU.

Best regards,

Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne
Box 616, Rt. 2
Birmingham 9, Alabama

A.A.U.W.
Birmingham
Chapter
Sent
receipt for
$25.00
4/27/56

Jan. 30, 1956

Dr. Fred Routh, Director,
State Affiliates, Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Routh,

The Social Studies Committee of the Birmingham Branch, American Association of University Women, is responsible for the general branch program March 20. Several members of the committee heard your talk to the Alabama Council on

Human Relations here in Birmingham. We think that it would be interesting and stimulating for our membership to hear your views and to know about the program of the Southern Regional Council.

Last year the Social Studies Committee attended the annual meeting of the Alabama Council in Montgomery. This year only a few can go, as Saturday meetings are bad for housewives. The Committee has been intensely interested in the whole

Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne
Box 616, Rt. 2
Birmingham 9, Alabama

picture of desegregation and knows the many difficult problems involved. We would like the entire membership to get a broader picture than they get through the press.

The March bulletin, announcing the March programs, goes to press the middle of February. I believe that information must reach the bulletin chairman by Feb. 10. We hope that

you can come. We are permitted to offer $25.00 to cover expenses from Atlanta to Birmingham.

Please let us know right away if you can speak to us March 20 at 3:30 P.M. at Temple Emanu El, where we meet. We want the title of the speech and information about you for the bulletin and newspapers.

Sincerely yours,
Donald H Sterne
Social Studies Chairman

Thank you so much for coming to talk to us.

The Social Studies Committee, G.G.G.W.

October 12, 1956

Mr. Charles Abrams
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Charlie:

When I was in New York a week or ten days ago you did a much appreciated thing in sending a wire up to Jack Sessions at the ILGWU to say you were sorry you couldn't come to hear me make a speech. I am considerably honored that you would ever worry about whether you got to the other end of the Island to hear me make a speech. I tried very hard to pay you a visit, but an importunate man in New York City is always in a hurry, and I did not make it.

But I admire you, and I tell you so. And that business about the airplane pilots is a honey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ms daily file copy

December 20, 1956

Mr. Boris Stanfield
Columbia University
Department of Economics
New York 27, New York

Dear Boris:

What the heck? Did you hit 68? Operate like 42. Teach like 32.

I'm 54½ and headed for a chance to read my books. But shall have a two-unit motel next door to Mitchellcroft in the remotest Highlands of Scotland, and you and your friends are supposed to turn up. Late in each year, when the motel shall have scraped in its $400 of tax-exempt income, she turns free.

Come see us if you still make that Miami Beach pilgrimage.

I wrote a good guy at the University of Miami and asked him to see if his show would use you. And I wrote a gal in some foundation that shoos the superannuate hotshots around, and asked her to feed your name into hon. hopper.

Best,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/eab

December 20, 1956

Miss Georgene B. Lovecky
John Hay Whitney Foundation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Gene:

This is a good guy. Wrote me that he wants to teach a year or so more. Needs the dough. Russian, not white, not red; maybe was a mild socialist in old days? But just a heck of a popular teacher. Always was.

Try him out for the old Geezers' program. If no go, no go. If go, tell him so, not me.

You know I'm bound out. Sail March 8th. Hope to see you in New York before I go; meanwhile if you can stop this-aways, pleasem'm do.

Best,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 20, 1956

Mr. Malcolm Ross
Miami University
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mike:

This guy was an exceptionally popular teacher at Columbia in my time, which is some time back. Observe what the College paper says in re.

Man wrote me and said he has life in him yet, and would like to teach a couple of years more. Any interest at the U. of M? If so, start it. If non, skip it.

Best,

G.

Me, I'm off to Scotland. Sail March 8th. Shall have two-unit motel next door, and all Rosses and all rest of U.M. should show.

GSM/eab

formerly Schoenfeldt/

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

12.16.56.

RECEIVED DEC 18 1956

Dear George:

It has been so long since I saw you last that to my great shame I forgot the name of your lovely wife. But the Times, the best intelligence service in the country, detected you and I am writing to catch you and to ask you to get in touch with your old friend by return mail: that is how anxious I am to hear from you. You succeeded in life well judging from the fine statement about your activities in the paper that you have seen already; there are probably many more clips about your quitting the Regional Council.

This is my last year at Columbia; maybe the publicity given to my coming mandatory retirement because of the unprecedented student movement trying to cause Columbia to make an exception for me, reached you too: I had letters from such places as Morocco reporting about it. If I get an additional copy of the astounding editorial that appeared first on May 9th this year and now again on December 14th, just the other day, I shall mail it to you and ask for your comments. The fact is however that I am looking for a job as my pension is too samll to exist and, besides, I feel too vigorous, in fact more vigorous than ten years ago. I recognized your picture at once; you did not in fact change much, a compliment to your parents and to your wife's good care... You are leaving for Scotland... for how long? You must have had a very interesting life so far and the future seems even rosier... Congratulations. Also Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the whole family.

Rejoicing in my "discovery" of my old friend George Mitchell-

Boris.

Where is Roy Stryker?

March 12, 1957

Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stokely:

Thanks for your good letter of March 4th. I am glad that the names that we suggested to you turned out to be helpful. We have read your interesting articles in the Nation and will be looking forward to the book on which you are working.

When you get to Atlanta be sure to pay the Council's offices a visit.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

RECEIVED MAR 6 1957

WILMA DYKEMAN STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE

March 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Having just returned from an extended trip through Arkansas, Eastern Oklahoma and Eastern Texas and parts of rural Mississippi, which followed a rather detailed journey through coastal South Carolina and Florida, we should like to tell you that we looked up most of the people whose names you had given us on this latest trip, and that they proved to be extremely helpful.

We appreciated the time and interest you took in making a list of these names for us and we feel that we received a much clearer picture of each local and state scene as a result of talking with the persons you suggested.

I hope that we may have an opportunity to meet and have a visit sometime in the near future. The way we are trying to make our study is very time and energy consuming but it is the only way we can work, and we hope that the results will have some small bit of meaning for our region, and perhaps other regions, too, as a result.

Did you happen to see our articles on

WILMA DYKEMAN STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE

Clinton and Montgomery in Nation magazinxe for Dec. 22 and Jan. 5?

Again, thank you for your help and interest in our project. With many good wishes to you in your new post as Dirctor of the Southern Regional Council, and to the work of the Council,

Sincerely,

Wilma Dykeman Stokely

4/4/57

PA:

See if you can track down who this Mrs. Sterling is and what our communication with her has been. The name doesn't ring a bell with me, but that may be explained by my failing memory. Let me know what you find out and I will answer the letter next week.

eab/

May 1, 1957

Mrs. Dorothy Sterling
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Dear Mrs. Sterling:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me about the trip which you and Mr. Ehrenberg have just completed. It is very satisfying to know that the suggestions which I made to Mr. Ehrenberg and Mr. Gross turned out helpful to you.

I am sure the book will be a sensitive and useful treatment. It is terribly easy for people to forget that those who will be most affected by the reaction to the Supreme Court's school decision are the children in the South. I shall look forward with interest to seeing your book when it is published.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

April 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Early last month you met Donald Gross and Myron Ehrenberg and talked with them about a book on school integration which the three of us are working on. Mr. Ehrenberg and I have just returned from a 3,000 mile tour of the mid-South and wanted to report on the wonderful cooperation we received and the wonderful people we met, through you andthe Southern Regional Council. In addition to meeting or corresponding with most of the people you suggested (we didn't go to Nashville or St. Louis), we also spent time with Reverend Logan in Henderson, Ky., Wilson Lindsey of the Oak Ridge Community Relations Council, Mrs. Morris Brown of the Charlottesville chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and Father Robert Sweeney of St. Anne's School in Rock Hill, S.C.

Each one of them knew just the right people for us to talk to and each one was so warm and friendly and courageous and principled that it gave us an entirely different picture of the new South.

Of course we saw someof the old South too, and the trip, although exciting and informative was also often sad. The biggest fact that emerged is the courage, responsibility and maturity of the Negro children as they face integration for the first time. Even the 10-year-olds know what they are up against and how they must behave, and show an astonishing sense of working toward a better future. I wish I could say as much for some of the white children, particularly in Clinton.

If, on oneof your trips to New York, you find yourself with time for a drink or dinner, I would very much like to meet you. Meanwhile I'd like to express our thanks to you and SRC. You'll hear from us again as the book progresses and we know its publication date.

With many, many thanks and best wishes,

Dorothy Sterling

(Mrs.) Dorothy Sterling

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 6, 1957
(Dictated May 2, 1957)

Dr. Melvin J. Williams, Head
Department of Sociology
Stetson University
DeLand, Florida

Dear Dr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter informing us of the availability of Miss Arlene Maguire for this summer.

We have no openings at SRC at this time, but I have taken the liberty of passing herename on to the secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

It would be a wonderful experience for Miss Maguire if she could attend the Fisk Institute on Race Relations this summer. Inquiries should be directed to Dr. Herman Long, Director, Institute on Race Relations, Fisk University. I shall be in correspondence with you again if we hear of any leads. Please feel free to call on us.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

May 15, 1957

Dr. A. Stephen Stephan
Professor
University of Arkansas
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Stephan:

I was very glad to receive the reprint of your recent article on population ratio. It came just after I had finished a summary of it in the new report on research published by the Anti-Defamation League.

Dr. Mitchell's address is Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland. He writes that he and Alice are enjoying the beauties of Scotland and are preparing to build their own house on a beautiful hill overlooking the burn. I am sure he would be most happy to hear from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
FAYETTEVILLE

May 4, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 13 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am enclosing a reprint of a recent article, "Population Ratios, Racial Attitudes, and Desegregation", which I recently published in the Journal of Negro Education, Winter, 1957.

I would appreciate the present address of Dr. George S. Mitchell and if he has not situated himself as yet so as to have an address, then I would like the same when he does have one, and also where he may be reached at the present time.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Stephen Stephan

A. Stephen Stephan
Professor

August 1, 1957

Reverend Frederick R. Strashery
South Congregational Church
45 Maple Street
Springfield, Massachusetts

Dear Reverend Strashery:

You may recall that some months ago, during your visit to Atlanta, you requested material on the Council and its activities. This we are sending under separate cover.

My apologies for having taken so long in this. But, very truthfully, my slightly inadequate personal filing system has just turned it up!

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

c. Pine
Shaw

September 20, 1957

Mrs. Nina Stark
818 North West 36th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Nina:

Good to hear from you again.

Fortunately, Charlotte has both the headquarters of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and an active local Council. I am writing Harry Jones, the executive of the North Carolina group, about your friends. I am sure he will see that they receive a warm invitation to join the local group.

I share your feeling of discouragement about the negative developments of recent weeks. In my more philosophic moments, however, I remind myself that at least these troubles arise out of the progress of school integration in new areas - areas in which a few years ago nobody foresaw any degree of school integration in our time. It is also of some comfort to recognize that the Federal courts are not being intimidated by the die-hard tactics. None of this changes the fact that some individuals - notably the Negro children involved - are having to pay a terrible psychological price for this transition. I can see no early relief from this unless some how we get a new quality of leadership, nationally as well as in the South.

As far as the Southern Regional Council is concerned, I can at least be glad that our uphill efforts to strengthen state councils were not wasted. Although the Arkansas Council has been able to do little or nothing about the contest of governments, it has been able to play a uniquely positive

part in supporting the children and their parents and in providing an outlet for the people of goodwill there who are opposed to Faubus' action.

My best to you and Mr. Starr.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

September 17, 1957.

818 NORTH WEST 36TH AVENUE
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Dear Harold-

Some very good friends of mine have recently moved from Pittsburgh to Charlotte, N.C. They would like very much to know if there is a local Council of Human Relations there. If not, perhaps you would know of a few people who have belonged to the Southern Regional Council whom they could possibly look up, or look out for.

My friends are Mr. & Mrs. Robert Laupee of 3034 Hampden Ave., Charlotte.

Nathan & I both found Mr. Dabbs' Man Across the Table a stunning work. Do congratulate him for us.

I hope you get some encouragement from where you sit. I can't say I do - I told our youngest that I didn't believe that girl who withdrew from the Charlotte school would have had to "walk alone" in our generation. Our young people have learned too well the educationists' goal of group adaptation - what a horrible death - conformity.

Cheerio -
Nina Starr.

December 31, 1957

Mrs. Dorothy Sterling
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Dear Mrs. Sterling:

I am sorry that travel and the holiday interruption have delayed my reply to your letter concerning the forthcoming publication of "Tender Warriors."

It doesn't appear that I will be in New York again in time to talk with your publishers. However, I hope that I may see the book in advance of the publication date. It seems to me that the best way we can help make it known would be through a brief review in New South.

As you may have learned from one of the organizations you have consulted, there is an interagency group -- the Consultative Conference on Desegregation -- that makes new materials known to its constituent groups. Arnold Aronson of NCRAC is the secretary. Perhaps it would be useful to consult him on promotional possibilities.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

December 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Last April I wrote you to report on a trip that Myron Ehrenberg, a photographer, and I had made through the mid-South to gather material for a book on children in desegregated schools. After considerable travail, the book has finally gone to press. Titled "Tender Warriors", it will be published in February, 1958 by Hill & Wang. While there will be some hard-cover copies, most of the edition will be paper-covered, to sell for $1.50.

The book is largely made up of photographs and quotations from the children and parents we met and talked with. Since my role has been largely an editorial one, I can say without seeming immodest that I think it will be a moving book and a useful one. The problem now is, how can we get it into the hands of people who can use it?

Are you planning to be in New York at any time late in December or early in January? By then, the publishers will have page proofs to show you, and they would like to ask your advice about promoting the book in the South, outside of the usual bookstore channels. If not, they or I will write to you at greater length about sending copies of the book to key Southern Regional Council people, perhaps doing a mailing to your membership,etc. Does the NewSouth ever carry advertising?

By the way, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee and the NAACP have all seen a rough dummy of the book and are quite enthusiastic about it. We're anxious to have your reaction too.

With thanks and best wishes,

Dorothy Sterling

(Mrs.) Dorothy Sterling

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York
January 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming

Thanks so much for your letter of December 31st. I've turned it over to Hill & Wang and they'll follow up with a copy of "Tender Warriors" as soon as it's available, and will also get in touch with Arnold Aronson.

With best wishes,

Dorothy Sterling

Dorothy Sterling

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 12, 1958

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
818 N. W. 36th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Nina:

Please forgive this delay in answering your very welcome letter. The past few weeks have been frantically busy ones. However, the questions you raised have been very much on my mind. We have recently made representations at the White House, urging the President to use his prestige in behalf of compliance and protection of the children involved in Little Rock. We are hardly encouraged by the net results so far!

Through the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, we have also been doing what we can to stimulate positive action by local people. With a pitifully few exceptions, demoralization seems to be universal.

I'm much afraid that - depending on the Supreme Court's decision- we shall have to place our trust in the Federal marshals. We'll continue to press on both points and will welcome your suggestions and advice.

The very best to you and Mr. Starr.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls

P. S. We have changed your address back to Gainesville.

Rec'd Aug 27, 1958

Chesham, R.F.D. Marlboro, N.H
August 25, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

Dear Harold,

Along with lots and lots of others, Nathan and I are terribly concerned about what will happen in Little Rock when school opens. Of course I guess no one knows what the situation will be when the time comes, but we have been thinking along somewhat the same lines that we were thinking last year. The evening of September 23, before Eisenhower had called on the troops, we sent him a long telegram as follows.

> We commend Sec'y of State Dulles for his personal visit to Ambassador Shaha of Nepal and his expressions of humiliation and shame over the shocking attack on Ambassador recently in New York. We fervently urge that you personally visit Negro students of Little Rock Arkansas tomorrow, express to them your humiliation and shame over shocking attacks they suffered in school today and urge them to return to school accompanied by you and possibly members of your family official or personal. Pray you will act swiftly and forcefully in name of millions of citizens who are appalled by incidents of brutality and hatred.

I still think this would have turned the trick last year. I'm not sure just this is called for this year, but I believe something along this order is. I know you are in touch with people at all levels who want success in Little Rock this year. If each Negro pupil could be accompanied by a leading and well known and respected citizen, or group of such citizens, not only on opening day, but as long as seemed called for. Ashmore must be in touch with loads of such people who must be willing to give up a lot of time to see this thing through right. With the example of such leading citizens (or movie stars, or other public heroes) the other white people who are really well-wishers, or at least law-abiding will gain the courage to show a positive stand, and their children a friendly stand to the Negro children. Faubus cannot be allowed to summon <u>all</u> the courage. Surely the magnificent courage maintained all last year by the Negro children and their families must not be allowed to stand alone.

All power to you and the S.R.C.
with best wishes from us both

Nina Starr
(Mrs. Nathan C.)

P.S. Dulles went to see Shaha in the hospital after the latter had been held up, robbed and beaten in Central Park last September.

P.P.S. We return to Gainesville, Fla. the week after Labor Day, would you mind having our address for New South changed back to 818 N.W. 36th Ave.? Thanks,

August 5, 1958

Mr. James E. Stewart
Oklahoma Natural Gas Company
Post Office Box 1620
Oklahoma City 1, Oklahoma

Dear Jimmy:

Thank you for the recent note and the clipping which is most interesting.

How are things going with you these days? When are you coming East again to see us?

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

file

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

POST OFFICE BOX 1620

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

September 29, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thought you may be interested in these editorials. The Oklahoman, as you probably know, is our state's largest daily. The North Star is owned and edited by Walter M. Harrison, managing editor of the Oklahoman for about 35 years before he had a difference with the chief stockholder, editor E. K. Gaylord. He is still a major stockholder but publishes the North Star, which has a high percentage of upper class readers.

The efforts by the Oklahoma City Youth Council of NAACP still bears good fruit here. Two chain drug firms, the five and ten cent stores and a few cafeterias are now open to all as a results. A committee under the direction of Mrs. Vivian Reno, executive secretary of the Oklahoma City Council of Churches, have done much since the youth "suspended" their activities to allow other influential organizations to work out the problem. You have probably read of the strong statement this group made through the press and television last week in which they requested all theatres, hotels, cafes, etc. to make their services

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

POST OFFICE BOX 1620

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

available to all people. This statement was signed by 114 leading citizens of Oklahoma City such as doctors, lawyers, business men, ministers, two Jewish Rabbis, laymen and the bishops of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. I am enclosing a card which they have circulated through local churches for people of goodwill to sign and they will present these signed cards to the restaurant association to show them they will not suffer economic loss. They have also had printed thousands of the enclosed stickers, which they request persons of goodwill to paste on their bills or statements when paying accounts, to express their attitude. At no time has the Youth Council or the committee now in action advocated a boycott although individual persons, white and Negro, have withdrawn their accounts from Brown's Department store, the chief target.

If John Constable thinks an account of this movement would be of interest to New South, I will gather the material and forward it to him. With best regards.

Respectfully yours,

James E. Stewart

James E. Stewart

548 N. E. 4th Street

October 2, 1958

Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stokely:

Many thanks for your letter of commiseration and encouragement. I have no illusion that we can win any battle in the columns of the News and Courier. But it may help the morale of good, despairing folks to demonstrate that groups like ours are not without some effective counter-arguments - which we are willing to use. I know it helps my morale when others do this.

I commend your wisdom in reading the News and Courier in order to keep your awareness of original sin clear and sharp.

I am still hoping that one of these days we will have a chance to get together. Meanwhile, the very best to you both.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

WILMA DYKEMAN STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE

September 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Trying to take firm, honest steps on the mucky, shifting ground inhabited by The Charleston News and Courier must be such a thoroughly disheartening process that I decided to write you a note and wish you well in your exchange. I only hope that the clear and precise constructiveness of your letters has penetrated a little of the morass which must engulf that paper's readers. Jim and I subscribe to it so that we shall never have an "ivory-tower" feeling about the ultimate outcome of this integration issue. And where else can we find David Lawrence, John Temple Graves and Thomas Waring all in one bundle?

We appreciated your thoughtfulness in sending along the photostated copy of the Augusta Citizens' Council paper in which Gov.-candidate Bondenhamer's brother had discovered and denounced NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE on the local library shelves. We hope Rev. Bodenhamer's recent defeat will provide him food-for-thought for a breathing spell!

With good wishes to you and your staff and Council,

Wilma D.S.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Stephens, Donald

REGARDING

Pilot Project involving recording tapes from Ed Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting Co.

DATE

November 19, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Folder marked: "Edwin T. Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Stevens, Mr. Donald

REGARDING

Ed Randall of Friendly Broadcasting Company

DATE

November 25, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Folder marked: "Randall, Ed - Friendly World Broadcasting Co."

February 24, 1959

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East 69th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

I take pleasure in sending you the enclosed copy of our annual report of program activities. This gives me a chance to say again how grateful we are for your friendship and assistance to the Council over the years.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

May 6, 1959

Mr. A. Stephen Stephan, Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropolcgy
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Stephan:

Your request for information has been turned over to Mr. Leslie Dunbar, our director of research. I am certain you will be hearing from him in the near future.

With best wishes in your project.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

May 17, 1960

Mrs. Nina Starr
818 North West 36th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Nina:

It is good to hear from you after so long a time. I am grateful for your kind words about the Times piece and for the enclosure on Chester Bowles.

I do, indeed, share your high opinion of Bowles, and, if it weren't for my "nonpartisan" organizational position, I might well be doing my bit, as you are. I've had some slight dealings with him, at a distance, and came to admire him all the more.

Needless to say, Collins too is high on my list!

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

May 13, 1960

818 NORTH WEST 36TH AVENUE
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Dear Harold

I read your article in the N.Y. Times Magazine some time ago. I was so glad to hear you, or see you, make this point. Congratulations.

I hope the enclosed strikes a response in you. To me it seems appalling that we, the country, may not avail ourselves of this splendid & so much needed leadership.

We have been hoping for the organization of other Committees of Correspondence for Bowles in other areas,

+ recently we heard that one was formed in Daytona! There is nothing to it, really. We had one full meeting at which we adopted the statement. We've collected enough money for mimeographing, + left the rest up to individual members.

I hope you were as pleased as we were with Gov. Collins stand on the lunch counter issue. He's our personal candidate for Vice President.

With best wishes from us both
sincerely,
Mina Starr.

If you want to really get fired up about Chet, write to his office for a copy of his two recent talks at Grinnell College, Agenda 1961.

February 10, 1961

Miss Nina Starr
818 N. E. 36th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Nina:

Your nice note of February 8 is most warmly appreciated.

We are pleased by the reaction so for to our report to the President. It remains to be seen, of course, how effectively he will use the powers of his office in the civil rights field. If he approaches this set of problems with the same vigor and directness as he seems to be applying to others, we have much cause for hope.

The very best to you and Nathan.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Feb. 8, 1961

818 N.W. 36 AVENUE
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1961

Dear Hal -

Double congratulations to you -
first on the S.R.C. Report to President
Kennedy - secondly on the "Man in the
News" piece in the New York Times!

These are long overdue times,
& promising at last. It was so
acute of the S.R.C. to have the
Report ready with the big bang
of the New Frontier. We are
expecting great & hopeful new
times ahead.

All power to you & to S.R.C.
may you go "from strength to
strength" as the Book of Common
Prayer puts it.

With best wishes to both you &
your wife & all at S.R.C. from Nathan
& me -

Sincerely
Tina Starr

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BATON ROUGE

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

October 24, 1961

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I am wondering whether your duties will prevent you from attending the Southern meeting in Gatlinburg this year. I do hope that you can make it since I always enjoying chatting with you. However, in the event that you can't, I am enclosing a copy of the paper I am to deliver on Saturday. Given the nature of the topic, I am afraid that the paper is journalism rather than political science.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert J. Steamer
Associate Professor of Government

RJS/js

Enclosure

File Research Routed 5/18/62

See Students for Dem. Society file

January 31, 1962

Mr. Robb K. Burlage
507-G Longview Road
Knoxville 19, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Burlage:

I will be glad to see you Friday, February 2, at 3:30 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

29 January 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Tom Hayden, field representative in Atlanta for the Students for a Democratic Society, has told me that you and he have talked about SDS's expanding program of political education in the South, including the pamphlet I am doing on Southern problems aimed at the sympathetic but alienated and inactive student community in the South. Tom tells me that you have shown some interest in the pamphlet and in the overall SDS program and would like to talk further about them.

I will be in Atlanta this Friday afternoon, February 2, for the weekend (I am currently doing research at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville) and would like very much to talk to you then at your office, if you will be available. I would probably not be able to reach your office before about 3:30 p.m. Friday, but any time from then on would be most convenient with me. I believe Tom would be able to accompany me then. Please let me know by return mail or by calling me collect here in Knoxville (584-1482 or c/o Political Science Department, UT, 524-2981) whether a late Friday afternoon appointment would be convenient with you.

If we are able to meet then, I will have a tentative introduction and an outline of the proposed pamphlet to show you. I am very much looking forward to meeting you and to talking about the South, youthful and otherwise.

Sincerely yours,

Robb K. Burlage

Robb K. Burlage

507-G Longview Road
Knoxville 19, Tennessee

cc: Mr. Tom Hayden
560 Moreland Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
688-8480

DINKLER HOTEL CORPORATION
CARLING DINKLER, JR., PRESIDENT
A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF TRANSCONTINENTAL INVESTING CORPORATION

THE DINKLER PLAZA
ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

file

Rec'd PA

March 16, 1962

Dear Paul Anthony,

Many thanks to you and to Messrs. Rilling and Dunbar for your time and helpful comments last Wednesday. Incidentally, I managed to meet your Dr. Moss at the lunch for Rev. Abernathy later that day.

As soon as I return to Florida I'll get together a list of opinion-makers in our area and send it along for use. Meanwhile will you kindly put me down to receive SRC publications as they are produced, all of which will be put to good use. My home address is:

Rexford Stead
13575 - 74th Avenue North
Largo, Florida.

It may be that the Ridgecrest story will ultimately lend itself to publication.

Again many thanks for your help, and may we meet again.

Very sincerely,

Rex

P.S. Also

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

DINKLER OPERATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:
ATLANTA, GA. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA. • NASHVILLE, TENN. • FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. • JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. • TUCSON, ARIZ. • TULSA, OKLA. • AMARILLO, TEXAS • DALLAS, TEXAS • ANAHEIM, CALIF.
SUFFERN, N.Y. • DAVENPORT, IOWA • MONTREAL, CANADA • OTTAWA, CANADA • OCHO RIOS, JAMAICA, W.I.

Rec'd 4/10/62

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York
Algonquin 4-5865

STUDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

April 9, 1962

Dear Leslie Dunbar;

Over the weekend of May 4-6 in Chapel Hill, Students for a Democratic Society is sponsoring a conference on race and politics. The purpose of the conference is to bring together leaders in the civil rights movements from all parts of the South to discuss the fundamental political, economic and social questions confronting the movement.

The meeting is rooted in the belief that true integration wi not occur or cannot be maintained unless the fundamental structure of the society is a democratic one, and that the South is a long way from democracy.

Enclosed you will find a prospectus of the conference. We hope that you will be able to come and participate. The emphasis of the entire meeting will be on hard thorough discussion on the various areas of concern by the participants in the conference.

Students for a Democratic Society will be able to underwrite bus transportation and room in Chapel Hill. If you are in the vicinity of Richmond, Knoxville, or Atlanta, special car transportation will be available.

If you will be able to come, please write me, at 407 A East Franklin St., Chapel Hill, North Carolina. I will assist you in making your travel plans so that you can attend all sessions.

Registration for the conference will begin May 4 in the afternoon and continue until 8 P.M., the opening of the first session. Registration will be held in Graham Memorial Student Union.

We feel that this meeting may have great significance not only to the future of the civil rights movement but also for the long range future of the South and its people.

I hope that you will be able to come.

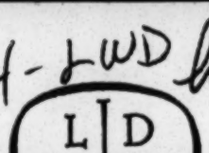
Very truly yours,

Curtis B. Gans

Curtis B. Gans

Conference Co-ordinator

Rec'd 4/10/62 — May 4 - LWD has another speaking engagement —



STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York
Algonquin 4-5865

STUDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Sure appreciated these
Debbie K
Marion Wright
Eric Fenichel
Paul Gaston (Dept of History U of Va)

8 April (1962)

560 Moreland NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les;

We would be very pleased if your heavy schedule permits you to be in Chapel Hill at least for the first panel of our conference, May 4, when we'd like you to handle speaking assignment #2, "The South after Desegregation".

I know from an earlier conversation that this is a subject which has been on your mind considerably, and hope that you might get some of your thoughts on paper. The presentation we have in mind would take about 20 minutes, followed by participation in a general discussion.

Specifically, "The South after Desegregation" concerns the structures and behavior patterns that will remain or come into existence as legal segregation passes away. What will continue to threaten democracy and social integration in the South? Traditions? Economic patterns? A weak communications system? Political disorganization or imbalance? Might it be relevent to recall and understand the demise of the liberal aspirations that were expressed by political hopefuls in the years immediately after World War II? What might give liberalism and tolerance firmer rooting today? Is there any reality to the old notion that the South might blossom after segregation as a model of democracy for America?

I expect that much of what you expressed in "The Annealing of the South" is relevent to these general problems, as it sets the South in a specific place in its own historical development. This kind of historical consciousness is a quality few of us coming to the conference will have, and we hope your remarks might supply it.

Casey will be in Atlanta until late Thursday this week; then she'll be in New York with me for several days. I would appreciate it if you could call her to talk about the conference itself, and the possible role you (or someone else from SRC) might play there. Our Atlanta phone: 688-8480; in the day, she'll be at the YWCA: JA 52372.

Called Casey 4/11/62

I sincerely hope you'll be able to be with us in Chapel Hill.

Yours,

Tom Hayden

Tom Hayden

214

TO: SDS
FROM: HAYDEN
RE: "RACE AND POLITICS" CONFERENCE+ Chapel Hill, N.C. May 4-6

The Southern movement toward racial equality is heartening and exemplary in this period of inactive democracy. It is heartening because of the justice it insists upon, exemplary because it shows men everywhere that there can be a passage out of apathy.

But the movement is as fragile as it is bold. It has involved some failures, discovered some unanticipated obstacles, and balanced many techniques. Dominant among these techniques have been those conducted through the courts, by economic pressure and, lately, by the profound moral force of satyagraha. From these efforts two major results have come: first, much of the Southern Negro community has acquired a powerful sense of self-determination; second, a series of important concessions have been obtained, e.g., token school desegregation, increased Justice Department involvement, several helpful federal rulings, desegregation of some eating facilities.

But fundamental social change--change that would break the props from under Jim Crow--has not come. Negro employment opportunity, wage levels, housing conditions, educational privileges---these remain deplorable and generally constant, each deprivation reinforcing the impact of the others. The Southern states, in the meantime, are strengthening the fortresses of the status quo and, as one observer points out, are beginning to camoflauge the fortresses in guile where open bigotry announced its defiance before. The white-controlled one-party system remains intact; indeed, conservative Republicans may have a greater interest in maintaining their "coalition" with Dixiecrats than in organizing a Republican Party in the South. Rural dominance remains a fact in nearly all the Southern states. Southern politicians maintain a continuing aversion to welfare legislation that would aid all their people. The reins of the Southern economy are held by conservative businessmen who view human rights as secondary to property rights. A violent anti-communism is rooting itself in the South, and threatening even moderate voices. Add the military tradition of the South and its irrational regional mytique, and one must conclude that authoritarian and reactionary tendencies are a rising obstacle to democratic movements.

The civil rights struggle which confronts these forces daily has reached a serious impasse in its efforts to create and extend the social conditions necessary for liberty and social justice. To this impasse, the Negro movement has responded this year by entering the sphere of politics, insisting on adopting the role of citizen as defined long ago by Aristotle as taking part in the "deliberative or judicial administration of the state". Specifically, this response is taking the form of a massive, coordinated voter registration drive. This new stage represents perhaps the first major attempt to exercise the conventional instruments of political democracy in the struggle for racial equality. The vote, if used strategically by the great mass of now-unregistered Negroes theoretically eligible to vote, will be a decisive factor in tumbling institutionalized discrimination and in changing the quality of Southern leadership from low demagoguery to decent statesmanship.

Most important, the new emphasis on the vote heralds the use of political means to solve the problems of equality in America, and it signals the decline of the short-sighted view that "discrimination" can be isolated from related social problems. Since the moral clarity of the movement has not always been

accompanied by precise political vision, and sometimes not even by a real political consciousness, there is an imperative need for participants in the civil rights struggle to come together in introspection. What is needed, first, is the instillment of political consciousness, a will to publicly utilize the instruments of democracy, a comprehension of political process in the South and in America, a desire to conform the drift and structure of events to the interests of the civil rights movement. What is needed, second, is consideration of a variety of potential alternatives which might complement existing methods of protest, and end the present impasse. The questions are many: What are the implications of the recent Supreme Court decision that federal courts can intervene where states are unfairly apportioned? What alliances in the United States Congress must be severed if progress is to be made in civil rights legislation? Should the civil rights movement run its own candidates for Congress, or in state local elections, in 1964 and 1968? What are the essential institutions impeding progress in the South? What would be the benefits in civil rights if Southern workers were organized in trade unions on a racially-integrated basis? How can a two-party system be restored in the South? What federal remedies are presently or potentially available to increase job opportunities and economic development? What interests does the Southern movement have in world politics; in particular, in controlled disarmament and the growth of the Asian-African states? What influence can the Negro student, or his college, have in shaping the social contours of a better South? What occupational roles should the Negro student prepare for, if he wishes to make his aspirations effectively felt?

We are especially interested in bringing together students(perhaps 40) to consider questions such as these, in an effort to eliminate some of the ambiguities in our thinking about the politics of the South. Too, we are interested in gathering a group of "elders"(perhaps 10 or 15) who are engaged in civil rights work, and who have expertise and experience in specific fields: the nature of Southern political structure and behavior, economic development and industrialization, labor, the church. As a third group, we would invite a smaller number of experts (perhaps 2 to 5), not necessarily from the South, who are conversant in the problems of national politics, peace and war, and the anti-colonial revolutions now in progress. Through panel talks and group seminars, a political consciousness might be instilled in the participants. Though the main emphasis will be educational, perhaps loose consensus on political strategies will be obtained as well.

TENTATIVE CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, May 4
Evening

DESEGREGATION: AND BEYOND

A panel, considering:

1. A political movement. As the civil rights fight carries into the area of politics, what new problems are presented, and what promises?
2. The South after Desegregation. With the probable disappearance of legal segregation, what can be expected of the South? A place of new tolerance, or new kinds of repression?
3. Civil Rights and Democracy. The idea of participative democracy: as a goal for the civil rights movement and as a kind of society where integration is supported.
4. The Continuing Revolution. If the targets of nonviolence are transitory, is its essence of permenent value? How can the essence be transferred to politics?

Followed by discussion groups.

Saturday, May 5
Morning

PROBLEMS AND PROMISE IN THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT

A panel, considering:

1. The status of the movement today. What is its relevence in the history of the Negro struggle? What are its accomplishments, its failures, its challenges?
2. The Response of the South and the Nation. An analysis of the general response to Freedom Rides, the posture of the Kennedy administration, white Southerners, white "Northerners", the press, liberals, conservatives, etc. What does the response indicate for the movement, for America?
3. Nonviolence in the future. Its strength and weakness in the past. Its meaning in a South where clear bigotry is transformed to subtlty and guile. Possible new techniques in nonviolence.

Followed by discussions in each area.

Afternoon.

IMAGES OF ANOTHER SOUTH

A panel, considering:

1. Labor
2. Education
3. Politics
4. Economics

Each speaker will address three questions: what exists now, what ought to exist, what means are required to achieve the goal. Followed by discussions in each area.

Agenda(cont.)

Saturday evening.

THE SOUTH AS A WORLD PROBLEM

A panel, considering:

1. The anti-colonial revolution. The place of the South in a world dominated by colored peoples. The inability of Southern congressmen to treat adequately the emerging nations. The American Negro's place in this revolution. His linkage to Africa.
2. Militarism, the Nuclear Age, and the South. The military tradition of the South. Its current belligerence in international affairs. The role of Southern politicians and industry in the organization of the national defense machine. How can Southern bellicosity and isolationism be transformed to sensibility and international consciousness?
3. Economics and Social Justice. The "place of the Negro", economically considered. Labor in the South. The desirability and feasibility of economic reforms to secure racial equality. The South's historid economic injustice: slavery, investments through the Compromise of 1876, twentieth-century-industrialization methods, the military producers of the 1960s.

Followed by discussions.

Sunday Morning

Religious service: the ethics of nonviolence.

Action proposals and summary. A makeshift panel, followed by discussion within the entire assembly, on alternative paths of action.

September 18, 1962

Mrs. Kenneth E. Steele
4770 Huntley Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Steele:

I haven't forgotten our pleasant meeting at lunch, and my offer to send you some of the SRC materials for you and your daughter to read. I'm mailing them today under separate cover.

The Leadership Reports are a rather special category, mailed out to business men, school boards, school superintendents, and other leaders in the South and these may interest your husband.

I have included publications I think will be of most interest, and these cover a period of several years, but most of the crucial areas.

Sincerely yours,

Mailed separately: Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
The Annealing of the South
New South, May, June, March, Feb., Jan., 1962
July-Aug., Nov., Oct., 1961
McMillan, Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
Georgia's Divided Education
Price, The Negro and the Ballot
The Negro & Employment Opportunities: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
XXXXX The Freedom Ride
Zinn, Albany
The Federal Executive & Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights

November 27, 1962

Professor Richard Staar
Department of Political Science
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

Dear Dick:

I see that your book is out. Congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

January 8m 1963

Mr. J. David Stern
944 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Stern:

We are sending enclosed 10 copies of the college editorial paste-up. Let me know if you would like others or, indeed, additional copies of any of our publications.

We do not use donation blanks or envelops. This, of course, does not affect our willingness to receive, as I am sure you know. We are very grateful to you for any effort you will make in this way on our behalf. We are a tax exempt organization and this is often a factor persons need to know in planning their contributions.

I am very pleased to have your comment on our South Carolina agricultural report. I think letters to the Secretary of Agriculture would be appropriate. I would suggest also letters to key members of the Congressional committees were it not for their composition. The House Committee on Agriculture is heavily weighted by Southerners and mid-West Republicans; there is no member from New York and out of 36 members in the last Congress there were only two Easterners at all, a gentleman

from Pennsylvania and one from Maine. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is better, though chaired by Mr. Ellender with the next four ranking members being Johnston from South Carolina, Holland of Florida, Eastland of Mississippi, and Talmadge of Georgia. The Committee does, however, include (I am reading from the 1962 Directory) Proxmire of Wisconsin, Young of Ohio, Hart of Michigan, McCarthy of Minnesota, Mrs. Neuberger of Oregon, Aiken of Vermont, and Cooper of Kentucky - perhaps letters to these might be helpful.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

File "St. gen. correspondence"

RHM

J. DAVID STERN
944 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-5359

12/29/62

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In yours of Dec. 6th you say you hope I will not mind, if you send me your publications.

On the contrary I am very much interested and appreciative.

I would like to get a few extra copies of the page of editorials in Southern student newspapers which some friends have asked for--also some donation blanks or envelopes.

This is the most encouraging news. It confirms what I have already suspected that there is a large minority of middle-road liberals who are usually inarticulate.

Also I am impressed by your reports on Negroes' Pay Rises and Negro Farmers in S.C. I think this economic approach is much more effective than an ethical or moral one.

Evidently Uncle Sam's Agricultural Department is the worst offender of fair employment practices. Do you suggest a follow-up by letters? And if so, to whom--Secretary of Agriculture, Attorney-General, Senator or Congressman?

With best wishes for the New Year

Sincerely

J. David Stern

File: "St" - gen. corresp.

March 4, 1963

Professor Robert J. Steamer
Department of Government
Lake Forest College
Lake Forest, Illinois

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your article "The Legal and Political Genesis of the Supreme Court." I have read it with my usual admiration for your work, and learned from it. This kind of study always interests me, and I wish I could do some of it myself. I am thoroughly disgusted with your profession and my late one. Is there any hope left for political science or is it to be nothing but a burying ground for second-rate pollsters buried under a fog of IBM cards and third-rate psychologizing and statistical analysis? Back to Corwin, Barker, and Nichels!

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

File "St" gen corresp.
also: make 3x5 - address card

January 22, 1964

Mr. Philip M. Stern
1712 "I" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you for your letter of January 15. I do look forward to meeting you, and shall try to do so the next time I am in Washington.

Enclosed is our South Carolina farmers report; we put out only one. But enclosed also is a report we had prepared and distributed on a meeting held in South Carolina regarding these problems last year.

What you are planning to do is of great interest to us; let me know at any time if we can help.

Our most recent acquisition (and one of which we are very proud) is Pat Watters who, until very recently, was editorial page columnist, and before that City Editor of the Atlanta Journal. One of the things which Pat is now working on is along the lines of your book. He has lined up about a score of families, both Negro and white, who have moved from the rural South into Atlanta. He is interviewing them, not as a sociologist, which he isn't, in order to learn something about what it has meant to them and their family lives, in their jobs, and in their personal happiness to take the sudden plunge from a deeply rooted kind of peasantry to metropolitan living. We haven't yet

decided how we'll handle Pat's work when he gets it written, but we'll bring it out in some form.

You probably don't need any additional material at all, but you might be interested in knowing of another venture. Martha McMillan Roberts, a very good free-lance photographer of New York, has recently completed a swing through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, taking photographs and running endless tapes of conversations with Negro voter registration workers and with the people they are working with. We helped Martha some with expenses in order to have access to her tapes for the Voter Education Project research. Beyond this I don't know what plans Martha has for publishing it, except that she is now looking for a publisher.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

PUBLIC POLICY MATTERS

PHILIP M. STERN
1712 I STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

January 15, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I'm not sure whether we have ever met personally, but I feel highly acquainted with you and the work of the Council, through Harold Fleming and through Wiley Branton.

I am about to embark on a book about modern-day poverty which I hope will be reminiscent of the books of the Thirties such as "You Have Seen Their Faces" -- i.e., primarily photographs, with sparse text. I have been referred to a couple of reports which you have issued which bear on this subject -- one concerning Negro farmers in South Carolina and another dealing with the non-representation of Negroes on farm committees.

I would be terribly grateful if you could send those reports to me, along with any other material you think would be helpful.

I hope that we will have an opportunity to meet in person. If you are ever in Washington, please give me a ring and I will do the same if I get down your way.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Stern

Philip M. Stern

file "St - gen. corresp."

via air mail

March 12, 1964

Mr. Philip M. Stern
1712 "I" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stern:

In your letter to me of January 15 you kindly suggested that I let you know when I would be in Washington. I am coming up next week for the Civil Liberties Clearing House meeting at the International Inn on March 19 and 20. I am not diligent in meeting attendance, and I am sure that I could get away practically anytime after lunch on the 19th and all day on the 20th.

I doubt that there will be an opportunity for you to reply to me directly. I shall, however, be in touch with Harold Fleming, and any word you may leave with him would reach me as soon as I get into Washington.

If this proves an inconvenient time, I get to Washington fairly frequently and can see you at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

file "St gen. corresp."

PHILIP M. STERN
1712 I STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

file

March 16, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
c/o Harold Fleming
The Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am dictating this letter just prior to leaving for a trip to Florida in connection with my current book project (which I fear will turn out to be the 4,386th book on American poverty) to explore conditions in the migrant labor camps, and so will be, unhappily, out of the city when you are in Washington on March 19 and 20.

I am happy to note, however, that you are in Washington fairly frequently, and hope we can get together soon. I will, unfortunately, be out of the city a fair amount during the next two and a half months, but I'm sure that our schedules will coincide at some point.

Sincerely yours,

Philip M Stern

Philip M. Stern

File
" St. Gen
Corresp.

MEMORANDUM March 24, 1964

TO: NH

FROM: MMJ

Nobbie,

Charles Steele, ex-Board Member, wishes to remain on our mailing list. Would you see that he is now added to Category #8I (Contact-All Purpose).

MJ

Rec'd 3/23/64

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

209 W. Market St. * Louisville 2, Kentucky * Telephone: 583-4835

CHARLES T. STEELE
Executive Director

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March 20, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for your letter of March 12, 1964. I want you to know that I have enjoyed the time that I have served on the Southern Regional Council. It has been quite an experience for me and I have been in a position to see how the Council has grown and extended its influence into many areas. This, I feel, is important.

I certainly do wish to continue to receive Council publications so please keep my name on the mailing list.

With every good wish I am,

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles T. Steele
Executive Director

CTS/lhf

Affiliated with the
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

18

MEMBER HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

MEMBER AGENCY LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY CHEST

File St. Gen. Corresp.

May 26, 1964

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

Your letter of May 4 has just come to my attention. I understand, however, that we did send you extra copies of the Jacksonville report. If you would like more, please let us know.

I am very glad you liked the report, because we did too. We gave it pretty wide circulation, particularly in the South, and it received a very satisfyingly wide coverage in the southern press. We have, once or twice, experimented with offering our things to magazines, but it is a pretty discouraging and irritating process. For example, last year we had done a piece on the responsibilities of the bar to represent unpopular defendants. Professor Daniel Pollitt, Professor in the University of North Carolina Law School did it for us, and did it well. In the interest of reaching a "wider audience," we allowed ourselves to be persuaded to give the piece to Harpers. It is not yet out, though it has been in galleys for months and is scheduled for publication this Fall. Worse than this, Harpers has so badly mangled the article, I suppose, in the conviction that every magazine article ought to read just like every other, that I could not read the galleys with any pleasure.

Chiefly, we rely on our own tailored distribution of things, on quantity requests from other agencies, and on newspaper coverage. Distribution is always, however, a worrisome problem.

The man who wrote the Jacksonville report is Pat Watters. You may have seen his by-line in some of the magazines, and I predict you will see it more frequently. He is on our staff, and we are blessed to have him.

May I add a personal note of appreciation for the assistance you have given Frances Pauley and the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

ANNA LORD STRAUSS
27 EAST 69 STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

I congratulate you on the excellent Report L-47 "The Question from Jacksonville."

Could you not get wider circulation of it by getting it carried in a mass media publication? Perhaps you are or have already done this. The Magazine Section of the New York Times is one such that comes to my mind.

Could I have four or five extra copies of it? I would like to share it with ~~these~~ people working with overseas persons who are asked continually about the situations in this country.

sent 5-7-64 MA

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the material that you sent me at the request of Mrs Leonard Haas in connection with the exchange student from Connecticut College

to Spellman.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

May fourth
1964

attention to the recent ASCS election in Mississippi.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures

See Stern, Philip

AIRMAIL

January 11, 1965

Mrs. Gertrude N. Callander
Secretary to
Mr. Philip M. Stern
888-17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Callander:

We are enclosing the South Carolina report with other items showing more recent developments; also a clipping to call Mr. Stern's attention to the recent ASCS elections in Mississippi.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures

Rec'd 1/11/65

PHILIP M. STERN
888 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

January 7, 1965

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Stern has misplaced his copy of a report on Negro representation on farmer committees in South Carolina. Since he is currently doing an article on Civil Rights for Harper's magazine and needs this article for important information would you please send a copy of this article to the above address as soon as possible? Any charges for this paper will be forwarded to you by return mail. I am sure Mr. Stern would be most grateful for a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude N. Callander

(Mrs.) Gertrude N. Callander
Secretary

file — "St" — Gen. Corresp.

April 29, 1965

Mr. Philip M. Stern
1712 "I" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stern:

I thought you might like to have a copy of our annual report. The first pages deal with the Voter Education Project, and may be of special interest to you.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

file
"St" gen. Corresp.
cr. ref
Newspapers, et al.
gen. Corresp. 1966

February 22, 1966

Mr. Philip M. Stern
888 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you for your letter regarding your Harper's article.

We all have a great deal at stake in the future policies of the Ford Foundation, and your open letter offered good advice. In my recent conversations with senior members of that Foundation's staff, I have been very encouraged by its interest in regional and Southern problems.

I, too, very much look forward to an opportunity to meet you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 2/21/66

PHILIP M. STERN
888 17TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

February 17, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have received copies of your letter to Harper's concerning my "Open Letter" to the Ford Foundation, both from Harper's and from Dave Hunter. As you indicated, the grants to the Southern Regional Council had not been made at the time my manuscript went to press. It is, of course, true that Ford has been less unfriendly to the Civil Rights organizations in the last year or so, and I tried to so indicate in the article. But I'm glad you wrote Harper's, and hope that they will have an opportunity to print the letter so as to complete the record.

I am grateful to you for mentioning the work of the Stern Family Fund.

I hope we will have an opportunity to meet in person before too very long.

Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Stern

Philip M. Stern

File
St. - gen'

May 20, 1966

Mrs. James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Wilma:

Finally, this will thank you most sincerely for your thoughtfulness in having sent to me a copy of your new book. I did not want to do this until I had an opportunity to read it and this past weekend provided that opportunity.

There is so much wisdom in it that we are envious. This morning, for instance, in discussing a publication on welfare programs needed by the region, we decided priority would have to be given to just the plea the senator heard on what kind of help the people of the mountains needed.

After reading your beautiful book I was sad.

All of us here, especially Maggie, send our very best to you and to Jim. Do come to visit us sometime. It's been far too long.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File Copy

See Louise Coles file for original ltr. file "ST" Jan.

November 23, 1966

Miss Martha F. James, Chairman
St. Andrews Campus Peace Corps
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, North Carolina

Dear Miss James:

Regrettably, we have no funds from which we can consider providing your program with a vehicle.

However, we would be interested in considering providing paperback books for your supervised study hall. I am turning your inquiry over to Miss Louise Cole of our staff, from whom you will be hearing shortly.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

3rd letter
Given to
Louise Cole
for handling

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
Phone: GR 3-2181

S.D.S. Announces National Convention

The National Convention of the Students for a Democratic Society has been set for 14 to 17 June 1962, Thursday through Sunday. This will be the first student meeting in recent years to bring together, in terms of national organization, participants in the various liberal and progressive youth movements in America.

The Convention will seek to build a political and educational framework embracing the civil rights struggle in the South, activists and researchers in the peace movement, people from civil rights and civil liberties groups, liberals in student government and campus political parties, and individuals (student and faculty) connected with the various political clubs, seminars, new left groups, and other centers of political concern in the university. The basis for this kind of organizational framework is a shared commitment to democratic and humane values as a basis for political action.

S.D.S. is a national youth organization, primarily college, directed to education and action on the wide range of public issues facing the liberal and left community. It is concerned that the "activism" of the student movement be combined with the intellectual and ideological task of applying political analysis as the basis for a renewed left in America. It carries on both a program of chapter organization and specialized projects in civil rights, southern political education, peace research, democratic theory and higher education.

The Convention will involve S.D.S. members and delegates from chapters and associated groups. In addition, invitations are being extended to liberal and radical discussion and action groups operating within the broad concern for extending the control of the people over the decisions which effect them and the resources on which they are dependent. Individuals not representing groups may also attend as observers. The place of the convention will be announced.

"Political Manifesto"

The major debate of the meeting will be centered on a political manifesto seeking to express the intellectual outlook of the organization. It will focus particularly on a delineation of the "democracy" as it applies in the contemporary world to such varied realms as industrial organization, education, the arts, the colonial revolution, economic development, the Soviet Union and International Communism, etc. It is hoped that this will provide a much needed statement of conviction and program for the young left in America.

The Convention will go on to formulate specific policy and program in the organization's major areas of activity: civil rights, higher education and university reform, the South, foreign policy and peace, the political process and economic welfare.

A periodic pre-convention discussion bulletin will be circulated to members and others interested in attending as observers. It will contain draft papers on the political document, the program outlines for debate and organizational proposals. Any member may submit material for the bulletin and its pages are open for comment and running discussion.

As part of the general reorganization of the S.D.S. which began last Fall, the Convention will undertake a major constitutional revision, particularly toward making more flexible the organizational structure and establishing a national decision-making framework that can encompass the various forms of groupings that operate around the university. Election of new officers, national executive committee and regional representatives will also take place.

During the Spring, the national staff and executive committee will carry on an intensive campaign to increase membership and secure the affiliation or association of now independent groups.

Inquiries should be made to the S.D.S. National Office, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York

Students for a Democratic Society
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

What is the S.D.S.?

Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern: one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.

It maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which effect them and the resources on which they are dependent. It seeks a relevance through the continual focus on realities and on the programs needed to affect change at the most basic levels of economic, political and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counter posed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right.

The S.D.S. is an organization being built; its program and structure will be formalized at a national convention, 14-17 June 1962. Broadly it represents the concern of students for a multi-issue educational and action center responsive to the needs, idealism and intellect of a new generation seeking its future in peace and social justice. It is organized as a national membership association: it looks to the formation of chapters on campuses and in high schools, to loosely affiliating independent clubs and to building an at-large membership.

A Statement of Need.

The time is one of revolution. The clash between East and West and the development of the Soviet Union, China and international communism are but overtones to that revolution. An exploding world population and a nuclear weaponry threatening to explode the world, new nationalisms seeking the readiest way to throw off economic exploitation, poverty, and political dependency; complex bureaucratic and corporate structures changing the relation of man to his work, to his government and to his community; incredible strides in technology, medicine and industrial productivity: these are the new realities. They challenge our conventional notions of freedom and democracy; the reconstruct our ideas of the possible. Yet, paradoxically, America lacks now the one force that might react constructively to this world in upheaval -- a creative, daring, and politically organized left.

What is needed is a left that is public, responsible and influential -- not one housed in garrets, lunatic and ineffectual; a left that is visionary yet ever developing concrete programs -- not empty or deluded in its goals and sterile in its action; a left that is idealistic and hopeful -- not deadened by its failures or chained by a myopic view of human possibility; a left that is both passionate and reflective -- not timid and intellectually paralytic; a left which demands that American politics be vivified by controversy -- not one that emasculates its principles before the icons of unity and bipartisanship; a left that stimulates and gives honor to the full movement of human imagination -- not one that induces sectarian rigidity or encourages stereotyped rhetoric.

The leadership for such a movement comes now too infrequently from the Democratic or Socialist parties, the trade unions, the liberal, civil rights, civil liberties and peace organizations, the writers and members of the various professions. While urging such institutions to regenerated motion for genuine reform, we look to the American University as one basis for the development of the movement we envision. We are not unseeing apologists for the numerous problems of the academic community, but we find in it the resources with which we might forge a progressive social movement, one that is relevant in its confrontation of the serious issues facing man, farsighted in its penetration, bold in its reemphasis of principle and enunciation of program.

Purposes:

1) to develop among students a concern for contemporary social, political and economic problems, looking both to immediate remedial programs and to a broader view of an humane social order where such problems would not exist.

2) to build a movement of University reform seeking to establish conditions of academic freedom and internal democracy and to make the academic community a creative and penetrating force confronting the political and moral complexities of our time.

3) to promote educated participation in movements of civil rights, civil liberties, and peace on the campus and the extension of these movements into the adult community - particularly with the view of coalesing such potentially allied interests as labor, farmer, minority group into a unified progressive force in American politics.

4) to serve as a democratic initiative against those forces of reaction that would respond to international and domestic challenge with military initiative, pseudo-patriotism, and with an anti-labor, anti-welfare defense of outmoded economic and political privilege.

Membership:

1) a commitment to democratic values and to the ideas of cooperation and planning as crucial integrating notions for the program of the left.

2) a willingness to identify yourself as one critical of contemporary society and to work others in the common exploration both of proximate alternatives and reforms and, as well, the long range re-thinking of social, economic and political philosophy.

3) a willingness to apply the same criteria of criticism and affirmation to nation-states, be they of the Sino-Soviet bloc or of the West, and to social movements, be they revolutionary movements of the left, liberal movements of reform or reactionary developments on the right.

4) the willingness, as students and faculty, to assert the full responsibility of membership in a university community, both of serious scholarship and of democratic participation in the decision making and direction of the institution.

Program and Policy:

The SDS National Convention, 14-17 June 1962, will adopt a "political manifesto" expressing the intellectual and programatic outlook of the organization. This will focus particularly on a delineation of the concept "democracy" as it applies in such varied realms as industrial organization, education, the arts, colonial revolution and economic development, the Soviet Union and international communism, etc. It is hoped that this will provide a much needed statement of conviction and program for the young left in America.

Civil Rights: We support a program of direct action and political organization which strikes at the economic and power base of the present institutions of social exploitation. This means that the civil rights movement must focus the commitment to non-violence on specific forms of social dislocation that disrupt the functioning of those institutions, that it must look for allies in the labor and liberal movements that it must associate itself with an educational program examining the context of the race issue, the structure of established institutions, the road-blocks to change and specific political objectives. The struggle for racial equality cannot be separated from the struggles for democracy in local politics, the work place, the control of public resources, the planning of public welfare.....We work with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and serve as a northern liaison and participation in the Southern Student Freedom Fund.

Peace: We believe that initiatives toward disarmament and disengagement must replace "deterrence" as the central thrust of American foreign policy. Such initiatives are necessarily tied to a broader policy reform: support of anti-colonial and progressive nationalist movements, free trade and travel and expanded economic aid, etc. Essentially a viable alternative must be created to the complex of military and industrial and investment interests that derive profit or stability from the present system. Hence, we emphasize the organization of "political seminars" to conduct research pointed to influencing legislative and decision making elites on both the national and local levels, to do the detailed planning toward demobilization and economic conversion, to initiate education and action in the community toward building a base of local political support and pressure for national policy shift.....We work closely with the Student Peace Union and are a cooperating organization in the National Turn Toward Peace and the TTP youth council. We were a co-sponsor of the recent "Washington Action Project."

Higher Education: We see the university as a vital base of resources for political action in the society. Believing that the young intellectual is becoming increasingly important as an agent of social change, it is imperative that there be freedom of political thought and activity within the university. Our demands for university reform focus on the introduction of controversy and concern for major public issues into the curriculum and classroom, opposition to in loco parentis, student and faculty control of educational policy, and full freedom of inquiry, press and assembly.

Student Political and Economic Organization: We support action for the 18 year old vote and the right of students to vote and organize politically where they go to school. We support student economic organization: in unions or other associations for a minimum wage and non-discriminatory hiring, in tenant associations or cooperatives for fair rents. We support the unionization, collective bargaining, and right to strike of the university employees, both service and academic. We support campus political parties and action to make student government an effective force of student interest - in the university and in the community at large.

National Politics: As an educational organization, SDS does not engage directly in the support of candidates or particular items of legislation. It urges making demands on political candidates for both national and local office and for being organized in a way to give support to candidates that pledge themselves to progressive programs. It sees as paramount the organization of a Caucus in the Democratic party directed to expelling the Dixiecrats at the 1964 Convention. It sees making this a unifying demand through all areas of the student movement, particularly in civil rights and peace. It supports student involvement in reform political organization both as an independent radical force and representing the interests of youth. It sees the need for a national framework and meeting place and educational center for such young people in politics.

Membership

Membership is open to all young people who support the aims and purposes of the organization. Dues are $1.00 for the year. Non-members who want to receive the materials of the organization may become associates. Contributing associates ($1.00 per year or more) will receive the regular membership mailings, meeting notices and right to attend conferences and participate in local program. Non-contributing associates will be maintained on the mailing list for two months. Members receive without cost, all publications of the organization and of the LID.

Local Organization

The SDS membership is organized in chapters and associated groups. A local group carries on seminars, research, brings speakers to campus, cooperates in action programs, attends regional and national conferences. The national office provides publications, speakers, and other resource assistance. A chapter has representation on the national committee and gets priority in program service from the national office. It also sends voting delegates to the convention. An associated group, while remaining completely independent, expresses agreement with the organization and its desire to work within the general framework of SDS program. It has observer status on the national committee and participates at the convention without vote.

History

The SDS reorganization which began last Fall followed several years of slight activity Its history, however, chronicles the course of the young left in America since the year 1905. Founded by Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Clarence Darrow and others, it has maintained a program of educational activity on the campus, publications and conferences and training institutes. Throughout it has fought (often by necessity)the battles for academic freedom, the right to assemble, to speak, to print and to promote controversy.

SDS supported labor organization--on picket lines, in campaigns for strikers relief, in organization of the unemployed; it stood against imperialism and fascism--protesting American intervention in China, Nicaragua and Mexico, giving aid to democratic underground movements; it joined in the public outrage over the Sacco and Vanzetti convictions. It played a central role in the anti-war strikes of the early '30s, supported the Oxford Peace Pledge, fought against the influence on the military in the Universities, against ROTC and patriotic oaths. It organized student employees into unions, called strikes against administration suppression of student rights, and served continually as a defender of civil rights. It is from this tradition of "agitation, Education, Organization" that SDS renews its program.

League for Industrial Democracy

A youth organization, if it strives for political relevance, must connect itself with movements in the "adult community" of labor, civil rights, civil liberties, urban reform and international world order. Throughout its history, SDS has functioned as the youth affiliate of the L.I.D., long a gathering place for radicals and progressives carrying on the struggles for democracy in America and throughout the world. At this point, with the adult left in tatters and without clear direction, a responsibility of the student movement falls heavily toward the recreation of a unifying intellectual and political center on the left.

Where Does the S.D.S Get Its Support?

The principal source of support is the L.I.D., and through it, labor unions, educational foundations and individuals in the adult community. The expansion of program requires greater reliance on direct contributions from members and friends. All contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

National Executive Committee of Students for a Democratic Society

Robert Alan Haber, chairman
Robert Ross, vice-chairman(Michigan)
Mark Acuff (Univ. of New Mexico)
Rebecca Adams (Swathmore College)
Paul Booth (Swathmore College)
Donald Freeman (Cleveland)
Betty Garman (Univ. of California)
Sandra Cason Hayden (Atlanta, Ga.)
Sharon Jeffrey (Univ. of Michigan)
Timothy Jenkins (Yale Law School)
Daniel Johnston (Drake Univ. Law)
Steven Max (New York City)
James Monsonis (Atlanta, Ga.)
John Robert Zellner (Atlanta, Ga.)

Regional Representatives

Nicholas Bateson (Univ. of No. Carolina)
Peter Countryman (New England)
Edward Hollander (Temple)
Michael Locker (Earlham College)
Michael Ruby (Univ. of Oklahoma)
Max Stanford (Central State Coll.)
Robert Walters (Harrisburg, Pa.)
Houston Wade (Univ. of Texas)
Jack Stuart (Columbia)

Paul Potter (liaison)
Richard Roman (liaison)

Staff: Al Haber (R.A.),(national secretary, New York City)
Thomas Hayden, (field secretary, New York and Atlanta)
Curtis Gans,(conference coordinator, Univ. of North Carolina)
Harlon Joye, (VENTURE, New School for Social Research)
Jon Eisen,(ACTIVIST, Oberlin College)
Jerry Schwinn, (Peace Research Project, Univ. of Indiana)
Richard James, (Administrative Assistant, New York City)
Marjory Kornblüt, (Convention Coordinator, New York City)

Student Activities Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy

Emanual Maravchik, Chairman
Michael Harrington
Marvin Rich
Rowland Watts
Very Rony, ex-officio

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SDS sponsored conferences:

April 13-15	Campus Political Parties (with the Progressive Student League) Oberlin, Ohio
May 4-6	Race and Politics in the South: Chapel Hill, North Carolina
June 14-17	NATIONAL CONVENTION (place to be announced)
August 19-30	Liberal Study Group, at the National Student Congress, Columbus, Ohio

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Name _____

Current Address _____

_____ phone _____

Permanent Address _____

_____ phone _____

School _____ Year _____

( ) I would like to be a member of SDS (dues 1.00 enclosed).

( ) I would like to be a contributing associate: _____ enclosed plus _____ pledge.

( ) I would like to be a non-contributing associate (on list for two months).

( ) I am interested in organizing an SDS chapter.

Indicate on the back interests and other people we should contact.

TR

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York
Algonquin 4-5865

STUDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

To: Members and Friends of SDS
From: Al Haber, President

For us the struggle for racial equality has been in a frontier marked by Jacksonville, Athens, Rock Hill, Fayette and Deerfield. For many of our comrades though, the streets of Sharpeville and the jails of Johannesburg set the scene. Theirs is a struggle for the liberation of Southern Africa -- from the rule of Apartheid, economic exploitation and political oppression.

I write a sking that we now make manifset our solidarity with our comrades in South Africa and with their cause. They have ~~asked us to~~ aid them in the circulation of the enclosed petition. It has been prepared by a group of Africans and Americans, ACTION FOR SOUTH AFRICA, to renew demands for effective action against the racist policies of the South African regime both in the Union and in South West Africa.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has recently carried out the Security Council instructions of April 1, 1960 and visited South Africa. His report indicated that he has not been able to affect any change in either thegovernment's attitudes or policies. In fact, the absence of effective external pressures upon South Africa have made it possible for the government to consolidate its position since the Sharpeville massacre of last March. The African political parties and leadership have been neutralized. Over sixty Africans have lost their lives in revolt against government provocation in Pondoland which is now sealed off from the outside world by military barricades. New censorship regulations have been declared. The South African Foundation, a multi-million dollar endowed organization whose express purpose is to whitewash the actions of the South African government, is hard at work spending enormous amounts of money in their efforts to influence mass communication media to presenta false picture, by misrepresentation and omission, of the explosive situation in the Union. The International Territory of South West Africa has virtually become an armed camp where the government continues arbitrary arrests and deportations of political leaders. Military reinforcements are arriving daily from South Africa and a European civilian militia has been organized against Africans. AUnited Nations investigating commission has been refused admission to the Territory.

There is clearly a job to be done in the United States both to inform the public of events in Southern Africa and to elicit support for direct action against Apartheid.

Will you take a few hours in the next several days to collect signatures and support for these petitions. THEY MUST BE RETURNED BY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th. Your attention now will be important in demonstrating the solidarity we feel with the struggle of our African friends.

If you would like for SDS to provide additional information and materials on conditions in Southern Africa, please write us. Return the petition form to:

ACTION FOR SOUTH AFRICA : P.O. Box 345, Lenox Hill Station : New York 21, NY

PETITION TO:
President John F. Kennedy
The United States Department of State
The United States Mission to the United Nations

U.S.-U.N. ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

WE CONDEMN racism in all its manifestations everywhere and South African Apartheid in particular.

WE DECLARE Apartheid to be a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TOWARD AVERTING THE OMINOUS RACE WAR BEING PREPARED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. Initiate and actively support United Nations measures toward the application of effective worldwide economic sanctions against South Africa as long as Apartheid is enforced and human rights are denied to the African majority.

2. Support United Nations demands for release of hundreds of political prisoners held without trial since the Sharpeville Massacre of March, 1960.

3. Initiate and actively support United Nations measures to establish its presence in the International Territory of South West Africa for the purpose of restoring a climate of peace and security.

4. Support all political and legal measures requested by the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa which would remove them from the tyranny of the Union of South Africa and allow them to achieve complete independence immediately.

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(Please fill with signatures and return on or before March 10, 1961 to:
ACTION FOR SOUTH AFRICA, P.O. BOX 345, Lenox Hill Station, New York 21, N.Y.)

PETITION TO:
President John F. Kennedy
The United States Department of State
The United States Mission to the United Nations

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(Please fill with signatures and return on or before March 10, 1961 to:
ACTION FOR SOUTH AFRICA, P.O. BOX 345, Lenox Hill Station, New York 21, N.Y.)

July 29, 1955

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford,
Batesburg, S. C.

Dear Jack:

I have your letter of the 25th instant. I note that you say you are disturbed by my letter to you of July 13, 1955. If so, it is because you and I do not think alike on the racial integration issue. You favor it; I oppose it. You favor adopting that political issue as a part of the church's program. I am unalterably opposed to any such action and will not support a church that adopts it.

I concede your right to believe in mixing the races in our public schools, but I do not concede you the right to represent to the world that our church joins you in that belief without your being authorized so to do by the membership of the church. While I disclaim authority to speak for the members of our church, it is nevertheless my opinion that you misrepresented the vast majority of them when you voted in favor of racial integration.

From what you stated to me, in my home one evening quite some time after your vote in favor of the anti-segregation resolution, your views go much further than giving mere nominal support to mixing the children of the two races (negroes and whites) in our public schools.

I ask you to answer whether you told me in substance what I shall set forth below. However, let it be understood that I am not undertaking to quote your exact language or to repeat it in exact sequence.

You told me in my home on the evening referred to, (1) that you voted for the anti-segregation resolution and favored mixing negro and white children in our public schools; (2) that you favored, or at least saw no objection to, mixing negroes and whites in our churches and Sunday schools and on our playgrounds; and (3) that you favored, or at least saw no objection to, marriages between negroes and whites.

"For the sake of clarity", as you say, you should state in writing whether I have related in substance what you told me, and whether you still adhere to those views.

If you still adhere to the views you expressed to me, I shall adhere to my previously expressed view, that you and I do not belong in the same church, for one of us is dead wrong. I still believe that your position amounts to no more than a condemnation of God's act in creating the races of men. I know of nothing in the Bible that records Christ as having condemned segregation, although segregation was practiced while He was on earth, even in the synagogues.

Sincerely yours,

George Bell Timmerman

Copies to Deacons

July 25, 1955

Judge George Bell Timmerman
The Governor's House
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Judge Timmerman:

I was much disturbed upon receipt of your letter of July 13, 1955, and have been much in prayer since then on behalf of the best interests of the church.

If my private opinions are to be made a matter of record for the August 10, 1955 meeting of our board of deacons, I think it best to write them out for the sake of clarity.

For the same sake of clarity, I would appreciate having a somewhat detailed statement of your reasons why, to quote your letter of July 13, 1955, "... that you and I do not belong in the same church."

Also, I would appreciate having in writing your reasons, with scriptural quotations, for your statement, to quote your letter of July 13, 1955, that my "... position amounts to no more than a condemnation of God's act in creating the races of men."

The deacons of the Batesburg Baptist Church should be given a signed copy of the statement of position in this matter that you send me that it might be included in the official records of the board of deacons.

Since August 10, 1955 is not far off, I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Judge Timmerman, I again say that it is my prayer that we always might have the highest respect and love for each other as we both serve God according to the measure of light He has given us. Personally, I do not see the need to part fellowship over any matter that we have ever discussed.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

cc/ Mr. U. X. Cullum
Act. Chair. of Deacons
Batesburg Baptist Church
Batesburg, S. C.

Stafford File

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July 18, 1955

All Members Board of Deacons:

I attach copies of letters from Judge Timmerman, Board Chairman, and Reverend Stafford, both self explanatory.

In view of their importance, I felt that you should have this information prior to the next Board Meeting, which will be held Wednesday night August 10, immediately after Prayer Meeting.

It is important that every member be present at this meeting. It is more important that we pray over this matter and approach it in a Christian Spirit.

Please do not discuss this matter with anyone other than a fellow Deacon.

Yours truly,
/S/ U. X. Cullum, Act. Chair.

July 13, 1955

all of them

Dear Jack:

I have not answered your letter of June 29 sooner for two reasons: I have been quite busy and then too I have been thinking, as for quite a while, about our antagonistic positions in the church.

I have definitely come to the conclusion - based on thoughts I have had for quite some time - that you and I do not belong in the same church. Your letter in effect reaffirms what you told me sometime ago about your attitude, viz.: that you favor not only the abolition of segregation in our public schools and churches, but also the integration of the negro and white races. You claim Biblical support for your position. I am convinced that you have no such support and that, in practical effect, your position amounts to no more than a condemnation of God's act in creating the races of men.

I am unwilling to support any movement in or out of church that has as an objective the abasement or mongrelization of my race.

I think the time has come for members of our church to speak out on this issue. Certainly I have no doubt about my duty in the premises. I am sure that the "reds" and the "pinks" want this issue "pussy-footed" until they get a stronger foothold in our churches. I do not mean to imply that anyone who speaks for integration is necessarily a "pink" or a "red", or that I think that he is. However, I am convinced that the "commies" strongly support the integrationist movement, and that many misguided persons are unintentionally aiding them.

There is a great deal more I might say on this subject, but it can wait.

I expect to attend the deacons' meeting in August and in that meeting I expect to state my position.

If the church membership should adopt your racial integration views, as they would have a right to do, I shall immediately resign my membership.

I am sending the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Deacons a copy of this letter for his information.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ George Bell Timmerman

Rev. G. J. Stafford,
Batesburg, S. C.

Taken from the 1954 Annual of the Southern Baptist Convention p. 407, being Recommendation No. 3 contained in the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of The Christian Life Commission. This recommendation was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the messengers present.

Recommendation No. 3 - Concerning the Supreme Court Decision on Public Education

In the light of the recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court of our nation declaring segregation of the races to be unconstitutional, and in view of the position of this Convention in adhering to the basic moral principles of our religion as they apply in race relations, we recommend:

(1) That we recognize the fact that this Supreme Court decision is in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men.

(2) That we commend the Supreme Court for deferring the application of the principle both as to time and procedure until the nation shall have had time to work out methods by which transition from the present practice may be effected.

(3) That we urge our people and all Christians to conduct themselves in this period of adjustment in the spirit of Christ; that we pray that God may guide us in our thinking and our attitudes to the end that we may help and not hinder the progress of justice and brotherly love; that we may exercise patience and good will in the discussions that must take place, and give a good testimony to the meaning of Christian faith and discipleship.

(4) That we express our belief in the public school system of our nation as one of the greatest factors in American history for the maintenance of democracy and our common culture, and we express the hope that in the working out of necessary adjustments, its place in our educational program shall not be impaired.

(5) That we urge Christian statesmen and leaders in our churches to use their leadership in positive thought and planning to the end that this crisis in our national history shall not be made the occasion for new and bitter prejudices, but a movement toward a united nation embodying and proclaiming a democracy that will commend freedom to all peoples.

Taken from the 1955 Book of Reports of the Southern Baptist Convention, pp 241-242 being a part of the Forty-Seventh Annual report of The Christian Life Commission. This report was adopted by a unanous vote of the messengers present.

Intergroup Relationships

Among the movements of special significance in this period of change is the progess in intergroup relationships which began about the year 1914. previous to that time large minorities were confined to certain sections of our country - the Orientals along the West Coast, the Negroes in the South, the Spanish-Americans in the Southwest, and various national groups in their more or less tight little districts in our Northern and Eastern cities. But the tremendous changes in the social and politieal economy of the nation within this generation have caused the migration of minority peoples into all sections of our country. The racial question has become a national issue and is a part of a world movement.

All over the world today dependent peoples are fighting for their recognition as persons and for their freedom from the restrictions which their stronger brothers have imposed on them. These movements threaten the peace of the world and retard our missionary enterprises. Within the purview of this world conflict America has a leading role. The position of our country in world affairs and the Christian way of life in human relationships give us an unprecedented opportunity to spread his Kingdom among all peoples. In view of this opportunity and of our responsibility in meeting it, Christian people must seek the guidance of God and exercise both courage and wisdom in adjusting themselves and the social order of their communities to the changes required of us by the principles of our faith and by the law of the land.

The Christian Life Commission is aware of the acute problems these adjustments have brought to the people in the South and of the nation. We do not feel that an easy solution to these changes can be found. But we cannot wave aside this issue on the pretext that it is exclusively a political question. Nor can we accept the claim of some that any action by our churches or conventions on this question does violence to the scriptural principle of the separation of church and state. The spiritual and moral responsibilities involved in this question far outweigh the political aspects of it. In this great day of world awakening the mighty arm of God must not be hindered by political expediency nor by the racial exclusiveness of those who follow him.

June 29, 1955

Judge George Bell Timmerman
Governor's House
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Judge Timmerman:

I have read with interest the pamphlet you sent, "Is Discrimination Biblical?" by W. B. Record. It is obvious that different people interpret the Bible differently as to what constitutes Christian race relations.

Since Godly and Christian men do have different interpretations of Christian race relations, I have taken the attitude that I will not exceed the limits of my position or responsibility in promoting my personal views on the subject. And, I hope always to be motivated by the Christian virtues of humility, patience, courage, and love.

As a minister of the gospel, it is my continuing practice to preach strongly the principles of Christ. And, where Christians disagree on the applications of these principles, to leave the final judgment of application to each individual as the Holy Spirit witnesses to him.

However, I do have very definite convictions on many of the practical applications of the principles of Christ, and intend, with an open mind, to remain true to my considered and studied convictions. Any minister who would do less is, to my mind, not worthy of the Kingdom of God.

I respect any man's honest beliefs, and as an American citizen and a Baptist Christian, bow to the right of free men to honest differences of opinion. Obviously, as witness the large number of denominational groups, Christian people are disagreed on many matters. But we all have a common meeting place in Christ Jesus, and a number of basic beliefs we are all commonly agreed upon.

For instance, there is the summation of the commandments as given by Jesus in Matthew 22:36-40.

> "Teacher, which is the great commandment in the law?" And he said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the law and the prophets."

It is my understanding of the Scriptures that the Great Commandment is interpreted by the parable of the Good Samaritan as given by Jesus in Luke 10:25-38.

Also, we are all basically agreed upon the Great Commission as given by Jesus in Matthew 28:18-20.

> And Jesus came and said to them, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, to the close of the age."

It is my understanding of the Scriptures that the Great Commission is interpreted by the words of Jesus as found in Mark 13:9-13, especially verse 10; Luke 24:44-48, especially verse 47; and Acts 1:6-8, especially verse 8.

Also, the Great Commission is interpreted by the words of the Apostle Paul as found in Colossians 1:9-29, especially verses 15-23; and by the words of the author of Revelation as found in Revelation 14:6-12, especially verse 6.

All references are taken from the Revised Standard Version of the Bible.

Judge Timmerman, the Lord has blessed us both by leading us into a life of Christian salvation and service. It is my prayer that we always might have the highest respect and love for each other as we both serve God according to the measure of light He has given us.

I admire you tremendously and have the utmost appreciation for the leadership you have provided the Batesburg Baptist Church. My prayer continually is that God will grant you an abundant measure of strength and of His Spirit to continue the fine work you have carried on for so long.

It is also my prayer that, as George has made such an outstanding contribution in the government of South Carolina, he might extend to his church the benefits of his leadership, as you have done.

May God bless you and keep you with His love and gentle mercies. Please extend my warmest regards to George and Helen.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely and cordially,

/S/ G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

BATESBURG BAPTIST CHURCH

BATESBURG, S. C.

JULY 31, 1955

Dear Fellow Worker in Christ:

I am finishing this afternoon my work on the material being sent with this letter. Mrs. Golmon, the church secretary, will memograph this material and send it to you Thursday, August 4, 1955.

Mrs. Stafford, the children, and myself are leaving for our annual vacation. We will return Monday, August 8, and unless providentially hindered, I will be at the deacon's meeting Wednesday, August 10, 1955.

It has been my prayer for some time now and will continue to be my prayer that the best interests of God and of His church might be served in the deliberations of the August 10th deacon's meeting.

I approach the meeting with a deep feeling of love and appreciation for you all.

Mrs. Golmon has been requested to sign my name as I will be out of town when this letter is memographed.

With kindest personal regards,

Your pastor,

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/hg

Judge Timmerman has brought to the attention of the Board of Deacons of the Batesburg Baptist Church his opinion that I did not have the right to vote as I did at the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in St. Louis in June 1954. The particular vote under discussion (I voted on numerous matters) was that taken on Recommendation No. 3 of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. A copy of this report has been furnished to all deacons.

The question of my rightness or wrongness in voting to accept the Christian Life Commission report of 1954 is a proper question and I cheerfully defend my position in the matter. (See pages following.)

Judge Timmerman has also brought to the attention of the Board of Deacons of the Batesburg Baptist Church a personal conflict of opinion between himself and his pastor as to what constitutes Christian race relations. I call attention to the fact that what was once my private opinion regarding the application of Christian principles of race relations would still be my private opinion had not Judge Timmerman brought the matter before the Board of Deacons. In fact, had not Judge Timmerman brought up the subject in private conversation in October 1954, my private opinions in the matter would still be my private opinions.

It has been my determined and adhered to policy as pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church to leave to the members of the church the applications of New Testament principles on matters where good Christian people are disagreed.

Because I have heard nothing to the contrary, I assume that there is no serious fault to find with my preaching, my pastoral ministry, or my administrative ministry. Therefore, this August 10, 1955 meeting of the deacons of the Batesburg Baptist Church has been called upon by Judge Timmerman to decide two things:

(1) Was I within my moral and legal (with regard to Baptist customs) rights in voting as I did at the June 1954 annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in St. Louis, Mo.?

(2) Do I have a right as pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church and as an American citizen to maintain my private, personal opinions and convictions, or must my innermost thoughts and ideas be made a matter for the approval or disapproval of the church or of some member of the church?

Now, in an effort to clear up this matter in a Christian spirit and with the least hurt to the church, I am willing to lay aside my rights of private and personal opinion in regard to my interpretation of the Bible and of the will of God in regard to Christian race relations. If the deacons or the church or the church or any member of the church wishes to know my interpretation of the Bible on Christian race relations, I will answer questions on the subject truthfully and to be best of my ability.

Since the matter of what constitutes Christian race relations has come before the deacons, I earnestly and prayerfully recommend that the Board of Deacons officially commit itself to a year's study of the matter, investigating the literature on the subject, especially the Bible.

It has been said that I did not properly represent the Batesburg Baptist Church in voting for Recommendation No. 3 of the Christian Life Commission report of the June 1954 Southern Baptist Convention meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

I am deeply disturbed that anyone would want a Baptist Christian to maintain any but his own conscience and Biblical convictions on matters of morals and Christian principles. As a minister of the gospel, I maintain, vote, and preach the will of God as I see it, and interpret the Bible as the Holy Spirit leads me. I never have, nor do I intend to do so, tried to interpret, in matters of morals and Christian principles, the mind of any man, church, or group of churches. Any minister who seeks to interpret the will of man in matters of morals and Christian principles rather than the will of God has betrayed his calling as an interpreter of the Bible and of the mind of God.

According to the constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention, it is a sovereign and independent body. Quoted below are Articles II, IV, and the first part of Article III of the constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention.

> Article II. Purpose: It is the purpose of the Convention to provide a general organization for Baptists in the United States and its territories for the promotion of Christian missions at home and abroad, and any other objects such as Christian education, benevolent enterprises, and social services which it may deem proper and advisable for the furtherance of the kingdom of God.
>
> Article III. Membership: The Convention shall consist of messengers who are members of missionary Baptist churches co-operating with the Convention.....
>
> Article IV. Authority: While independent and sovereign in its own sphere, the Convention does not claim and will never attempt to exercise any authority over any other Baptist body, whether church, auxiliary organizations, association, or convention.

Historically, a messenger to a Southern Baptist Convention has one vote, and only one; he does not vote for his church, but for himself; and is never instructed as to how to vote on matters of morals and Christian principles, but is expected to vote in keeping with his conscience, convictions, and in the light of his interpretation of the Bible and of the will of God.

I so voted as stated above in St. Louis in June 1954, as messengers from the Batesburg Baptist Church have always voted, and felt myself to be completely within my rights and Christian duty, as several thousand other messengers to the St. Louis convention felt.

Practically speaking, I could not have voted the opinion of the Batesburg Baptist Church because the church had not gone on record, nor had any member of the church discussed with me the Christian principles involved in the matter taken up by the Christian Life Commission.

It has also been said that I should have informed the church that this matter would be brought up, and have given the church an opportunity to express itself in the matter. Actually, I read for the first time the report of the Christian Life Commission when I arrived in St. Louis in June 1954.

It should be brought to our attention that the subject of Christian race relations has been considered by the Southern Baptist Convention for a number of years, at least since 1947 (see attached pamphlet, "Ten Commandments on Race Relations).

It is sincerely regretted if the long-standing thinking of the Southern Baptist Convention has not been known by the members of the Batesburg Baptist Church.

As the present pastor of the church, I have increasingly tried to present the work of the convention to the church. I call attention to the fact that a report of the convention was given to the church following the 1954 St. Louis convention at which Recommendation No. 3 of the Christian Life Commission was read to the assembled congregation. And further, that beginning this year, the distinctive work of the 1955 convention is being presented weekly in the church bulletin. Also, attention is called to the fact that the Baptist Courier, which is sent by the church to every family in the church, carries each year a running commentary of convention activities following each annual meeting.

Also, I call attention to the fact the literature of the Southern Baptist Convention which is used by our church deals from time to time with the work of the convention, with generally held Baptist doctrines, and with the subject of the authority and relationship of churches and conventions.

No later than June 12, 1955, the Training Union program for that date discussed the topic, "What Is the Southern Baptist Convention?" (See Baptist Adult Union Quarterly for April, May, June 1955, p. 33ff).

Independance,

Topic No. 2, p. 34 - "So thoroughgoing is Baptist belief in this cherished principle of soul-freedom that even though the messenger of a particular church vote a certain way during the sessions of a Southern Baptist Convention, the result of this voting does not commit or bind his church in any way except as that church desires to be committed or bound.

"In fact, the very name of our representatives at the Southern Baptist Convention helps to preserve Baptist freedom. We have no 'delegates,' but call our representatives 'messengers.'"

Topic No. 5, Authority, p. 35 - "The outsider searches for the authority that binds Baptists together. No external authority can be discovered. The Lordship of Christ and the acceptance of the Scriptures as God's Word provide the only authority that Baptists know anything about. The compulsion of love holds Baptists together. One of the miracles of our day is the unity and spirit marking Southern Baptist life as Baptists live upon these principles."

It has been said that our churches need more lay representation at associational, state and Southern Baptist convention meetings. Our church is eligible to have seventeen messengers for the Ridge Associational annual meeting, and eight messengers for the state and Southern Baptist convention annual meetings. Attention is called to a resolution adopted unanimously by the South Carolina Baptist State Convention in annual session, November 12, 1953, Charleston, S. C., and published in the Sunday bulletin of the Batesburg Baptist Church, October 31, 1954.

"The Baptist fellowship has always depended upon its lay members to forward successfully its work as a democratic body. It is this cherished principle of democratic action that forms the basis for the free church.

"It is a matter of regret that the attendance upon the conventions of our denomination of laymen has decreased greatly during the past few years, with a resulting lact of lay leadership in both convention and committees.

"In order to maintain the basic democracy of our churches it is vital that laymen and women participate to a greater degree in the affairs of our convention and its institutions. Therefore

"Be it resolved that this convention earnestly request each pastor to encourage the attendance of at least one layman from his church at the annual sessions of the convention.

"Furthermore be it resolved that the Editor of the Baptist Courier be requested at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the convention to encourage through the Courier the laymen to attend these meetings.

"Furthermore be it resolved that associations, agncies, and the convention strive to use more laymen in places of leadership and responsibility."

There are several matters which yet deserve to be commented upon.

For one thing, the Bible has been seriously and generally misquoted in regard to the "curse of Ham." A pamphlet on this subject is attached, and you are urged to read the Biblical account in Genesis 9:20 through Genesis 10:32. It is to be noted that God did not curse anyone, that Ham was not cursed, that Canaan was cursed by Noah, and that the descendents of Canaan were the people whom the Israelites slew when they entered the promised land, and that those of the Canaanites who were not killed intermarried with the Israelites.

For another thing, Judge Timmerman's letter of July 13, 1955 spoke at length of Communists and Communist influence. I do not take offence, nor think that Judge Timmerman implied that I am a Communist. However, for the record, I hold in my possession notification of a Federal Bureau of Investigation security clearance which clears me among other things for access to secret military information. This security clearance was made possible by a F. B. I. study lasting several months, and is dated June 25, 1955.

Also, I strongly resent the statements of several who have been quoted as saying that I am a "Communist dupe." It would be difficult to find anyone more strongly opposed to Communism than I am. Also, I am well educated and very determined about forming my own opinions rather than accepting the opinions of others without critical evaluation.

Another matter is the stake that Baptist have in what happens to the Negro people. I am told that 65% of Southern Negroes are Baptist. The Catholics and the Communists are striving to win the Negro people to their way of thinking. I am strongly in favor of Baptists practicing Christian race relations in regard to Negroes to save them from undesirable theological or political doctrines.

Now, as a matter of prophecy, I am deeply concerned lest the tragic and infamous days of "reconstruction" such as followed the Civil War come upon the white peoples of the world become stronger and more nationalistically minded. I am told that two thirds of the world's population is colored, and I read every day in the newspapers that the colored nations of the world are becoming stronger and more aggressive.

If the balance of power ever changes and well it might among the nations, those who have mistreated their colored brethren will reap the hatred and bitterness which has been built up, much as the people of the South did in the days of the so-called reconstruction period. However, if the presently dominant nations of the world will treat the rising nations and nationalities of the world with Christian love and justice, the tragedy of bitterness and hatred between the races of the world might be avoided.

BATESBURG BAPTIST CHURCH
BATESBURG, S. C.
August 9, 1955

Dear Fellow Worker in Christ:

I am inclosing with this letter a memeographed selection of the scriptures which lead me to hold my views on Christian race relations.

Please read these passages of scripture prayerfully, and read also the larger portions of scripture from your Bible where indicated.

In regard to the laws of the land, I intend to follow the scriptural advice as given in I Peter 2:13-17.

> "Be subject for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether it be to the emperor as supreme, or to governors as sent by him to punish those who do wrong and to praise those who do right.... Live as free men, yet without using your freedom as a pretext for evil; but live as servants of God. Honor the emperor."

In regard to Christian race relations, I intend to abide by the revelation of God given to Peter (Acts 10:38).

> "And he said to them, 'You yourselves know how unlawful (according to the interpretations by the scribes and Pharisees of Old Testament law) it is for a Jew to associate with or to visit any one of another nation; but God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean.'"

I have been seriously misrepresented on one matter. It has been said, ".... that you favord, or at least saw no objection to, marriages between negroes (sic) and whites." I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of intermarriage between the Negro and white races. I do not see the possibility of intermarriage between the races as being a problem or becoming a problem short of several hundred years, if ever.

In regard to taking in members of the Batesburg Baptist Church, I am a Baptist Christian and intend to promote Baptist democracy at all times. Baptist democracy and principles of church government mean that there is, in keeping with the laws of the land, no higher authority than the vote and will of a Baptist congregation. The Baptist congregation determines who shall be a member of a Baptist church, not the pastor. Further, I have not, nor do I intend to do so, attempted to force my will on my church nor attempted to dictate the policies of my church. The congregation of a Baptist church should set the policies, not any one man, pastor or otherwise.

For additional scripture references on Christian race relations, you are urged to read the decisions of the early Christian church with reference to Christian fellowship with the Gentiles who must have composed a fair sample of the races of men surrounding the Mediterranean Sea at that time. See the second and third chapters of Galations, especially Galations 2:11-12 where Peter was condemned because, out of fear of the "circumcision party," he ceased his mealtime fellowship with the Gentiles.

And, also, note especially Galations 3:7-9, 26-29 where Paul states that the followers of Christ, regardless of race, now inherit the promises of God given to Abraham. These promises were once largely on a racial basis, but now are on a basis of individual faith regardless of race, and "... ye are all one in

Christ Jesus," and "... if you are Christ's, then you are Abraham's offspring, heirs according to promise."

For the climax of the arguments in the early church on Christian love and fellowship crossing racial barriers, read the account of the Council of Jerusalem in Acts 15:1-35.

There it is stated that some of the early Christians had maintained that the Gentiles must be circumcized before fellowship could take place between Christian Jews and Christian Gentiles. It is interesting to note that Peter accepted the rebuke given by Paul, and is now the spokesman for the council in giving its considered decision.

Two statements by Peter clearly indicate his final approach to Christian race relations and state very clearly the final policy of the early church on Christian race relations.

> Acts 10:38 - "And he said to them, 'You yourselves know how unlawful it is for a Jew to associate with or to visit any one of another nation; but God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean.'"

> Acts 15:7-10 - "And after there had been much debate, Peter rose and said to them, 'Brethren, you know that in the early days God made choice among you, that by my mouth the Gentiles should hear the word of the gospel and believe. And God who knows the heart bore witness to them, giving them the Holy Spirit just as he did to us; and he made no distinction between us and them, but cleansed their hearts by faith. Now therefore why do you make trial of God by putting a yoke upon the neck of the disciples which neither our fathers nor we have been able to bear?'"

May God bless you in the reading of His word, and may the promise of Jesus as given in John 14:25-27 be fully realized in your life:

> "These things I have spoken to you, while I am still with you. But the Counselor, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you. Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you; not as the world gives do I give to you. Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid."

Sincerely, and as your pastor,

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/hg
Inc.

BATESBURG BAPTIST CHURCH
BATESBURG, S. C.

September 7, 1955

Our Board of Deacons has been asked to express its thought on the following questions:

(1) The passage by the 1954 assembly of the Southern Baptist Convention of a report "Concerning the Supreme Court Decision on Public Education".

(2) The matter of integration on the church, public park and playground Level.

(3) The matter of intermarriage between races.

The Board presents the following: but since reasons underlying its findings are of equal importance with the findings themselves, such reasons form a necessary part of our presentments. Admittedly, the Board's idea as to what constitutes the majority opinion of the Church may be questioned, yet the Board feels that it does sense such majority opinion and expresses it in these presentments. The Board is a creation of the congregation, in essence, an administrative agency. However, custom and tradition allow it such latitude as to lend executive attachments. It recommends to the Church and carries out such action as may be approved. Any member may properly bring any matter to the attention of the Board or the Church, the worth of which may be real or imagined. Worth and disposition are determined by the body to which the matter is presented. Matters of trifling worth are best forgotten, but members possessing information which in their honest and considered judgment threatens the Church's structure of well-being, would be remiss in refraining from presenting such to the appropriate body. This procedure is always within the purview of the Church's majority opinion, a truly democratic method in a world in which democracy appears to be fast fading.

All Christians worthy of the name, recognize their responsibility toward proper race relationship. Altho impossible to define this relationship in such way as to meet universal approval, it is desirable to at least partially define this term. Mutual respect, common honest and business integrity are so manifest as to require no comment. Opportunity for equal educational and economic advancement in likewise inherent, as are also the multitude of intangibles too numerous to mention. It is conceivable that in specialized fields of higher training, such as our Theological Institutes, where no comparable means of training is available, where association is based upon considerations of national or international nature, rather than local, that there should be no objection to other races attending. In short, by thought, word and deed, we should so conduct ourselves as to inspire their fullest spiritual development and a close walk with God.

In the field of social intercourse, specifically regarding integration of the races, it is felt that influences originating the matter which resulted in the Supreme Court's decision, recognized that the decision would cause confusion desultory to the best interests of both races, and that such desultory results were desired.

Our Church is well aware of, and accepts its responsibility in proper race relationship, but feels that integration, as such, has become so infused with political purpose and propaganda as to make it a matter separate and apart from proper race relationship. Taken in context, the Court's decision is a

long-range effort to break down the present social structure rather than an honest effort to provide negroes with equal educational advantages. Adoption of the above-mentioned report, therefore, can only be construed as commendation of the Court's intention to destroy the present social structure, and it is felt that the Convention erred in adopting the report. Its action is generally and erroneously construed by the public to mean that all Baptist churches favor the Court's decision, and it has been so used politically for this purpose.

We deem it unwise to continue our present practice of appropriating church funds to send messengers to further Conventions until such time as to preclude the possibility of adding misunderstanding and confusion to our daily concourse. We do not withdraw ourselves from the fellowship of the Convention nor is the right of any member to attend questioned. However, official messengers of our Church must vote the opinion of our congregation on matters of pivotal importance, or in such instances in which the Church's opinion is not known, should refrain from voting. We will continue our support of the Convention in every worthwhile endeavor, both by prayer and resource. We realize that the Convention has no control over our Church or its actions, but this fact is not generally understood. The sole intent of our conclusion is that no useful purpose would be served by having our Church defray expenses of messengers, when the time and money involved may, at present, be used in other ways which cause no misunderstanding, and are, at the same time consonant with the Divine mission of our Church.

The Church is essentially people with the same general professions of faith, banded together for the purpose of raising the individual index of Christianity, and by joint effort, to more effectively spread the Gospel to all mankind. Not only must the same general principles of faith obtain, but there must be substantial accord on ways by which ultimate ends are to be gained, and equally important, general agreement as to ultimate ends. All Christians agree on the basic fact that the world must be won for Christ; nevertheless, various denominations exert every effort to gain men to their respective sects. To some degree, this trend of thought controls action in individual churches, in that, each church presses the program of Christianity in ways singular to that particular church. Since we are a self-governing body, recognizing no other authority to dictate our policies, substantial agreement, that is, majority opinion, is a matter of basic and practical importance. Harmony is the foundation of our church structure, and any word, deed, even thought, which threatens that structure is subject to justifiable criticism.

The church makes no attempt to impose precisely the same thought upon the mind of each member. It does insist that there be general agreement upon principles, but reserves to each member the right of independent thought. One may well ask, therefore, at what point does independent thought and personal interpretation become so objectionable as to make it no longer acceptable to the church as a whole. This question is difficult to answer in hard and fast terms. Perhaps a practical answer would be that such thought is no longer acceptable when its effect is desultory to the harmony and well-being of the church. It is not suggested that any member compromise conscience merely for the sake of continued association with our congregation. Our Church does not require, nor can any member honestly depart from those fundamental characteristics which go into the make-up of a man. The Church necessarily speaks in terms of general principles; it neither sides with members nor against them. The Church makes its position clear, and then individual members must either accept that position, or themselves decide that their own position differs therefrom to such an extent as to make continued association no longer possible.

The Church sees neither the wisdom nor necessity of permitting negroes to worship in our congregation. Negroes have ample churches in this vicinity, or in those isolated cases in which such facilities are not available, we stand ready to aid in providing reasonable means of transportation to effect this end. It would meet with almost universal disapproval to permit negroes to attend our services, cause disharmony which would seriously threaten the very structure of our Church, and no useful purpose would be served.

Integration on the public park and playground level is presently prohibited by law and generally unwanted by our congregation. Reasonable speed in providing such facilities to negro children appears desirable, yet common sense indicates that many social conditions are deserving of consideration. Competent state officials constantly strive for such betterment, accomplishment always being tempered by financial ability. Yet who can deny that remarkable strides have been made? Our Church is as interested in social advance as it is in bettering any condition. But every act of one individual toward another is social, thus the field becomes as broad as the scope of human intelligence. We must, therefore, leave to legally constituted bodies the effecting of guiding principles in such broad fields, always, as citizens, urging them to best effort consistent with the welfare of our State as a whole. Our Church must so infuse each life with Christianity that all problems, social and otherwise, will be approached in the Spirit of Christ. Thus may we touch the hearts of those less fortunate than ourselves and cause chords which were broken to vibrate once more.

Our Church does not believe in intermarriage between races, nor in conditions which declare the intention of such an eventuality.

First, last and always, the welfare of our Church is the matter of paramount importance. At times our Zeal for accomplishment inclines us to impetuosity, and temporarily blunts our appreciation of larger interests. But speed is not always the true criterion in judging advance. While the path of progress may often appear slow and ponderous, wisdom demands that we not rush madly into the event without considering the consequences, lest we destroy the very end which we strive to attain. Moreover, the very slowness which sometimes annoys us, may be the means of guaranteeing the outcome, in that, prayerful thought will guide us into paths of wisdom, the merchandise of which is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof, than of fine gold.

The material immediately following is the report of a so-called "Secret Committee" which the acting chairman of deacons, Mr. U. X. Cullum, was instructed to sppoint, if he desired to do so, by the deacons meeting August 10, 1955.

This material was written by Mr. Cullum with the exception of a few sentences although he was only an ex-officio member of the committee.

Without previous notice, the deacons were asked to adopt this report at the deacon's meeting September 7, 1955.

The report and related matters were discussed until ten minutes after midnight on September 7, 1955, and the report in its entirety was tabled by a vote of 9 to 6.

The pastor was asked to remain out of the room during much of the discussion, but was allowed to speak concerning the report before a vote was taken. The vote was by a show of hands.

Several of the deacons in favor of the report felt later that the report would have received a majority vote if it had been simple and to the point. But as a lawyer said later, no two people would have ever been agreed as to all the interpretations of the report.

Within four days after the September 7, 1955 deacon's meeting, the pastor was informed that one of the deacons had written a brief statement on what he believed the church desired in the matter of race relations. This deacon, Dr. Marvin H. McLin, stated that he planned to ask the deacons to accept his statement at the October 5, 1955 deacon's meeting.

Dr. McLin's statement was to the effect that the church did not desire any intergration or social relationships between Negroes and white people, in the church or outside the church.

Attention is called to several anti-Baptist trends in the report of the special committee which was tabled on September 7, 1955.

(1) The report attempted to speak in the name of the church on a matter which had not been acted upon by the church in church conference.

(2) As in the last paragraph on page 1 and the first paragraph continued on page 2, unchristian motivation is stated for the action of the Southern Baptist Convention without any supporting evidence.

(3) The second paragraph on page 2 was originally an effort to keep the pastor from attending the Southern Baptist Convention, but was broadened out so as not to appear too obvious. The original reading was "We deem it unwise to continue our present practice of appropriating church funds to send the pastor as a messenger, etc."

(4) Again in the second paragraph on page 2, the report is in error in stating that a messenger can or should vote the opinion of his church. A fraternal Baptist messenger would do well to vote his understanding of the will of God.

(5) The third paragraph on page 2 states that even the thoughts of the members of the church are subject to justifiable criticism, and the fourth paragraph states that such thoughts may make the holder of these thoughts no longer acceptable to the church. (Thought police!)

(6) The deacons generally believe that the Southern Baptist Convention brought politics into the convention by voting on race relations. Feeling thus, they must realize that this report brings, in an even greater fashion, politics into this church. And, that any similar report on race relations would do the same thing, if the Southern Baptist Convention brought in politics.

October 7, 1955

Mr. E. Jackson Stafford
First Baptist Church
Batesburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Stafford:

I read the whole controversy that you so kindly sent over. What a tragedy that the plain light of Christianity can be so narrowed and twisted!. But the person who stands his ground and defends Christian views faithfully, serves his Master, and does a most rewarding service to his fellow-men.

We in the South live in a situation in which every now and then the lightening hits. The man it hits is on the spot to stand up and tell the truth. We all take that risk, and we should all nobly tell the truth when our time comes. Warm praise to you that you stood up and said what was right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

OCT 7 1955

Oct. 6, 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thought you might be interested in what's happening in our church.

Had a long talk with Mrs. Alice Spearman the other day. She is a very delightful and capable person.

With best regards and prayers for the fine work you are doing.

Sincerely and cordially,
G. Jackson Stafford

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

October 9, 1955

OCT 11 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

To keep you up to date on our situation, the deacons of this church did three things at their meeting October 5, 1955. I did not attend, but was given information by several of the deacons. The voting was eight to four in favor.

(1) The expense account to send the pastor to the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention was deleted from the proposed annual budget. The discussion emphasized the wish of the majority that no messenger be sent from this church.

(2) The percentage of funds given to the cooperative program was cut from 25% to 16 2/3% with the restriction that no funds given by this church could be used for any agency of the Southern Baptist Convention which encourages racial integration. The Christian Life Commission was specifically mentioned. Apparently a letter will be sent with the cooperative program contribution stating that if this restriction is not acceptable, the contribution should be returned to the church.

(3) In an informal discussion which never came to a vote, ways and means of securing my resignation were considered. I am to receive a special invitation to attend the next deacon's meeting, November 9, 1955, at which time I will be asked if I intend to remain as pastor; or perhaps I will be asked to resign.

I hope the Lord will shortly open up another field of service for me. The relationship here is strained to the breaking point.

Dr. McLin's anti-integration resolution was mentioned, but not voted upon. I am not sure why it was not voted upon. It would have passed if a vote had been taken.

I am not sure which would help the cause of Christian race relations the most: for me to resign before being voted out of the church, or to wait for a clear-cut expression of the feeling of the congregation. Perhaps you can advise me.

With prayer and best regards,

Sincerely and cordially,

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/ng

Thanks for your recent letter.
G. S. M.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 14, 1955

Mr. Harold B. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are enclosing some material prepared by Mrs. Simkins. I have just talked with her as to a credit line. She says this may be used in any manner we feel would be effective. I am sure you recognize that her style is inflammatory, etc. However, Mrs. Simkins has been in a State social work position and I feel that the facts she gives can be counted upon. You will notice several places she indicates that facts have not been verified.

This week Mr. McCain is attending some important educational and church meetings, so that it seems ill-advised to request him to add to these stories or attempt to confirm.

We shall be interested in hearing from you what you work out for Rev. Jackson Stafford. We have learned that he is in Atlanta today.

We will need your thinking and help in handling not only the situation of Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, of the U. of S. C., but also that of the Head of the Dept. of Journalism-(can't think of his name this minute).

I have just talked with the Rev. Carl Pritchett, of Anderson. He states the Stafford situation is spread on the front pages of the Anderson papers and that he is involved heavily in the reports given. Between us, I held some conferences in Anderson which lead me to feel that Rev. Pritchett's position is weaker than he realizes there. It maybe that we shall have to plan further to throw protection around him. Will keep you posted. Newspaper clipping regarding Rev. Stafford attached.

It is fine to have your skill and knowledge of resources behind us.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Dir.

ANS/ig

The State, Columbia, S. C.

OCT 14 1955

'Showdown' Is Reported Near at Batesburg Church

ANDERSON, Oct. 13 (AP) — A "showdown" is in the making that probably will force the resignation of the pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church, the Anderson Chrsitian Council on Human Relations had been told today by Dr. Carl Pritchett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson.

Pritchett disclosed he had been in correspondence with the Batesburg pastor, the Rev. George Jackson Stafford, and that Stafford had informed him there would be an early "showdown" at the church, probably forcing his resignation, because he dared speak against segregation, particularly in conversations with United States District Judge G. B. Timmerman and his son, Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. The Timmermans attend the Batesburg church.

Pritchett, who has taken a leading role in the local council on human relations, said he planned to visit with the Batesburg pastor soon. Pritchett made the statements during a regular meeting of the group which was formed several months ago with the announced purpose of seeking peaceful solutions to race problems.

Of the 50 persons attending this week's meeting more than half were Negroes.

The Rev. Mr. Stafford, contacted by telephone, said he would have no comment at this time.

Judge Timmerman, who is chairman of the Batesburg church's board of deacons although he lives in Columbia at the governor's house with his son, also had no comment.

Record 10-12-55

Negro Pastor Still Sought

LAKE CITY (UP)—Police said today they are looking for the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, a controversial Negro minister whose church was burned last week.

DeLaine, who helped organize a school segregatin suit in Clarendon County, S. C., was wanted in connection with a shooting Monday night near his parsonage.

A warrant was issued for him charging "assault and battery with a deadly weapon."

AT LAKE CITY

To SRC

Record 10-6-55

Negro Church Burns; Minister Helped Organize School Suit

LAKE CITY (UP) — A Negro church whose pastor helped organize the Clarendon County suit against public school segregation six years ago, was burned to the ground last night, Police Chief M. A. Hines said today.

The St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire of unknown origin after 11 p.m. Fire Chief W. S. Moody today asked State Insurance Commissioner R. Lee Kelly to send an investigator to determine if the fire was the result of arson.

The pastor, the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, formerly lived at Summerton in Clarendon County and was a chairman of the group which filed a suit that became one of five on which the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation.

The Clarendon suit was filed on behalf of Negro parents in the Summerton school district and asked that their children be allowed to attend a white school.

During late August and early September this year, DeLaine reported his parsonage was stoned three times within three weeks with bricks, broken bottles and other missiles.

DeLaine was transferred to the Lake City church in March 1950. The minister was reportedly in Charleston for a church conference and could not be reached immediately for comment.

From: Mrs. Andrew W.(Modjeska M.) Simkins
2025 Marion Street, 2-9578, Columbia, SC

THE ORANGEBURG-ELLOREE (S. C.) STORY (Cont.)

(Second Installment)

White "CITIZENS COUNCILS" Intensify Economic Squeeze in Their Drive to Defy the United States Supreme Court. Many More Firms Join Overt Conspiracy to Overthrow Government.

Negroes Amplify Their Appeal for Local, State, and National Sympathetic Boycott of all Goods Manufactured, Sold, or Controlled by Council Members and Others in Rebellion Against the Federal Government. One Victim Urges REFUSAL TO PURCHASE ANY ITEM Shown by its Label to Have Been Produced or Processed in Any One of the Southern States, particularly North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Louisiana.

By Modjeska M. Simkins, Correspondent
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

The Economic Pressure directed against Negroes in the Orangeburg-Elloree, S. C. area, as described in an earlier write-up, has fanned out to include many more businesses in the area and a long list of products commonly used. At the same time the Pressure movement has gathered strength for a more violent attack against all who support the NAACP or who agree at all with the U. S. Supreme Court Decisions on Public Schools. The Councils have sworn that their main objective is to bring full discredit upon the NAACP as a benefactor of the Negro people through the years.

In Orangeburg, the county seat of sprawling Orangeburg County, and home of Claflin and State A. and M. Colleges, every device and subterfuge is being used to force Negroes into economic submission. Firings from jobs have multiplied. Vicious behavior not the least unlike anything that might have been unleashed in similar situations in Hitler Germany is evident on all sides.

When the "Squeeze" first became obviously evident, for instance, in the denial of deliveries of Coca Cola, a distinctly luxury item, to Negro merchants in this area, the spirit of the act and not the letter of it became increasingly important.

Obvious was the shocking example of rebellious elements in big and little business waiting and ready to forsake the great American dream to make increasing profits, and to enter ito a conspiracy in definitely overt acts to overthrow the government of the United States. The merchants have become business suicidal maniacs in their fanatic zeal to "squeeze" Negroes, to discredit and destroy NAACP, and to preserve Southern paternalism and exploitation.

Add to this the denial of bread, milk, and medicine - definite human needs - and one sees immediately the length to which such Anglo-Saxon Christians can go in their inhumane subversion.

Orangeburg Seeks Business

Despite their destructive acts against their own businesses, the local Chamber of Commerce and merchants association are reliably reported to be advertising in a national magazine the various advantages of the area. One white citizen

(OVER)

SEP 26 1955

from the area declared to this writer last week that in many communities a 90% effective boycott by Negroes would close 80% of white businesses locally owned.

Other Firms Listed. Area Widened

The century and a half old Claussen Bakery out of Augusta and the makers of Southern Bread are now denying bread deliveries, apparently to aid in breaking the boycott placed by Negroes on Sunbeam Bread manufactured by the company headed by the Mayor of Orangeburg, prominent in "Squeeze" maneuvers.

Pepsi Cola, Dr. Pepper, and Royal Crown Cola have joined Coca Cola in denying deliveries to Negro business and social establishments. Their squeeze area has been widened to include neighboring Clarendon county areas. The bread "squeeze" has spread to Sumter County where the fight has waxed hotter in the last ten days. A plaintive long distance call from the area reported, "We can't get any bread here."

Crum Brothers, holding the General Motors franchise in Orangeburg and selling Pontiac and Buick cars and Frigidaire appliances have refused to extend monthly payment privilege to a petitioner who decided to purchase a deep freeze that had been on demonstration in his home for a time. The company was ordered to remove the freezer immediately.

The long established Smoak Hardware company and the Duncan Hardward firm are also religiously supporting the squeeze at the expense of their businesses.

The "Boy Scout" Store

The Limehouse firm, holding the franchise for the retailing of Boy Scout apparel and equipment for Orangeburg and the large surrounding area, is doing its real "boy scout duty" in brilliant fashion to aid the economic pressure drive.

Denial of Cookies and Candies

The Taylor Biscuit Company, makers of cookies, located in Raliegh N. C., the distributors of Curtiss(Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, etc), Tom's(Shack line), and Lay's(potato chips and skins, etc) are also refusing deliveries.

Dairy Products

It is also reported that the long established West End Dairies along with Coble Dairy Products is withholding store deliveries and the extension of long standing monthly charge accounts to Negro families, those of petitioners especially.

Why the "BACKSLIDERS"?

Never before has anyone seen such scholarly letters to the newspapers by backsliding petitioners - reportedly. Characterized by legal terminology, and in some cases by polished and brilliant expression, they give the lie to the white writer who manages in some way to use the name of the hapless victim of pressure. Dabbling passably in psychological warfare, the writers of these "letters from Negroes" are given prominent space at all times in the local press. Some of the signers are yet to be found at or anywhere near the supposed writer's given address. In addition are letters purportedly written by motheaten, broken-down Negro misleaders, both lay and clerical, who let their white "fokes" use their signatures for letters of their own liking to the news papers. Truly "Where the carcass is, the buzzards will be gathered together."

The Press

South Carolina newspapers, with extraordinary exceptions, are fanning the flames by deliberately slanting the news in favor of rebellion, and by giving open

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urging and blessing to the rebellion. The unethical role of the State press is strikingly similar in ruthlessness and dishonesty to that played in the Brown-Thurmond senatorial race of late 1954. The so-called "free press" is definitely a KEPT WOMAN in this situation, irrational, dishonest, and as immoral as the "lady".

"Everybody Goes When the Wagon Comes"

Well, maybe not quite everybody, but so many that it is easy to see who "don't want a ride." Among the "riders" are elected officials who have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, religious leaders - active and retired who have promised in the sight of Almighty God to obey His laws; and all the lesser lights who are satisfied with Negroes as long as Negroes are satisfied with what "we know is best for them".

The rebellion, now covering nearly a half of the State is approaching in vigor and fervor the Secession movement of a century ago when even a large segment of the "Christian" church aided and abetted the sale and spoilage of human flesh to the extent that still sore and ugly wounds belabor certain church groups. The spawn of the psalm-singing Secessionists may easily be found in today's hymn-singing, Bible-beating churchgoers who are joining whole-heartedly with the "squeezers."

Cut Off From Church Construction. J. E. Dash "goes". J. E. Dash, a native of Orangeburg, a skilled bricklayer, and the father of three small children, has been fired from three jobs that would have grossed him approximately $8,000.00. The Byrnes "Right to Work" Law, and Dash's Military Record are no good when Dash dares to use his Constitutional right to petition his government or its agencies on matters distasteful to them. Do the members of the Methodist Church where Dash was fired know that he committed no un-Godly act. Pity it is that the Cantor at the Synagogue where Dash was fired does not hear the cries of Dash's children above his sonorous chantings of God's Holy Word.

Dash's honest desire to be true to his convictions and a man of stature in the eyes of his children prevented him from capitulating when Harry C. Wannamaker of Orangeburg told him that he could not do business with a petition signer.

The precarious position of Mrs. Odessa Nash, another petitioner who is facing reprisals from business and law enforcement officials is another example. This petitioner has a franchise for delivering Western Union Messages, and has the only "Colored" Taxi that is allowed to pull into the line at the bus terminal. It is understood that threats of the loss of her franchises and the great probability of reprisals that easily may be carried out by local police against her cabs may cause her to "turn back".

When Will the White "Ladies" Get Smart?

Most shocking in this whole matter is the astounding infantilism and naivete of Southern white women who are allowing their men to picture them as trollops, easy catches, and potential prostitutes. No parallel on the part of Negro men concerning their women in an integrated society has been found in a single instance. Does the Southern white man have a feeling of insecurity that haunts him?

"School desegregation would bring about intermarriage," roar the white supremacist males, as though school children immediately would become matrimonial prospects, and the schools matrimonial bureaus.

"We will not have 'mixing' in the schools because MONGRELIZATION of the races would result," declare hundreds of windjammers. (By the way, this writer is a MONGREL, but it did not happen in a public school or an integrated society.) The fellows who practice segregation in the day and integration at night understand this.

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By their very acts and their own expressions of their fears, these political buffoons and most solicitous white husbands and fathers are saying that despite their historic claims of purity of Southern white women, these women either have not developed or their men have no faith in the morals, moral stamina, and morale of their own women. Obviously, these men actually believe that their women are easy catches and pushovers, and creatures without choice in relation to that Great Bugaboo, "OPERATION MONGRELIZATION." It is high time that Southern white women assert themselves as creatures of principle and choice rather than to remain the wards of men who have no faith in their morality.

DEFENDING THE CASTLE

Although the Citizens Councils state repeatedly that their strategy against Negroes will include no violence ("everything short of violence"), three loads of buckshot were fired into the Fleming Funeral Home at Summerton in Clarendon County on September 16.

Law enforcement officials have now formed the habit of saying that all such acts are committed by members of NAACP to aggravate tension.

It has been conceded for generations that "A man's home is his castle," and that he has the right to defend it. A man's business supports his castle.

These squeeze area victims always come forth with "tea for the fever", as the boys like to say.

Said a Clarendon resident, "The Councils say that they will cause no violence. Well, I am not going to cause any either. I don't believe in it. But I've got my powder dry and my 'irons' oiled and shiny. I am not looking for trouble, but I am going to stay ready in order not to have to get ready." 'NUF SED!

A Housewife Speaks Out

One housewife who has been badly hit by the "Squeeze" added her dramatic suggestion. Said she, "Well, it seems like the little and big businesses have joined with the Citizens Councils to deny jobs, medicines, and other needs, even to starve, if they could, any Negro who dares stand up for the best for his children.

"In these councils are manufacturers and big businessmen, many of them devout churchmen of all beleifs, who have made hundreds of thousands of dollars each year on Negro patronage.

"I suggest that every Negro buyer check well each single item, container, wrapping, or sacking to see where foods, clothing or medicines, toiletries and cosmetics are produced and packed. And if these products carry the name of any firm in any Southern State, especially those in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, LEAVE THEM IN THE STORE. I think this should be done until our fight for full citizenship is properly regarded by those who would starve us into enslavement. We should do this until it is felt to the bone."

THE ORANGEBURG-ELLORREE-CLARENDON-SUNTER VICTIMS URGE THE REFUSAL TO BUY AND/OR USE:

Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola, Dr. Pepper, Royal Crown Cola
Sunbeam and Claussen's Bread
Coble Dairy Products and Paradise Ice Cream
Ford Cars, and General Motors Cars and Frigidaire Appliances
Esso(Standard Oil) Products
Taylor's Cookies, Curtiss Candies, etc; Tom's and Lay's Packaged Confections

THESE PEOPLE BEG YOU TO HELP "PUT THE SQUEEZE ON THE SQUEEZE".

MMS. 9-23-1955

From: Mrs. Andrew W. (Modjeska M.) Simkins
2025 Marion Street, 2-9578, Columbia, SC

THE ORANGEBURG-ELLOREE (S. C.) STORY

White "CITIZENS COUNCILS" Clamp Down Economic Squeezes in Their Drive to Defy the U. S. Supreme Court.

Negroes Call for Resistance Through Sympathetic Boycott of Goods Manufactured, Sold, or Controlled by Council Members and Others in Rebellion Against the Federal Government.

By Modjeska M. Simkins, Correspondent
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

The economic squeeze exerted upon Negroes in and around Orangeburg and Elloree (S. C.) by the Citizens Councils, now very active against Negroes, particularly petitioners for full school advantages for their children, has caused Negroes in those areas to fight back, rather quietly for the time, against several firms. There is, however, the increasing threat of boycott(refusal to buy or use) certain products sold, manufactured, or controlled by those leading the "squeeze".

An on the spot check-up on September 7 revealed that the Orangeburg Coca Cola Bottling Company, which also serves the Elloree area, refused to service Negro businesses. Robert Jennings, Jr. president of the firm boasted in the Orangeburg **TIMES AND DEMOCRAT** of September 7 that he had told a Columbian, identifying herself as an official of the NAACP, and who was making a check on the delivery refusals, "go ahead and crack your whip and then take it up with our company's attorney." In Columbia, Jennings is reported to have said by telephone, "Yes, we're doing it all around. Go on and crack your whip."

In Orangeburg, Coca Cola delivery service has been consistently refused the Esso Service Station belonging to James Sulton of the third generation of the noted lumber firm of Sulton and Sulton. In front of the Sulton station is an expensive automatic Coca Cola dispenser owned by him and which has not been serviced for days. This station also has had its charge accounts on parts, accessories, etc. cut off by Orangeburg firms. Sulton signed the petition for integration in schools.

Orangeburg's Mayor Jennings is also president of the Paradise Ice and Fuel Company which features **PARADISE ICE** CREAM and the Palmetto Baking Company, makers of SUNBEAM BREAD. These two firms, like other big white businesses there are firmly behind the "squeeze".

COBLE DAIRIES has refused ice cream and milk deliveries, resorting to the removal of their boxes in at least one instance at Elloree.

It is highly apparent that a "sqeeze" fight-back on the part of Negroes is developing fast against the following firms and products in this area: COBLE DAIRY PRODUCTS, COCA COLA, SUNBEAM BREAD, Kirkland's Laundry, Lane Electric Company, Horne Motors-FORD Dealers, Edisto Theatre, Becker's Women's Apparel, PARADISE ICE CREAM, and **ESSO** Products, with the exception of those bought through SULTON'S ESSO Station.

(O V E R)

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"ESSO" Would Have Squeezed Sulton

The Citizen's Council threatened a boycott of Orangeburg ESSO if district officials did not stop fuel deliveries to the Sulton station and take his franchise. Sulton turned down flat an urgent, tear-jerking appeal to remove his name from the petition so as to save Esso dealers (white, of course) from the wrath of the Council. This sculduggery on the part of Orangeburg Esso failed only because the Sulton franchise had come from the New York office of Standard Oil, with his deliveries coming directly from the harbor of Charleston.

It was also reported that Orangeburg Shell interrupted deliveries to the only Negro Shell dealer there. This was not definitely confirmed.

"SQUEEZE" VICTIMS URGE SYMPATHETIC BOYCOTT - STATE AND NATIONAL AS WELL AS LOCAL ON POPULAR ITEMS

Heard repeatedly during the survey was the request that an urgent appeal be broadcast for an all out sympathetic boycott on the State and/or National level, according to product, wherever sold. Action is urged against Esso, Coca Cola, Ford Cars, Sunbeam Bread, Paradise Ice Cream, Coble Dairy Products.

Said one petitioner, "I will drink 'LASSES water before I take another r drop of Coca Cola." He was joined by a woman who declared, "I just never let a day go by without drinking at least one bottle of Coke. I thought I just could not do without its refreshing build-up. But what the Mayor said got me. It was hard on me the first day. But I am definitely off of Coca Cola."

NEGROES URGED TO GET READY FOR "SQUEEZES"

Since the same vicious tactics will be used elsewhere in South Carolina, especially wherever Negroes have petitioned for full educational opportunites for their children, the Orangeburg victims contacted emphasized the urgent necessity for Negroes all over South Carolina to plan fully to work the "squeeze" from both ends by using the much sought after Negro market to the best advantage. In hundreds of instances, one Orangeburg businessman pointed out, a definite boycott by Negroes would ruin a white merchant immediately and for good.

PAGING NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Orangeburg representative for the New York Life Insurance Company is president of the Orangeburg Citizens Council. It was learned through the Columbia office that this insurance company welcomes Negro applicants. Yet the Company's Orangeburg representative is committed to a plan to starve and persecute Negroes.

BANK DEPOSITS COME IN FOR ATTENTION

In mid-August a Resolution was prepared and signed by 52 "blueblood" attorneys, bankers, Protestant ministers, Catholic laymen, a retired Episcopal Bishop and other high churchmen, publishers, and other big businessmen "in the conviction that a clear and present danger threatens the principles of constitutional government, racial integrity, and state sovereignty, do publicly declare our determination to resist that danger, without resort to physical strife, but without surrender of our position." These 52 protectors of the Constitution and their cohorts and counter parts in the Citizens Councils have sworn to starve and persecute into submission all Negroes who also desire to benefit honestly and legally under the Constitution.

Among the fifty-two are B. M. Edwards, president of the S. C. National Bank and Wallace C. Bethea, well-known Orangeburg banker. Some Negroes already are removing their deposits to other banks in protest. Since the "Squeeze" many more

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Negroes are being turned down by the banks. Among changed accounts are those of the State Conference of NAACP, and those of several Branches of NAACP. An Orangeburg businessman moved a deposit of several thousands of dollars to the Negro owned and operated VICTORY SAVINGS BANK in Columbia. Other such banks are in Savannah, Durham, Raleigh, Richmond and Atlanta, in this general area.

A movement is on foot to urge all state organizations of Negroes, many of which have large holdings in white banks, to move such funds to Negro owned and operated banks in order to prevent wealth owned by Negroes from being used against them or denied to them in the economic squeeze.

Negroes are urged to check closely and file lists of all whose names occur in reports of Citizen Council meetings for the purpose of boycotting businesses and products or services with which such elements are connected.

The Orangeburg "squeeze" victims pointed out this week that they have been shown conclusively that Citizens Councils have no qualms of conscience in firing parents of helpless children, thus denying bread, milk, medicines, and other human needs, and that they will employ any heathenish scheme to keep Negroes in economic and educational enslavement.

WOULD PAY DEARLY FOR NAACP LISTS

To widen their sadistic prowl and gestapo strategy at Orangeburg, the Citizens Council went so far as to send out a feeler for the purchase of the NAACP membership list, for which they were willing to pay as much as TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was learned that the declaration that the lists had been burned totally disconcerted a certain local Black Judas.

PURCHASING FROM OTHER SECTIONS - COOPERATIVES

At every stop on the survey new suggestions and ideas about how to meet the Squeezes were picked up. One was that from now on, Negroes should buy as little as possible from any stores save Negro stores in Squeeze areas. A study of the "Squeezes" shows that many white merchants who are right at heart and pushed for business are forced into the conspiracy. Hearing this observation, one man said, "The tallow has got to go with the hide." Many businessmen are tightly mashed from both sides. Negroes are being told to purchase through mail order catalogues, with young people expecially being told to purchase the latest styles and best buys through such papers as the NewYork Times and the New York Herald Tribune. With high schools and colleges opening, it will be much easier to implement action among youth, victims declare.

There was also much talk about limiting the purchase of luxuries, and the necessity of curbing general wants toward the point of actual needs, so as to spend no more than is actually necessary, particularly in "squeeze" areas.

Cooperatives organized for the purchase of feeds, fertilizers, groceries, farm machinery, and so on for farm and urban families, also come in for discussion.

##########################

September 10, 1955

Medgeker W. Evers

HCF

needs no reply but note personally
AT

OCT 18 1955

First Baptist Church

G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR

Batesburg, S. C.

October 17, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was told yesterday that Mr. Lyman Puette, principal of a public school in Fairfax, S. C. is being asked to resign because he is in favor of racial integration in the public schools. Mr. Puette is a former member of this church. If you can help him in some way, I hope that you will do so.

Thanks so very much for your offer of a scholarship. I will be able to decide shortly.

I hope to have no further newspaper publicity until I leave Batesburg. I have no financial resources other than my church salary. My deacons might cut off my income and force me to leave the parsonage if there is any more publicity at the present time.

With reference to Judge Timmerman's letters, it might prove helpful to delete the paragraph about Communism before giving them to the press. Once a person like myself has been smeared with the "Red Brush," it is very difficult to straighten the matter out in the public mind.

It was a great pleasure to talk with you and the men of your staff. Please give my best regards to all.

Sincerely and cordially,

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 20, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

You and Mr. John Constable will be interested to know that today's mail brought us a number of pieces of literature from the Association of Citizens' Councils, Winona, Miss., in response to our request. We are enclosing one pamphlet "The Citizens' Council" for you, which happens to be a duplicate copy.

Today we are placing a subscription to The Citizens' Council, which is the official paper of the Citizens' Councils, 203 Walthall Hotel, Jackson, Miss., $2.00 annual fee for subscription.

Also, today we are ordering from the Association of Citizens' Councils, of Winona, Miss., ten copies of specific articles ranging from 1½¢, 3¢, 5¢, 6¢, and 10¢; with ten copies of pamphlets which are free.

We believe they will be enlightening.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 24, 1955

TO: W. H. Ferry

~~D. F. Freeman~~

FROM: F. S. Loescher

SUBJECT: Correspondence between Judge Timmerman and his Pastor

This you must read.

Fleming wants our advice on (1) what to do about the pastor, the Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, that is, how can he be helped, (2) the best way to get this story to the country.

I talked to Fleming about Stafford in St. Louis. Fleming and Mitchell have been close to Stafford. Just last week Stafford went over the whole situation with Mitchell. Incidentally, Stafford broke down during the telling.

Stafford is a well balanced, thoughtful guy, according to Fleming. He is not out to be a martyr although he has a lot of courage and will fight as long as he thinks he can do some good.

Stafford is married with two children. He gets $6000 a year, nice parsonage and the congregation has been planning to give him a new car. He is in his early thirties. Being a Baptist minister there is apparently no group that Stafford can turn to for help.

I wonder if Liston Pope at Yale Divinity School or Van Dusen at Union could give Stafford a fellowship for graduate work and find him a part-time pastorate in Connecticut or New York. This would tide him over until he could find another church.

Fleming says there have been several cases like this and there will probably be more, but they are not generally known to the public.

Do you think we should think about setting up an agency that could come to the aid of victims of the opponents of desegregation? The AFSC had a lot of experience placing European refugees before and after World War II. They also set up the Japanese-American student placement project. In the latter project there was a large advisory committee of college presidents. John Nason of Swarthmore was chairman.

The AFSC is good at relief operations. I talked to Dick Bennett about this. We agreed that everything would depend on finding

the right person to run the operation under an advisory committee of representatives of various agencies that would be in a position to help place these "southern refugees."

Since the project might be designed to aid ministers, teachers, professors and others who lost their jobs because of their stand on integration, the advisory committee might include representatives of such agencies as the Association of Theological Schools, NEA, AAUP, National Council of Churches, Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptists, National Urban League, AFL, CIO, etc.

This is essentially a placement job. The project would succeed as it was able to get national agencies to assume the responsibility for placing these "southern refugees" in jobs.

The European refugee and Japanese-American student projects were very well done by the AFSC. (Giles Zimmerman, now director of International House in Philadelphia, helped on the Japanese-American student project; George Rundquist of the ACLU worked with the refugees.)

The AFSC has a man who could do this job -- Ed Randall. Randall was a Methodist minister. He now does radio for AFSC, but the AFSC does not have a full time job for thim. (Randall's wife is a secretary and the two work as a team)

$25,000 ought to carry a project like this for a year. I figure $15,000 for the salaries of the Randalls, office space, telephone. The other $10,000 would be a discretionary fund to help on moving expenses, etc.

Grant could be made to AFSC to set up the organization, say, in Atlanta. Initially, it could be under AFSC and later it could become an independent agency with its own board of directors.

We probably ought to make a survey of the need. The Southern Regional Council and the AFSC could do this quickly. I know of other cases. Paul Pfuetze, chairman of the philosophy department, University of Georgia, has been told that he ought to find another job by June 1956. He is willing to stick it out if he can do some good, but he needs counseling and he may need placement assistance. Then there are the two families on the Sherwood Eddy farm in Mississippi, the nameless Negro leaders in the NAACP, etc.

Values:

1. People who get hurt in the fight for integration are rescued.

2. The existence of such a counseling and placement agency

would encourage the integrationists. Instead of making a quick, quiet exit, some of them would continue the fight if they knew there was an organization prepared to help them find another job.

3. Through the advisory committee national organizations would be brought closer to the problems. As they worked on individual cases, they might put more money in the integration effort.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 8
LAfayette 3-2771

HCF
advise. Please
Gbh

BISHOP JOHN WESLEY LORD
President

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Vice-Presidents

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United Church Women
MRS. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY

OCT 31 1955

October 27, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive of the Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In a letter from the Rev. Carl R. Pritchett of Anderson, South Carolina, I have learned of the problems facing one of the ministers in the First Baptist Church, of Batesburg.

I would like to have sent to me copies of the documents which are entitled "Is Discrimination Biblical" by W.B. Record and any other documents which the minister of the First Baptist Church has used in his conversations with Judge John Bell Timmerman and Governor Timmerman.

If there are ways in which you feel we can creatively use this material to help the Rev. G. Jackson Stafford by publicizing it I would like to have your suggestions. We do have the attention of The Boston Herald and The Christian Science Monitor, and if you felt it wise I could plant news stories in these two papers as well as some of the New York Negro Press.

Thank you very much for the significant work which the Southern Regional Council is doing and if there are any ways in which you feel we may be of help here, please let us know.

Very sincerely yours

Olivia P. Stokes

Olivia Pearl Stokes (Dr)
Director, Religious Education

OPS/c

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 28, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This seems a small matter to trouble you with. Some time back I wrote the SRC office and asked for a list of persons who receive NEW SOUTH on a complimentary basis. It did not occur to me at that time to secure the name of subscribers who are not members. I do believe that if such a list could be provided us, that it would help us to know earnest persons whom we might cultivate for membership.

I have found in offering copies of NEW SOUTH to Bishop Alfred C. Cole, Upper Diocese Episcopal Church, of Trinity Parish House, Columbia, S. C., and to the Rev. J. Kenneth Morris, St. John's Episcopal Church, Wheat St., Columbia, S. C., that they both are subscribers - at least they have said they already had copies. This has happened in the cases of several other people whose names I failed to note at the time, and have since forgotten.

If this service can be given we will appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

P. S. B. E.Vincent, 1718 Wayne St., Columbia, S. C. whose name is given on the list to whom complimentary subscriptions are sent has been dead for several years.

A. N. S.

ANS/ig

MISS MARY ELLEN JACKSON
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

CARL R. PRITCHETT, D.D.
PASTOR

HARVEY R. DICKSON
CLERK OF THE SESSION
R. B. McCALLUM
CHAIRMAN OF DIACONATE

First Presbyterian Church

Anderson, South Carolina

NOV 2 1955

Oct. 31st. 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear George:

Dr. Olivia Stokes of the Massachusetts Council of Churches has written to me indicating that she had written to you requesting the material on Mr. Stafford and his church in Batesburg. I have just replied to her letter explaining why I do not think she can secure this material just now and that publicity at this juncture would be unwise from Mr. Stafford's point of view.

Before I was fully informed on the Batesburg situation I wrote to her about other matters and told her I thought she could secure this material from you. I know better, now, of course. This note is to explain what may seem to you an untimely suggestion on my part.

I read the Attorney General's remarks about the Southern Regional Council and was dismayed at the mentality and ethics it revealed. The phrase that keeps coming into my mind is "Southern Fascism".

I know you have been through this kind of thing before but I want you to know of my personal admiration for you and the things for which you stand. I trust you will be guided and sustained throughout this experience.

I have thought of our difficulties in the South just now as the "birth pangs of a new order". I am beginning to think that a Caesarian operation is needed.

With all good wishes, I am,

Affectionately yours,

Carl

November 3, 1955

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford
First Baptist Church
Batesburg, South Carolina

Dear Rev. Stafford:

This is to acknowledge your letter to Dr. Mitchell of October 28. In his absence from the office, we have begun to explore the possibilities of scholarship aid. We will be in touch with you again soon.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council of Churches, having heard of the situation through Mr. Pritchett, has expressed an interest in the material you used during the controversy; they have also offered to publicize the material if that would help. I f you have the time, I suggest that you send them the excellent mimeographed material, advising them that publicity is not desirable at this time. The person to be written is Miss Olivia Pearl Stokes, Director of Religious Education, 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Congatulations on the restraint and good taste you have shown throughout this dismal affair, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

Hef for advice

Allen Easley

First Baptist Church

G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR

Batesburg, S. C.

OCT 31 1955

October 28, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have considered carefully your offer to recommend me for a fellowship to some university such as Yale, with the suggestion that I study history, philosophy, and social studies.

My personal inclination, and as I see it my talents, would best suit to continue my studies in psychology of religion and clinical training, working toward an eventual ministry as an institutional chaplain. I have two years of work toward a doctor of theology degree in the field of pastoral ministries at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky.

It would, I believe, be possible to take the advanced clinical training course offered at the North Carolina Baptist Hospital of Winston-Salem, N. C. as a student of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary of Wake Forest, N. C. The clinical training program at Winston-Salem is related to the Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, and both are quite outstanding in their fields. Dr. Richard K. Young is the chaplain-supervisor of the clinical training program. Dr. Young is also on the faculty of Southeastern Seminary.

Religion & Health
Int'l Council
Pastoral Clin.
Theol. Sem.
Seward Hiltner
Dear

In regard to the Batesburg situation, I am inclosing some material which you may use at your discretion after I have left Batesburg. There is no point in trying to advise you on the best methods of making the most of this situation in furthering better race relations. However, let me add that, leaving my name out of it as much as possible, I hope the information I have provided will become a good set of tools!

The Reverend John G. Clarkson, Jr., pastor of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Batesburg, is in about the same boat I am in. He feels that he will have to leave Batesburg shortly, and perhaps will not be able to move to a situation, if at all, as pleasant as he would like. He is about my age, and the Episcopal charges of any standing are taken care of, for the most part, by older men. Mr. Clarkson's salary is being reduced, effective January 1, 1956. There are all kinds of ways to indicate that preachers should move on!

Mr. Clarkson is a Phi Betta Kappa and a true intellectual. He and I, together with Dr. H. Brent Schaeffer, pastor of the Wittenberg Lutheran Church of Leesville, S. C., have fought this thing through together, beginning with the racial integration of the Batesburg-Leesville Ministerial Association in January 1954.

So far, Dr. Schaeffer seems to be doing all right, and will probably retire from this pastorate when he is ready. He is a former president of Lenoir Rhyne College of North Carolina.

You know why I am in hot water, and Mr. Clarkson is being bothered because Mrs. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. attended his church while her husband was lieutenant governor and lived in Batesburg. Also, he has received a good bit of criticism and apparently some of it among the Episcopal ministry because he suggested that the diocesan youth camp, Camp Gravatte of which he is director, become racially integrated.

Let me know how you feel about a fellowship in psychology of religion and clinical training. These studies, incidentally, are the most liberal minded and progressive of any offered by any of the Southern Baptist seminaries.

My resignation here is effective November 28, 1955. Some of the deacons have even started attending the Wednesday evening prayer service to be sure that I don't say anything they wouldn't like.

Judge Timmerman tried to keep me from preaching in the church at all after my resignation. He was very bitter about it.

Many of the "little people" in the church, as they refer to themselves, have gone out of their way to be friendly since I resigned.

My resignation was accepted by only a vote of twenty to twenty-five people out of a congregation of about 300 present last Sunday. I resigned rather than subject myself and the congregation to the embarrassment incidental to an attempted forcing of my resignation, as several of the deacons were planning to do.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely and cordially,

Jack Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

I have not mailed this letter to the church members as yet. I have not decided to mail it, or not to mail it. G. J. S.

THE BATESBURG BAPTIST CHURCH

BATESBURG, S. C.

Dear Member of the Batesburg Baptist Church:

An explanation of my resignation as pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church is in order.

The chairman of deacons, Judge George Bell Timmerman, wrote a letter to me July 13, 1955 in which he said, "... you and I do not belong in the same church." I believed that Judge Timmerman was saying in effect that he planned to bring pressure to bear on me to resign because my private, personal opinion was approximately the same as his public, official opinion in regard to the United Stated States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

On July 15, 1955, Judge Timmerman shared in a three-judge district federal court decision which ordered the Clarendon County, S. C. public schools to comply with the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 "... with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court."

When the matter was first considered by the deacons on August 10, 1955, an overwhelming majority of the deacons wished to drop the matter entirely. When next considered on September 7, 1955, a slight majority of the deacons wished to drop the matter entirely (the vote was 9 to 6 of the deacons present). When next considered on October 5, 1955, a majority of 8 to 4 discussed ways and means of securing my resignation. At a called meeting on October 14, 1955, definite plans were made to secure my resignation.

I resigned October 19, 1955 rather than subject myself and the congregation to the embarrassment incidental to forcing my resignation.

God has given me the victory over bitterness in this matter, and I believe the difficulties of the past several months have made of me a better minister of the gospel.

May God bless each member of the Batesburg Baptist Church who sincerely and honestly strives to live as a consecrated Christian and member of the Kingdom of God.

I feel that my freedom to hold a personal, private opinion has been attacked, and has been actually denied by the forcing of my resignation as your pastor. May God forbid that this denial of religious freedom of private, personal convictions should ever become wide-spread. Denial of religious freedom strikes a blow at the very foundation of our Christian faith.

Yours sincerely,

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

161 members received since January 1, 1952; 71 by baptism and 90 by transfer of church membership.

Present church membership 735.

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The new auditorium was air-conditioned this summer, with the air-conditioning completely paid for.

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The educational building has been renovated, inside and out, with a new heating plant installed during the past year.

A church kitchen and social hall has been provided within the past three years.

Crib and toddler nurseries during the Sunday morning worship services have been organized.

A Youth Fellowship has been organized.

The church has furnished the pastor with an automobile for pastoral duties since April of this year.

Attendance for all services and organizations of the church, with the exception of the Training Union, have been at an all-time high this year.

G. Jackson Stafford

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President of the Batesburg Elementary Parent-Teacher Association.

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford
Resigned as pastor of the Batesburg
Baptist Church (South Carolina),
October 18, 1955. Resignation presented
to the church October 23, 1955

November 8, 1955

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I am terribly remiss in answering your several recent letters. I can only plead the unusual pressure of recent events.

So I will acknowledge with many thanks the materials on Economic Pressure, The Citizens' Councils Publications, and the suggestions about Mr. Stafford.

We are doing our best to assist Mr. Stafford in arranging his next steps, but so far nothing definite. The Massachusetts Council of Churches is interested in his situation and perhaps will turn up some help. I heartily approve of your idea of an article for one of the large magazines of national circulation. Once we get past the annual meeting, I will see what I can do to further that proposal. As of now, however, the main thing would seem to be another position for Mr. Stafford.

I have passed on to Ruth Alexander your request for a list of South Carolina persons who suscribe to New South. I am sure that she will send that to you just as soon as the clerical load permits.

We appreciate your faithfulness in keeping us informed more than you know. Please keep it up.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:mf

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

NOV 3 1955

Nov. 2, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have had a letter from Rev. Stafford, of Batesburg, in which he states that you and Dr. Mitchell are planning to handle the publicity on a regional or national basis, when he decides to let it break. I am so glad that this has been arranged.

We had a suggestion offered confidentially the other day in connection with the case of Dean Travelstead, which I felt might have value for handling Rev. Stafford's case also. It was suggested that Dr. Travelstead, himself, write an article and submit it to the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, or some other such popular and widely distributed national publication. It would seem to me that if Rev. Stafford's case might also be presented in such a publication it would allow him to point up some of the interesting implications and complications.

I was told that the president of the local bank in Batesburg is on the Board of Deacons, and also chairman of the local school board. There are school teachers who are members of the church who have been either threatened directly or recipients of implied threats. It seems that the Governor and/or the Judge are large stock-holders in the bank and that the bank president feels that he owes his own position to them. A young doctor, Dr. McLin, who has recently come to the city has been "social climbing" we hear and finds it highly thrilling to drop-in at the Governor's mansion. He has been one of the most active Timmerman workers, I have been told. Perhaps Rev. Stafford told you that when the report of Dr. Carl Pritchett's meeting was carried in the papers on October 14, Judge Timmerman was so bitter that he tried to keep Rev. Stafford from ever preaching in the church again. He was supported by Francis C, Jones, who is the Governor's former law partner, and also a deacon.

I have not had the time to verify the above, or look into other ramifications. However, I was told by an unusually fine person that it would be unbelievable if the situation could be unraveled, with an approach such as the above information suggests - it would show the complete servitude economically and politically of the entire board and many persons in the congregation. I cannot imagine a more thrilling study of a small Southern community under present conditions than this situation would afford.

Please play with the idea and let me have your reaction.

I am sending Rev. Stafford a copy of this letter. He will react directly to you, I hope.

We are enclosing a copy of an article which appeared on Page 1-B of Nov. 1 issue, of The State, Columbia, S. C. We are delighted at the excellent way in which it is handled. A news-reporter friend telephoned to say that he has been in court all day with Judge Timmerman. It was obvious, he said, that the Judge is greatly perturbed.

With much appreciation for your fine services, I am

Cordially yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Clipping 11-1-55 The State

cc Rev. Stafford

November 8, 1955

Miss Oliva Pearl Stokes
Director, Religious Education
Massachusetts Council of Churches
14 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Miss Stokes:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to answer your good letter of October 27 concerning the Rev. G. Jackson Stafford of Batesburg, South Carolina.

Mr. Stafford, under protest, is resigning his pastorate as of November 28, and I am informed that for the time being he does not wish to be the source of any further publicity. Once he has moved, if he is willing to publicise the materials which he has, we will certainly be in touch with you.

Meanwhile, Mr. Stafford's problem is where to go next. His preference is to continue studies in psychology of religion and Clinical Training, with the aim of becoming an Institutional Chaplain. To this end he would like to enroll in the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary of Wake Forest, North Carolina. He does not have the necessary financial resources, however, and is asking advice as to where he might turn for help. I am sure you understand that the prospects of Mr. Stafford getting another pastorate in a Southern Baptist Church are for the moment rather dim. If you have any suggestions to offer, I am sure Mr. Stafford would be very grateful and so would we.

As to the materials you inquire about, we do not have an extra set, but I have asked Mr. Stafford to send them to you if he can.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:mf

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

November 9, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are doing what we can to defend the Council against Hearst attacks. I was glad to be able to reach you by phone the other day.

I am returning the file containing correspondence between the Rev. Stafford and Judge Timmerman.

Keep us informed if you get any more snooping queries from newspaper men.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Lyford

Joseph P. Lyford

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

NOV 14 1955

November 11, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This letter will confirm a telephone conversation I have just finished with Mr. Fleming.

The pressure here has been great, and until Wednesday I wanted a place to hide in and retreat. But, I am ready to face the future now, and in a way, am almost appreciative of what Judge Timmerman has done to me. I believe I am a stronger person now than formerly.

Anyway, I have confered at length with South Carolina friends, and would like to accept your original offer of scholarship aid to round out my education and to increase my historical and philosophical perspective.

I realize that the offer of a fellowship was tentative, and also conditional as to availability.

What I would like is a fellowship grant of $4500.00 a year, school expenses paid separately, and some sort of expense account for moving. However, I might be asking for too much. I will not feel offended if my request is cut drastically.

In fact, I probably will try to get the additional formal education I need regardless of the circumstances. I lived with a bare cupboard all through seminary, and I can do it again. Mrs. Stafford said that she could too.

Anyway, my resignation is effective November 28, 1955. We'll probably borrow money for a trailer, and leave Batesburg as soon after the 28th as we can. Church salary and use of the parsonage are supposed to continue through December. But a good friend in the church has advised leaving Batesburg as soon as possible, although she was not willing to give a definite reason.

Mrs. Stafford and I both will be glad when definite plans for the future have been made. Right now, the uncertainties of the next three months look almost as bad as the difficulties of the past three months!

Am enclosing some biographical material which Mr. Fleming requested. Will be happy to supply any additional information. Mr. Fleming has a list of references.

Sincerely
Jack Stafford

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XXI

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Graduate of Bob Jones University. 1942.
Greenville, S.C.
Graduate of Greenville High School,
Greenville, S.C. - 1938
Born in Spartanburg, S.C.
Reared in Greenville, S.C.
Permanent address
% Elmer P. Edwards
103 Memorial Drive
Greer, S.C. (Phone 158)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

~~Rennert's~~
~~6:00 PM~~

November 11, 1955

RE: Call from Rev. Jack Stafford, Batesburg

Stafford would like to get a scholarship to Yale or Harvard Divinity Schools.

Desirable that he leave Batesburg by December 1st, though technically he can remain ~~xxx~~ through December.

Phone number in Batesburg: Kellog 2-4266
Permanent address: c/o Elmer P. Edwards, 103 Memorial Drive, Greer, S. C. Phone 158.

References:

Dr. Roy McClain
First Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. J. A. Berry, Jr.
Coker College
Hartsville, S. C.

Dr. H. Jack Flanders, Jr.
Furman University
Greenville, S. C.

Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon
Sou. Baptist Theol. Seminary
Louisville, Ky.

Is anxious for word from us.

HCF

File - Stafford

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

November 8, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Appreciate your letter of November 3. Am becoming more and more interested in the proposed scholarship. There is a possibility that I could study with Dr. Aaron L. Rutledge at the Merrill-Palmer School of Detroit (71 East Ferry Avenue).

Dr. Rutledge is a personal friend, and former professor of psychology of religion at Furman University. My understanding is that the Merrill-Palmer School is highly regarded in the fields of psychology and counseling.

In regard to sending material to the Massachusetts Council of Churches, or in publishing the details of the Batesburg situation in a national magazine, my present thinking is that an article in a mass circulation magazine would be generally received as an attack on Batesburg, the Timmermans, and the people of the South as a whole. And, even worse, would be considered as an attack from a Northern publication.

The total effect, I am afraid, would be to cause the majority of Southerners to close ranks and become even more bitter about outside interference.

I would perhaps go along with the idea of an article to be used in a professional publication in the fields of theology or sociology.

Mr. J. C. Furnas, a well known free-lance writer of magazine articles, has asked for my material. Also, he has asked for permission to use it for a proposed book. What do you think about the book?

I am open to change in regard to a magazine article. Whatever will be in the best interests of improving race relations and of protecting religious freedom is the direction I wish to take.

Surely did enjoy talking with you recently. Will look forward to seeing you again when there is an opportunity.

Yours cordially and sincerely,

Jack Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

November 8, 1955

Miss Olivia Pearl Stokes
Director of Religious Education
14 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Stokes:

Mr. Harold C. Fleming of the Southern Regional Council informs me that the Massachusetts Council of Churches has become interested in our situation here in Batesburg, South Carolina.

I have maintained the Christian and Biblical stand that I will treat others as I would have them treat me, regardless of race.

Several of the practical applications of this position are anathema to some of the otherwise Christian members of my congregation.

The action of the deacons of the church in forcing my resignation does not represent the attitude of my church members at large as much as it represents the prevailing opinions of South Carolina politicians.

The people of the South need time to become adjusted to the changing social and political climate. I think we will come through all right eventually.

I feel that any immediate publicity should come from Southern leaders to effect the best interests of improved race relations and of religious freedom. However, because of your interest expressed through Dr. Carl Pritchett of Anderson, South Carolina, I am enclosing a brief summary. Please hold the enclosure and also this letter in confidence until I have moved from Batesburg.

There is a loosely organized but definite movement going on to remove from leadership in South Carolina churches and schools any one who believes that the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 is constitutional or who has any real intention of abiding by the Supreme Court decision. This condition is particularly prevalent in the lower part of the state.

I am only one among a large number of ministers and educators who are being pressured to recant or resign because of their democratic and religious convictions in regard to constitutional and Christian race relations.

United States District Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman is chairman of the deacons of the First Baptist Church of Batesburg although he lives in Columbia which is thirty-two miles away and attends the services of his church infrequently.

The governor of South Carolina is a member of this church and has leaned over backward to avoid discussing any matter of church business with his pastor, before he became governor and afterward. Mr. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. was the lieutenant-governor prior to his election as governor of South Carolina.

Both the Timmermans lived in the same house in Batesburg, and have lived together in the governor's mansion since moving to Columbia.

A friend of the Governor's was quoted anonymously in The State newspaper of Columbia, South Carolina on October 31, 1955 as follows: "A high official of the church said tonight that the Governor has had no part whatsoever in the matter of the pastor's leaving."

Obviously, however, Governor Timmerman knew of the attacks his father, Judge Timmerman, was making on his pastor. The most charitable view possible, under the circumstances, is that Governor Timmerman's silence gave consent to the forcing of my resignation.

Judge Timmerman is the voice behind the Governor's Chair. When such a person seeks to force the resignation of his pastor over a private difference of opinion which has political implications, the conclusion is inescapable that this person has misused his church for political reasons. The conclusion is strengthened when it is realized that I have never preached on race relations, nor have I made any public statements on race relations.

In this particular case, at least two factors are involved. One is Judge Timmerman's great personal bitterness over the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. The other is Judge Timmerman's personal, political ambitions for his son, Governor Timmerman.

Under the circumstances, race relations has become a political football, and religious freedom has been denied. A truly sad state of affairs!

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

GJS/

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford,
Batesburg Baptist Church,
Batesburg, S.C.

November 22, 1955.

Dear Mr. Stafford,

This is to confirm the readiness of the Southern Regional Council to stake you to travel Northwards, nowabouts or when in the next few weeks you may wish it, up to $150 readily, and up to $200.00 if need be. We could send you a travel advance, or you could perform the travel and send us an itemized account, and we would send back the check. My idea was that you would visit Oscar Lee, at the National Council of Churches, and people perhaps at Union, Yale, Newton or wherever.

Yours sincerely,

GSM:rl.

LAWRENCE LADER
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold;

Progress has been slow on the Rev. Stafford story. I have not even been assured yet of his cooperation. Last week I tried to get him on the phone a dozen times and finally sent him a telegram asking him to phone me reverse charges. Still no answer.

Frank Loescher is in town now and told me this morning that Stafford may be wary about having the whole story come out in frank terms as he wants to come back to South Carolina eventually. Loescher suggests that a person he respects should convince him of the value to the cause of bringing the story out. He and I agree that you are the man for this. Would you take it on? Could you phone him immediately and see if you can convince him that the story should be done. It doesn't have to have his or his wife's by-line, as originally suggested, but would be a straight reporting job under my by-line.

The editors of McCall's will give me a decision tomorrow. But the lack of a Rev or Mrs. Stafford by-line may rule both McCall's and Woman's Home Companion out. This still leaves the Reader's Digest, and possibly Collier's and a few others. And I think the story is important enough to make this last effort to put through-- put it through both with Stafford and the magazine.

After you reach Stafford, I wonder if you could call me, RHinelander 4-~~XXXX~~ 1982, by Monday or Tuesday noon. There is a chance I may leave Tuesday for a week's vacation, possibly Florida. And if so, it would be good to combine this with a stop in South Carolina and possibly in Atlanta to see you.

Hope all is well with you.

Best as always,

Larry

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

January 29, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 31 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your interest in my needs and your encouragement has meant much in recent months.

We are moving Tuesday to Dublin, Georgia. I will be the chaplain for the Veterans Administration Hospital there. 900 beds. Will probably need another chaplain this summer when the number of beds in use is increased.

I still plan to continue my interest in improving race relations, but from a vantage point safer than a southern pastorate.

My prayers are with you for the continued success of your splendid work.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely and cordially,

Jack Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

P. S. Best regards to Harold Fleming, and my regrets that I did not feel it best for all concerned to release the details of the Batesburg story.

February 8, 1956

Chaplain G. Jackson Stafford
Veteran's Administration Hospital
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stafford:

We are glad that you are in pleasanter circumstances with clarity in front of you.

The time will come and it will be sooner than most people think when those of you who have been honorable under stress will be admired by the public in general.

We are glad to assist your recent trip with enclosed check for eighty-two dollars.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

✓ RHA
✓ HCF

First Baptist Church

G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR

Batesburg, S. C.

February 7, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are now settled in Dublin, and living in the Presbyterian Manse! until the house we want becomes available. The hospital chaplaincy gives promise of providing a fruitful ministry.

My trip in January which took me North as far as New Haven, Connecticut, resulted in promising contacts, with the Veterans Administration chaplaincy materializing and appearing best to meet my needs to continue working in the South. Actually, I am still interested in helping to improve race relations!

For reasons which probably a psychiatrist would be needed to uncover, I accepted the barest minimum expense account for the trip North from the National Council of Churches, $82.00, which was about half what the trip cost in the long-run. If your offer of subsidizing that trip is still open, I would appreciate such consideration as you think best.

Actually, until I had had time to think about the matter at length, I was reluctant to accept money from the Southern Regional Council. However, I have decided that I am basically in agreement with the aims and program of the Council and need have no fear of being closely associated with the Council. This paragraph seems a little blunt, but perhaps you will understand, and especially since I am now a staunch supporter of your work. I have had to feel my way along recently in situations which were new to my experience.

I still would not have asked for expense money for my trip because I like to pay my own way whenever possible, but, frankly, we are running out of money. And, my first pay check from the hospital will not come through before the middle of March, and even then the first two weeks salary will be withheld.

First Baptist Church
G. JACKSON STAFFORD, PASTOR
Batesburg, S. C.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations asked me in January to apply as their executive secretary, but I could not since I had already accepted the Veterans Administration Hospital Chaplaincy. Am sure the work would have been interesting. I knew Hugh Brimm personally (the former secretary).

Surely will look forward to seeing you again at the first opportunity. Trust to hear from you shortly. Best wishes and our prayers. Out best to Harold Fleming.

Sincerely and cordially,

Jack Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford, Chaplain
Veterans Administration Hospital
Dublin, Georgia
(as of February 12, 1956)

Stafford

February 8, 1956

The Rev. G. Jackson Stafford
V. A. Hospital
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Jack:

We appreciate your letting us know about your move to Dublin. I know you will never have occasion to regret the way in which you conducted yourself throughout the whole trying affair in Batesburg. Your statement to W. D. Workman, as carried by the Greenville News, was extremely well done and serves you well as a dignified epilogue to the controversy.

The best of luck to you in your new position. I hope we will continue to be in touch from time to time.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

February 23, 1956

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, Chaplain
Veterans Administration Hospital
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Rev. Stafford:

Very nice to hear from you under circumstances no longer beleaguered.

By our reports you paid in ten solid dollars to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in October. They sent it to us in November. We must have sent you an issue or two of New South at Batesburg and we have specially mailed the January and February 1956 issues to you at Dublin, and we are sending November and December of 1955 to Dublin today. And henceforth to you at Dublin.

We send back your check - a work of super-erogation.

Admiringly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encls (3)

Mr. + Mrs. Stafford have
$1/10^{oc}$ membership
through D.C. Council
paid in Oct. and
transmitted to us
in November. We
have sent January
+ February issue
to him at Dublin.
We will send Nov.
+ Dec. issue today.
Should we accept
his Check?

Mha

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
DUBLIN, GEORGIA

February 21, 1956

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I received your expense check for $82.00 and was most appreciative. Thnaks, not only for the expense money, but also for your personal interest.

The work here has great promise, and in addition it looks as if I will be called on frequently to preach in nearby churches.

It is most interesting to work in non-segregated surroundings, as in the hospital. I have not seen any conflicts, although there is something of a social caste system based fairly equally on intelligence, education, social background, etc.

I am hoping for the opportunity of providing clinical training at the hopsital for local pastors. However, haven't been here long enough to know how it would work.

By the way, I had thought that a subscription to the New South went with my membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, but have not received any copies. So, am enclosing check for a year's subscription ($2.00). Have certainly enjoyed the copies I've seen.

With kindest regards and our prayers,

Sincerely and cordially,

Jack Stafford

J. Jackson Stafford, Chaplain

RECEIVED FEB 23 1956

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, V, H, RH, RS, or loan number. If such number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

March 30, 1956

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford
218 South Elm St.
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stafford:

It was a pleasure talking with you yesterday and what you told me entirely off the record and not for attribution helped me understand the problem which I am trying to interpret for TIME's religion section.

Acting on your telephone permission, I conferred with my old and good friend, Harold Fleming, who showed me a mimeographed file including copies of letters between yourself, Judge Timmerman and others regarding the conflict which finally forced termination of your pastorate in Batesburg.

Your telephone permission was entirely adequate for both Harold and myself, but I would appreciate it if you would drop me an informal note, confirming permission for Harold to show me the file, all of which concerned matters which had taken place long previous to your present connection. I understand thoroughly that at the present time you do not want to be quoted anyway in connection with this controversy last year. The file which Harold showed me gave me a much more accurate understanding of that controversy than I had been able to obtain from somewhat garbled reports in various newspapers.

It was a pleasure to speak briefly with Mrs. Jackson this morning, whom I called to get the accurate address to write you.

Next time I'm down Dublin way I hope to get by to have a talk with you in person about all the various matters which are making our section of the country extremely newsworthy at the present time, ~~but~~ albeit at times rather uncomfortable to report.

With all good wishes in your new work, which I am sure is giving you great satisfaction and even wider opportunity than your pulpit at Batesburg to spread the true gospel of religion.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Howland

cc:Harold Fleming

Willism S. Howland, Bureau Chief

Stafford File

218 South Elm Street
Dublin, Georgia
March 31, 1956

Mr. William S. Howland
Bureau Chief
Editorial Offices
Time Magazine
Rhodes-Haverty Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Howland:

Confirming our telephone conversation of March 29 and in response to your letter of March 30, permission was given to Mr. Harold Fleming to release any material in his possession relative to the Batesburg situation as of February 1, 1956 unless certain portions of the material were otherwise designated as not for publication.

It was a pleasure to talk with you and your understanding and sympathetic letter was most appreciated.

I will look forward to meeting you personally when you have some occasion to be in this section of the state.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely and cordially,

G. Jackson Stafford

G. Jackson Stafford

cc/ Mr. Harold Fleming

Best of everything to you, Harold. I have great confidence in your judgment and ability. G. J. S.

"The Curse of Ham"

By R. B. Eleazer

"The curse of Ham has certainly stuck, hasn't it?" Jackson was looking through the pullman car window at a crew of sweating Negro laborers at work on the railroad right-of-way, while their white foreman sat in the shade of a tree near by.

"I don't think I recall the curse of Ham," replied his companion. "Just what was it?"

"Surely you recall the story; it's one of the most familiar in the Bible. Noah got drunk, you remember, and his son Ham made fun of him. To punish Ham's irreverence God cursed him, turned him black, and condemned him and his descendants to be servants forever to the other branches of the human family—'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' I think the Bible says. Certainly the Negroes have been that, and it looks as if they always will be."

"Oh, is that what you were talking about? Yes, I remember that story, but not at all the way you tell it. I have a Bible here in my bag. Let's see exactly how it goes. Here it is, Genesis ninth chapter, verses twenty to twenty-six: Noah planted a vineyard, drank of the wine, was drunken, was uncovered. Ham saw it and told his brothers. And Noah awoke and said, 'Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.' That's the story, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's it," said Jackson eagerly; "just as I told you."

"And yet quite different from what you told me, isn't it? Your version was right in part, but totally wrong, it seems to me, on every important point."

"I don't see that, at all," replied Jackson.

"Well, in the first place, observe that no curse whatever was pronounced on Ham. It was his son Canaan at whom the curse was directed, and Canaan was wholly innocent, so far as the record indicates. Hardly fair, would you say?"

"Oh, yes, I remember now. It *was* Canaan, not Ham, whom God cursed."

"Wait a minute! 'Whom God cursed,' you say? I don't remember it that way."

"Why, of course it was God who cursed him. Noah had no right to curse anybody."

"No, I think not myself. But God certainly didn't do it. Here, let's read the story again: 'and *Noah* said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.' You see, God is not even mentioned."

Jackson seized the Bible and read the verse over two or three times.

"That's a fact," he admitted ruefully. For a moment he was puzzled; then he had an idea:

"But Noah couldn't have turned him black! You'll surely admit that nobody but God could have done that.' "

"But where do you get the idea that anybody was turned black? The Bible doesn't say so."

"Why, of course it does! Everybody knows that. Turn back there and read that story again."

They read it again, scanning every line, every word, with utmost care. Not the slightest suggestion that anybody's color was changed by the fraction of a tint; no indication that God had anything to do with the curse; no reason to suppose that it had any significance beyond the lifetime of Noah's immediate family.

"Well, I give up," said Jackson. "I certainly thought I knew that story. Then there is nothing to prove that Negroes are the result of God's curse and a race divinely ordained to servitude?"

"Not a thing," his friend replied. "Nothing even to suggest it. Furthermore, there's no reason to suppose that the inhabitants of Africa descended from Canaan at all. The tenth chapter of Genesis says distinctly that Canaan was the progenitor of the many Canaanite tribes who located and remained in Palestine. Cush, another of Ham's sons, seems to have been the father of the branch that later settled in Africa."

"Then how did they become black?" was Jackson's last question.

"The most reasonable assumption—and a thoroughly scientific one—is that the dark races were developed by the well-known law of natural selection, operating over long periods under a tropical sun. In each succeeding generation that law would pick the darker types for survival, while the lighter types, with less protective pigment in the skin, would tend to succumb to the climate. Given time enough, this process would inevitably result in a highly pigmented race, with the color best suited to its environment."

"Maybe you are right," said Jackson. "At any rate, you have given me something to think about."

This leaflet is for free distribution, one to each of the officers and teachers of the church school. The Division's printing budget is not sufficient to provide them for free *general* distribution. They are available in quantities at actual cost of printing which is 40 cents a hundred. It is impossible to carry charge accounts. To do so would more than double the cost. Therefore, *cash must accompany* all orders in quantity.

1-47-25M
No. 884-B 7-48-25M

Department of General Church School Work
810 Broadway, Nashville (2), Tenn.
Division of the Local Church
General Board of Education, Methodist Church

Judge Timmerman, in his letter to me of July 13, 1955, states, "... that you and I do not belong in the same church," and, further, that "... your position amounts to no more than a condemnation of God's act in reating the races of men."

I feel that Judge Timmerman and I have much more in common in Christ Jesus than we have differences, and am most happy to fellowship with Judge Timmerman as a member of the Batesburg Baptist Church.

In regard to the races of men, I find that the Bible accepts the racial division of Jew and Gentile, and refers indirectly to the various racial divisions of Gentiles. Also, that the kingdom of God calls for a unity in diversity, with the emphasis being one in Christ Jesus rather than being one racially. Galations 3:28 is quoted to support the idea of unity in diversity.

> "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

Judge Timmerman states in his letter of July 13, 1955 "...that you favor not only the abolition of secregation in our public schools and churches, but also the integration of the negro and white races." I interpret Judge Timmerman's phrase, "integration of the negro and white races" by his third paragraph which reads, "I am unwilling to support any movement in or out of church that has as an objective the abasement or mongrlization of my race."

I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of intermarriage between the Negro and white races. I do not find anything in the Bible which would support such a view. Further, I do not see the possibility of intermarriage between the races as being a problem or becoming a problem short of several hundred years if ever.

In regard to the abolition of segregation in our public schools and churches, I am in favor of Christian race relations.

In December 1953, I voted to receive Negro ministers as members of the Batesburg-Leesville Ministerial Association. Our missionaries work with members of other races on the basis of Christian equality, and several of our Southern Baptist theological seminaries receive and graduate students of non-white races, including Negroes.

In June 1954, I voted to accept Recommendation No. 3 of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

In May 1955, I voted to accept the report of the Christian Life Commission which included among other things a section on "Intergroup Relationships."

As regards the attendance of Negro and white children in the same schools, I am in favor of lawful and orderly use of public, tax supported institutions by all citizens without restrictions based solely on race or color of skin.

My view as described in the above paragraph was my private opinion until two members of the church discussed the matter with me. It would still be my private opinion had not a member of the church felt it best to tell other members of the church and to bring the matter officially to the attention of the deacons.

Concerning attendance of Negro and white children in the same schools, I see tremendous and almost insurmountable difficulties involved. However, I cannot forsake the Christian principles involved, (that God created all mankind in his

image and that all persons who accept Christ as Savior are equally members of the Kingdom of God) regardless of the practical difficulties involved in attempting to apply Christian principles.

Galations 3:28 states, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus."

Now, in regard to the laws of the land, I am a law abiding citizen and expect to obey the laws of our nation. I do not have a copy of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, but assume that Judge John J. Parker's resume as quoted in The State, July 16, 1955, is accurate.

> He said, "What it (the Supreme Court) has decided, and all that is has decided, is that a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains."

The dicision of the three-judge district federal court of which Judge Timmerman was a member handed down its decision July 15, which again to quote from The State, July 16, 1955, is as follows:

> "Defendants be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from refusing on account of race, to admit to any school under their supervision any child qualified to enter such school from and after such time as they may have made the necessary arrangement for admission of children to such school on a nondiscriminatory basis which is to be done with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court."

I feel that the dicisions of both courts as described above are in keeping with Christian morals and Christian principles. I do not and have not entered into politics and do not and have not brought politics into my church. It is the duty of Christians, and especially of ministers of the gospel, to evaluate the laws of the land and treatment of human beings by other human beings ~~by other human beings~~ in the light of Christian principles. This is not politics; it is Christianity.

Attention is called to the fact that two Baptist ministers, the Reverends Isaac Backus and John Leland who are generally praised as heroes of the Baptist faith, had strong influence with James Madison who was primarily responsible for the First Amendment to the Constitution: ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.").

Once again I call attention to my policy as a minister of the gospel of preaching as strongly and fervently as I know how the principles of Christ and the will of God. A further part of that policy is to refrain from making applications of these principles on subjects where good Christian people are disagreed.

I have never, as pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church, misused my pulpit or my church in any area of my ministry by publicly proclaiming my personal views on matters where Christians are disagreed. I retain the right to my personal opinions, and the right to vote in keeping with my interpretation of the Bible and of the will of God on all matters of morals and Christian principles.

The reason for setting forth now my personal convictions and interpretations of the God's will on matters of Christian race relations is because I have been requested to do so by the chairman of the Board of Deacons of the Batesburg Baptist Church, which request was concurred in by the Board of Deacons.

Now, in regard to the association of Negroes and white people in the same church, as a matter of Christian principle, I cannot refuse my Christian fellowship to a person solely because of his race. There are again tremendous and thorny problems involved in attempting to work out the application of Christian principles involved.

I am a Baptist Christian and intend to promote Baptist democracy at all times. Baptist democracy and principles of church government mean that there is, in keeping with the laws of the land, no higher authority than the vote and will of a Baptist congregation. The Baptist congregation determines who shall be a member of a Baptist church, not the pastor. Further, I have not, NOR do I intend to do so, attempted to force my will on my church nor attempted to dictate the policies of my church. The congregation of a Baptist church should set the policies, not any one man, pastor or otherwise.

On the following pages are presented the portions of scripture which lead me to hold my view of Christian race relations.

I. In the Old Testament

A. The nation of Israel was separated from other peoples for the sake of religious purity, to preserve the true revelation of God, and for the untimate sake of the spread of the knowledge and worship of God to all nations of the world.

Genesis 12:1-3 - "Now the Lord said to Abram, 'Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and him who curses you I will curse; and by you all the families of the earth will bless themselves.'"

Isaiah 42:5-7 - "Thus says God, the Lord, who created the heavens and stretched them out, who spread forth earth and what comes from it, who gives breath to the people upon it and spirit to those who walk in it: 'I am the Lord, I have called you in righteousness, I have taken you by the hand and kept you; I have given you as a covenant to the people, a light to the nations, to open the eyes that are blind, to bring out the prisoners from the dungeon, from the prison those who sit in darkness.'"

Isaiah 49:5-7 - "And now the Lord says, who formed me from the womb to be his servant, to bring Jacob back to him, and that Israel might be gathered to him, for I am honored in the eyes of the Lord, and my God has become my strength - he says: 'It is too light a thing that you should be my servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob and to restore the preserved of Israel; I will give you as a light to the nations, that my salvation may reach to the end of the earth.' Thus says the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel and his Holy One, to one deeply despised, abhorred by the nations, the servant of rulers: 'Kings shall see and arise; princes, and they shall prostrate themselves; because of the Lord, who is faithful, the Holy One of Israel, who has chosen you.'"

B. Mankind is fundamentally one, though less fundamental distinctions such as race, nationality, and religion are described.

Genesis 1:27-28 - "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them. And God blessed them, and God said to them, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth.'"

Genesis 9:1-2 - "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said to them, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth. The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every bird of the air, upon everything that creeps on the ground and all the fish of the sea; into your hand they are delivered.'"

C. In regard to the curse of Canaan (Genesis 9:20ff), see attached pamphlet, "The Curse of Ham."

II. In the New Testament

A. Jesus' parable of the Good Samaritan shows how Christian love crosses racial barriers. (Luke 10:25-38)

B. Jesus preached in Samaria as described in John 4:4-42. Verse 9 indicates

that Jesus was not bound by racial prejudice as were the Jews.

"The Samaritan woman said to him,'How is it that you, a Jew, ask a drink of me, a woman of Samaria?' For Jews have no dealings with Samaritans."

C. Jesus summarized the Law and the Prophets in such a way as to link our love for God together with our love for our neighbor, and interpreted who our neighbor is by giving the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Matthew 22:36-40 - "'Teacher, which is the great commandment in the?' And he said to him, 'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the law and the prophets.'"

D. Jesus spoke of the gospel as being for all people everywhere, and spoke of making disciples of all nations. See also Acts 1:8.

Matthew 28:18-20 - "And Jesus came and said to them, 'All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, to the close of the age.'"

E. Jesus said that we serve him as weminister to those in need in his name.

Matthew 25:44-45 - "Then they also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see thee hungry or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick or in prison, and did not minister to thee?' Then he will answer them, 'Truly, I say to you, as you did it not to one of the least of these, you did it not to me.'"

F. Jesus announced his gospel in terms of the most universal of all the Old Testament prophets (Isaiah 61:1-2), and illustrated his sermon that day by showing that a non-Israelite widow was used to feed Elijah, and that the only leper cured by Elisha was Naaman who was a non-Israelite. It is interesting to note that the Jews that day were so incensed that (Luke 4:29) "They rose up and put him out of the city, and led him to the brow of the hill on which their city was built, that they might throw him down head-long."

The quotation from Isaiah as used by Jesus is found in Luke 4:17-19.

"And there was given to him the book of the prophet Isaiah. He opened the book and found the place where it was written, 'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord.'"

G. Jesus said without qualification that his followers would engage in his ministry.

John 15:12 - "Truly, truly, I say to you, he who believes in me will

also do the works that I do; and greater works than these will he do, because I go to the Father."

H. Jesus spoke of the love that Christians have for one another.

John 15:12-14 - "This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you. Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends if you do what I command you.

I John 4:20-21 interprets this commandment as follows:

"If any one says, 'I love God,' and hates his brother, he is a liar; for he who does not love his brother whom he has seen, cannot love God whom he has not seen. And this commandment we have from him, that he who loves God should love his brother also."

I. The record of the early church speaks impressively concerning Christian race relations.

Philip preached in a city of Samaria. (Acts 8:5)

Philip sat in the chariot with the Ethiopian eunuch who was a black man, led him to Christ, and baptized him. (Acts 8:26-39). This story reminds us that Negroes and whites were members of the same churches in America during the days of slavery.

In acts 10:1-48, it was revealed unto Peter that he should not call any man common or unclean, that in every nation any one who fears God is acceptable to God, and that the Holy Spirit could be poured out on the Gentiles.

Acts 10:38 - "And he said to them, 'You yourselves know how unlawful it is for a Jew to associate with or to visit any one of another nation; but God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean.'"

Acts 10:34-35 - "And Peter opened his mouth and said: 'Truly I perceive that God shows no partiality, but in every nation any one who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him.'"

Acts 10:44-45 - "While Peter was still saying this, the Holy Spirit fell on all who heard the word. And the believers from among the circumcized who came with Peter were amazed, because the gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out even on the Gentiles."

The Council of Jerusalem decided that no unnecessary obstacles should be placed in way of Gentiles who wished to share the Christian fellowship. (Acts 15:1-35).

Acts 15:7-10 - "And after there had been much debate, Peter rose and said to them, 'Brethren, you know that in the early days God made choice among you, that by my mouth the Gentiles should hear the word of the gospel and believe. And God who knows the heart bore witness to them, giving them the Holy Spirit just as he did to us; and he made no distinction between us and them, but cleansed their hearts by faith. Now therefore why do you make trial of God by putting a yoke upon the neck of the disciples which neither our fathers nor we have been able

to bear?'"

Paul said on one of his preaching missions that every nation of the earth is from a common source, and that we all are the offspring of God.

Acts 17:26-28 -- "And he made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and the boundaries of their habitation, that they should seek God, in the hope that they might feel after him and find him. Yet he is not far from each one of us, for 'In him we live and move and have our being'; even some of your poets have said, 'For we are indeed his offspring.'"

J. The New Testament welcomes the Christian people of all races into the Kingdom of God and teaches that in Christ Jesus there is a common meeting ground of Christian fellowship irrespective of race, language, and national backgrounds.

Jesus spoke of the Roman Centurian saying (Matthew 7:5-13, especially verses 10-11).

"When Jesus heard him, he marveled, and said to those who followed him, 'Truly, I say to you, not even in Israel have I found such faith. I tell you, many will come from east and west and sit at table with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven.'"

Jesus spoke of non-Jews who will become one flock and have one shepherd.

John 10:16 - "And I have other sheep, that are not of this fold; I must bring them also, and they will heed my voice. So there shall be one flock, one shepherd."

John 12:49-53 states that Caiaphas prophesied truly when he said,

"... that Jesus should die for the nation, and not for the nation only, but to gather into one the children of God who are scattered abroad. So from that day on they took counsel how to put him to death."

Paul spoke of the unity in diversity which is the glory of Christianity in Galations 3:28.

"There is neither New nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus."

Paul's letter to the Ephesians spoke of Christ having broken down the wall of hostility that he might reconcile Jew and Gentile in himself.

Ephesians 2:11-22, especially verses 14-16 - "For he is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility, by abolishing in his flesh the law of commandments and ordinances, that he might create in himself one new man in place of the two, so making peace, and might reconcile us both to God in one body through the cross, thereby bringing the hostility to an end."

Ephesians 4:3-6 - "Eager to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body and one Spirit, just as you were called to the one hope that belongs to your call, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of us all, who is above all and through all and in all."

Paul in his letter to the Colossians spoke of the new nature of the Christian with its different standards from the old nature.

Colossians 3:9-15 - "Do not lie to one another, seeing that you have put off the old nature with its practices and have put on the new nature, which is being renewed in knowledge after the image of its creator. Here there cannot be Greek and Hew, circumcised and uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave, free man, but Christ is all, and in all. Put on the, as God's chosen ones, holy and beloved, compassion, kindness, lowliness, meekness, and patience, forbearing one another and, if one has a complaint against another, forgiving each other; as the Lord has forgiven you, so you also must forgive. And above all these put on love, which binds everything together in perfect harmony. And let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts, to which indeed you were called in the one body. And be thankful."

Revelation 5:9-10 states that the saints in heaven will sing a new song.

"And they sang a new song, saying, 'Worthy art thou to take the scroll and to open its seals, for thou wast slain and by thy bolld didst ransom men for God from every tribe and tongue and people and nation, and hast made them a kingdom and priests to our God and they shall reign on earth.'"

Revelation 7:9-10 describes the racially mixed multitude who will worship God.

"After this I looked, and behold, a great multitude which no man could number, from every nation, from all tribes and peoples and tongues, standing before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, with palm branched in their hands, and crying out with a loud voice, 'Salvation belongs to our God who sits upon the throne, and to the Lamb!'"

Romans 8:15-17 states that Christians without exception are children of God and heirs with Christ.

"For you did not receive the spirit of slavery to fall back into fear, but you have received the spirit of sonship. When we cry, 'Abba!' Father!' it is the Spirit himself bearing witness with our spirit that we are children of God, and if children, then heirs, heirs of God and fellow heirs with Christ, provided we suffer with him in order that we may also be glorified with him."

K. Jesus warned the people of his day not to void the commandments of God by their traditions. (See also Matthew 15:6-9).

Mark 7:9-13, especially verses 9 and 13 - "And he said to them, 'You have a fine way of rejecting the commandment of God, in order to keep your tradition! ... thus making void the word of God through your tradition which you hand on. And many such things you do.'"

This letter has been given to only a few of the members of the church.

THE BATESBURG BAPTIST CHURCH

BATESBURG, S. C.

Dear Member of the Batesburg Baptist Church:

An explanation of my resignation as pastor of the Batesburg Baptist Church is in order.

The chairman of deacons, Judge George Bell Timmerman, wrote a letter to me July 13, 1955 in which he said, "... you and I do not belong in the same church." I believed that Judge Timmerman was saying in effect that he planned to bring pressure to bear on me to resign because my private, personal opinion was approximately the same as his public, official opinion in regard to the United Stated States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

On July 15, 1955, Judge Timmerman shared in a three-judge district federal court decision which ordered the Clarendon County, S. C. public schools to comply with the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 "... with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court."

When the matter was first considered by the deacons on August 10, 1955, an overwhelming majority of the deacons wished to drop the matter entirely. When next considered on September 7, 1955, a slight majority of the deacons wished to drop the matter entirely (the vote was 9 to 6 of the deacons present). When next considered on October 5, 1955, a majority of 8 to 4 discussed ways and means of securing my resignation. At a called meeting on October 14, 1955, definite plans were made to secure my resignation.

I resigned October 19, 1955 rather than subject myself and the congregation to the embarrassment incidental to forcing my resignation.

God has given me the victory over bitterness in this matter, and I believe the difficulties of the past several months have made of me a better minister of the gospel.

May God bless each member of the Batesburg Baptist Church who sincerely and honestly strives to live as a consecrated Christian and member of the Kingdom of God.

I feel that my freedom to hold a personal, private opinion has been attacked, and has been actually denied by the forcing of my resignation as your pastor. May God forbid that this denial of religious freedom of private, personal convictions should ever become wide-spread. Denial of religious freedom strikes a blow at the very foundation of our Christian faith.

Yours sincerely,

G. Jackson Stafford

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
January 3, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for Irene Osborne's revised schedule. I do not anticipate any difficulty in adjusting to it: April 9-13.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells

RSL:epw

Copies were mailed to the following chairmen and executive directors of the state organizations:

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
Mr. Fred Darragh
Mr. Paul Finner
Rev. G. E. Clary
Mr. W. H. Perry
Rev. Albert D'Orlando
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
Mr. R. D. Wellons
Mr. J. Claude Evans
Mr. Haskell Miller, Acting
Mrs. James S. Crate
Rev. W. Carroll Brooke

Exec. Directors

Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Mr. Nat Griswold
Dr. Guy H. Wells
Mr. William K. Williams
Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
Mrs. M. J. Lyells
Mr. Harry S. Jones
Mrs. E. H. Spearman

Mr. Clarence Hughes
Mr. T. S. Sutherland
Mr. John H. Marion

September 7, 1955

MEMO

FROM: Mr. Frederick B. Routh

TO: Rev. Duncan Hunter

As you know, Irene Osborne's services have been made available to the Southern Regional Council for a six months period. Enclosed is a tentative or proposed schedule for her to travel in the various states.

You will note that a week is allowed for her to be in each state. If this proposed schedule grossly violates something you have planned, please let us know as soon as possible. (But, we would like to hold to your schedule and group our proposal.)

You will also note that we have grouped the states together to save on travel and have tried to have the states paired according to ~~your~~ the climate of relations which exist.

You should plan to have Irene visit the schools and community jobs and key places in your state. We would be particularly helpful in those states where some communities have already begun the job of desegregation, or as you know the intention to do so.

She

September 21, 1955

Mr. Hugh A. Brinn
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for your letter about Irene Osborne.

Point about her is that she has had (unique) experience in organizing community support for unsegregated schools. She ISN'T an expert on school administration, integrated or unintegrated; and so it is taking her out of her skill to dump her into conversations with school board members or school superintendents. Not that you proposed this, but it is a natural thing for people to plan.

The question is, how best to use someone who can tell how the job was done in Washington; i. e., how the city was organized to wish the change.

I should think natural community leaders; your own board people, your consultants, NAACP officials, Urban League people, church leaders, and other such people are the ones through whom most good would come from what she knows.

Quite all right to move her around over the state, but not to see officials; only to see community leaders. And best if the leaders could be reasonably clumped; but she's game for logging it about.

I don't want to give undue emphasis to my point about school officials; she has no complex on them, and can talk reasonably and quite helpfully with them. But her metier is community organization.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FHR ✓
CHP
Mr. Rockman

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Sept 15

G. S. M.

From these two responses to Fred's letter re Osborne, it seems clear that the state groups have little idea of how they are supposed to use her.

Should clarification await Fred's return (Mon. 9-26)?

HCF

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 12, 1955

SEP 14 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am replying to your memorandum of September 7 concerning the tentative plan of Miss Osborne to visit Kentucky.

I should like to give you a picture of our situation as we know it today. Of course you will understand that with the opening of school it is possible that there will be additional communities which will integrate this fall.

The following cities or independent districts have already integrated this year:

Newport (Campbell County)
Ashland (The Junior College only)
Paducah (The Junior College only)
Lexington (Fayette County)
Monticello (Wayne County)
Marion (Breckenridge County)
Carlisle (Nicholas County)
Owensboro (Daviess County)
Dawson Springs (Hopkins County)
Louisville (Jefferson County)
Barbourville (Knox County)

Some of the schools in Floyd County, Wayne County and all of the schools in Boone County have integrated.

This needs some interpretation, as for example in Louisville, the integration was done in the Kentucky State School for the Blind including both its students and its faculty. As noted above, Ashland and Paducah have only integrated their Junior Colleges but these are municipally owned schools. In the case of Owensboro, some twelve Negro students are attending some of the classes in the "white schools" in addition to taking part of their ROTC training at the "white schools."

In view of our situation here in Kentucky, which I think as a whole is "looking up," I wonder just what approach you will want to make. At that time, I will be involved in my school work and will be in position to give only part-time to the Council. Would you want some member of our staff to accompany you or Miss Osborne? I should also like to know if she is coming by herself or if she will be traveling with you or other members of the Central staff.

We want to cooperate in every way that we can and I wanted to get these things into the picture as we make plans.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB:ms

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.
LINCOLN 3-2773

Routh
for reply
SEP 22 1955

September 20, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I've received the vital "Proposed Schedule for Irene Osborne." Many thanks. I feel better oriented already.

My only worry is about the Christmas and New Year schedule. Dick and I had planned that I should spend a week in Philadelphia after the Christmas vacation. It seemed to us that would be a good time to move ahead on the AFSC program. Can we make an adjustment to allow room for that?

Otherwise, I would accept the schedule as complete. We seem to be covering all the territory and still allowing some freedom of action. That should work!

Sincerely yours,

Irene

Irene Osborne
Washington Representative

SEP 23 1955

Fred Routh
Important

ALL SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Philip E. Lerman

September 21, 1955

Irene Osborne

On October 1st, Miss Irene Osborne, who has for three years headed up the American Friends Service Committee's Washington Community Service Project, will be taking over a new job with the Southern Regional Council, headquartered in Atlanta. I have worked very closely with Irene in the three years that I have been here and she, probably more than any other person, is responsible for bringing together the Washington community in working towards school integration. She headed up the project of this community which brought into existence the Joint Committee on Education and initiated a series of weekend seminars for teachers which was the first of its kind in this community.

Irene will be working on a special assignment for the Southern Regional Council which will bring her into your respective areas. I am sending her your names and addresses and have assured her that you will give her the fullest cooperation.

You will find her a very capable woman and one who knows more about problems and the processes of desegregation than probably any other person in the country.

I would appreciate your extending her every courtesy as well as the hand of friendship.

PEL:dm

cc: Alex Miller
Dick Bennett
George S. Mitchell

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

Return to

September 27, 1955

Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

It was very good to have the opportunity of meeting you this summer and getting to know something of your aspirations for the Southern Regional Council program. I wanted to express my appreciation again to you for taking the radio broadcast for Bill Boyd on the week which you left for staff meeting in Kentucky.

I have heard very good reports about your participation in the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen Conference. As a matter of fact, I have heard that your performance was the best thing about the whole conference.

It was very good to have John in Greensboro for Saturday night. He came over and had dinner with me and visited with some friends until about midnight. I wish very much that you and bill could have been along and I hope sometime the three of you will be able to come back. I am writing to ask you to give me the name of the professor who teaches at the University of Tennessee and who attended the council meeting at Atlanta University a few days before I left Atlanta. I would like to contact him when I go to Knoxville later in the Fall.

I shall look forward to seeing all of you people in the Council on Friday. I will be in Atlanta Friday and Saturday and fly out of Atlanta early Sunday morning for Hartford on my way to staff meeting in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Greetings to friends at the Council and I hope that I shall see you Friday.

Sincerely yours,

Anne

Anne Queen,
College Secretary

AQ:pr

Tues - Jackson
To - 409 8:33
406 - 10:09
405 11:08

Wed - Columbia -
To - 478 1:20
377 2:33
12:35 a.m.
2:13

C# - Brown Lake
Deseado.

Sat
1/6

Mass 96

955 Mur 1/3
7:21

October 7, 1955

Miss Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
104 "C" Street, N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Irene Osborne:

We are enclosing a Program for our Annual Meeting which explains your roll for the opening night. We expect you and Fred Routh to meet with the steering committee after the session Monday night to plan for the following day.

Your desire to have no set program is being carried out to the extent that we do not have stated engagements after Tuesday morning. We do have a number of people who wish to talk to you here, in Pine Bluff, and in Hot Springs. So we believe you will be in a position of great helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Nat

NAT R. GRISWOLD
Director

NRG:vwp
Enc. 1
cc - Fred B. Routh

P.S. - Will you please let us know of your travel and arrival plans? Would you prefer to stay with the Griswolds where you will be relatively independent, or in a hotel where you will be entirely so?

NRG

ARKANSAS COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS

Oct. 17 & 18

Affiliate of Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

1955 Annual Meeting

Gardner Memorial Methodist Church
18th & Schaer Streets
North Little Rock, Arkansas

PROGRAM

"Developing Community Responsibility for School Integration"

Monday, October 17

6:00 p.m. Registration

6:30 p.m. Dinner Fred K. Darragh, Jr., Chairman
Introductions
Announcements
Business

7:30 p.m. PANEL DISCUSSION Dr. Johan Eliot, Chairman

"America, The Beautiful" ..... Audience

Invocation ..... Rev. J. Hodge Alves

Presentation of Subject ..... Irene Osborne

Comments and Questions ..... Panel Members Virgil T. Blossom, Tilmon C. Cothran, Mrs. Kyle Engler, Mrs. William J. Massie, Mrs. George G. Meyers, Paul E. Parks.

8:20 p.m. Discussion "66"
Audience huddles in sixes
Formulation of Questions
Questions for Irene Osborne

9:20 p.m. Summary ..... Frederick B. Routh

9:30 p.m. Adjournment

Tuesday, October 18

9:00 a.m. Opening Session .....
Rev. Charles C. Walker, Chairman
"What Now, Arkansas" .....
Frederick B. Routh

(Session to follow plan made by Steering Committee after Monday meeting.)

11:30 a.m. Adjournment

WHO'S WHO

Miss Irene Osborne—is on leave from the American Friends Service Committee for six months' work with Southern Regional Council. Her recent notable service has been with the Community Relations Section of American Friends Service Committee in Washington, D. C., where she worked so very effectively with private community organizations in preparation for school integration. She will be in Arkansas through Friday, October 21, this time and, we hope, will return for another week next year.

Rev. J. Hodge Alves—Minister, Christ Episcopal Church, Little Rock.

Virgil T. Blossom—Superintendent of Schools, Little Rock.

Dr. Tilmon C. Cothran—Department of Sociology, A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff.

Dr. Johan Eliot—State Department of Health, Little Rock.

Mrs. Kyle Engler—President, Arkansas Council of Church Women, Fayetteville.

Mrs. William J. Massie—Negro Council of Parent-Teachers Association, Little Rock.

Mrs. George G. Meyers — Chairman, Department of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Little Rock Conference of the Methodist Church; Member P.T.A. Program Committee.

Paul E. Parks—Executive Secretary, Community Council, Little Rock.

Frederick B. Routh—Assistant Director of Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Rev. Charles C. Walker—Minister, First Congregational Church, Little Rock.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Rev. C. S. Cartwright
Dr. Johan Eliot
Mrs. Erma P. Kelly
Miss Emma Scott
Rev. R. K. Young
Mrs. Vivian T. Hegwood, Chairman

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Bruce D. Moore
Mrs. Velma Powell
M. W. (Mike) Willis, Chairman

Quotes From Supreme Court Decisions

"Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other tangible factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal edcational opportunities? We believe that it does." (1954)

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." (1954)

"The opinions of that date (1954), declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional, are incorporated herein by reference. All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle." (1955)

"But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield because of disagreement with them." (1955)

". . . the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling. Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner." (1955)

Quotable Quotes:

"The policies of proscription, segregation, and disfranchisement that are often described as the immutable 'folkways' of the South . . . , are of a more recent origin. The effort to justify them as a consequence of Reconstruction and a necessity of the times is embarrassed by the fact that they did not originate in those times. And the belief that they are immutable and unchangeable is not supported by history." *Strange Career of Jim Crow,* C. Vann Woodward.

"Up to 1900 the only law of this (Jim Crow) type adopted by the majority of Southern states was that applying to passengers aboard trains. And South Carolinao did not adopt that until 1898, North Carolina in 1899, and Virginia ,the last, in 1900." *The Strange Career of Jim Crow,* C. Vann Woodward.

"The number of registered Negro voters in Louisiana in 1896 . . . was 130,334, and in 1904 . . . was 1,342. Between the two dates the literacy, property, and poll-tax qualifications were adopted." *The Strange Career of Jim Crow,* C. Vann Woodward.

"The evidence is overwhelmingly against the view that race is a factor which determines level of intelligence." *Race and Psychology,* Otto Klineberg.

"The conclusion is justified that, as the environments of two diferent racial groups become more and more alike, the differences in test scores (intelligence quotients) are reduced and tend to disappear completely." *Race and Psychology,* Otto Klineberg.

"Most of the parental fears of integration can be dispelled through the actual experience of integration." *Desegregation in the Baltimore Schools.*

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STATE OFFICE
211 South Izard
Little Rock

the South of the future

toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic undertsanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God. —From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council"

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 7, 1955

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors

FROM: Irene Osborne

RE: My visits in the field

I hope to begin correspondence with all of you very soon so that we can do some advance planning of my visit to your area. We do not have a set formula for my work with you; rather we expect that what I can do will be different in each state, depending on the situation you are facing and the kind of resources you have within the Council. It will be important for us to think ahead, so we can plan something which will be helpful to you in your state.

Will you write me as soon as you can, telling me what ideas you have? I'm outlining below some suggestions of the ways I can perhaps be most helpful. Do consider them in relation to the needs which you feel in your own situation.

The primary purpose of my visits will be to help citizens to take an effective role in working toward implementation of the Supreme Court's decision. We should find some device to arrange for me to meet with state Council officers and at least some members, and where it seems advisable, active members of other interested groups. (The latter can meet together with state Council membership, or separately, as it seems indicated.)

Such meetings with active or potentially active citizenry can be formalized as a workshop, anywhere from one to four days. The workshop can draw people from various communities throughout the state or can be localized to a given community. You can use your judgement about whether to include leaders in organizations other than the state Councils.

If the workshop method is not used, we can achieve some of the same results in shorter and less formalized meetings, conferences with key people, attendance at regularly-scheduled organizational meetings, or speeches to whatever audiences seem suitable.

If people from throughout the state can be brought together in one place, it will save some wear and tear and some duplication of effort and will have the advantage of giving all your state units a common and shared experience. However, if there are good reasons for me to visit in several communities in the state, this can be done.

We will try, in these workshops or conferences, to give the group a better idea how to work and how to find and utilize resources. Some topics we can cover, depending on the needs of the group, are listed:

Building wider citizen support

Making contact with school officials

How to state your message effectively

What the experience of desegregation shows

Developing a set of recommendations for school desegregation

Evaluation of administrative planning

Assistance to teachers for effective work in human relations

It may sometime be helpful for me to visit with school officials, leaders in teacher organizations, members of official advisory committees, or school board members. This will depend upon your relationship with these people and where they are in their thinking. Where the local Council has not been able to establish contact, it is doubtful that afforts on my part could be effective. If the officials will welcome the visit as part of a continuing relationship, or you can see other clear purposes, I'll be glad to cooperate.

These ideas are intended as suggestions. We cannot do all these things in any one week. If you have in mind other or different ways to use my time in your state, do not hesitate to say so. The field is wide open for discussion.

Let me hear from you. I'm looking forward to knowing your ideas and to writing to each of you individually about plans for your state.

IO/ys

Miss Irene Osborne,
103, East Broadway,
Alliance,
OHIO.

November 22, 1955.

Dear Irene,

All Osbornes are most kind, but this Mitchell caravan, if it gets to Alliance, will be but pausing in headlong flight for Atlanta. If you are thenabouts still of a mind to rest some more, before picking up the long trail, maybe the best thing for me to do is telephone you from Oberlin, reassure myself that you are living well, and then head due Southwest for Atlanta, instead of making that jog off to the Southeast. Please ma'm send me a noteley or a postal care Director of Admissions, Oberlin College, marking it arriving Saturday November 26, 10.30 A.M., and say what you are doing about more resting or starting up right away. If you're starting up right off I'll come over and see if you look pink-cheeked enough to go. If you're staying put awhile I'll let you stay, and head home on the long pull.

If we do come, we are momentarily there, and please let no one cook supper for us: at supper-time we should be long gone for Portsmouth, Ohio.

This show does all right still.
I am for your resting till you feel quite well.
Your mail has been a'heading at you for days, and will still come.

Fred has cautioned Florida that you are unlikely,

Best wishes,

GSM:rl.

Chairman
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Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

December 1, 1955

Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Attached is a copy of a letter I have just sent to Irene Osborne. I hope it meets with your approval but at the moment the important thing is to reassure Irene. Any questions that you and George have, I am sure can be worked out between us. You will note in the letter that I mentioned a week of Community Relations Staff Roundups to which Irene should go if she is at all available. This one bit of flexibility in your schedule would be of tremendous help to us. We were not able to set the date previously. If this is not possible, please let me know.

There is always the possibility that Irene may be more seriously ill than any of us know and as you note I have tried to reassure her that we won't sue if on January 1 she is not in good shape. It seems doubtful to me that she would not be available and I wanted to reassure you and George that we will do our best to make any necessary adjustments.

Thanks for your note. I have no objection to your total schedule assuming that Irene is available in January and assuming that some arrangement can be made for her to make her Service Committee week coincide with our staff conference.

Cordially,

Dick Bennett

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

RKB:s

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

George Mitchell

December 1, 1955

Dear Irene:

George sent me a copy of his November 23 letter to you and Fred Routh sent me a copy of what he wrote you on November 28. It looks like we are all agreed that you should take it easy at least until the New Year. I am glad that George used "at least" because although we all hope you will be ready, willing and raring to go in January, I think that your recovery will be more satisfactory if you know that your needs are of the greatest importance and that if you aren't in shape in January you shouldn't feel guilty about it. Fred's letter proposes a schedule for January. I hope that his optimism is proven realistic but, again, I hope you will not be troubled at this point by the fact that there is a schedule set up for you five weeks off. When we get to the point of a schedule (if you are on your feet in January) I will want to raise a question about your visit to AFSC. We are thinking in terms of a staff round-up for a week beginning January 22 or 23. It would, of course, be both useful and pleasant to have you there and probably preferable to a week simply in the office in Philadelphia. However that all can be settled later on.

It seems to me that this is the time when we ought to discuss some gory details about arrangements for your leave. Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we are going to propose to the head of our personnel office who makes policy on extended leaves the following arrangement. For purposes of record we will consider that your last work day was November 18. Figuring on a five day a week basis and allowing for Service Committee holidays during the period, this leaves 27½ working days before the end of December. I would propose to keep you on salary for that period charging 7½ days to accumulated vacation and 20 days to sick leave with pay. You would still have some sick leave time available to you next year.

In all probability this arrangement would preclude your earning additional sick leave and vacation time during the period November 19 through December 31. We do not, however, see that it is necessary, wise, or fair for you to go on leave without pay during this period. In the event that you are able to return to work after the first of the year, the salary checks will keep coming and everything will run smoothly. If you are unable to return we can reconsider the situation as of that time but will have taken care of it at least until January 1.

At some point that hardheaded southern gentleman, George Mitchell, is going to raise the question as to your availability to the Southern Regional Council. My inclination is to propose to George that of these 27½ work days we each absorb one half of the lost work time. In other words assuming that you are able to return to work at some point, this arrangement would provide for your continuing for two weeks beyond

April 1 with George and his crew and (obviously) returning to AFSC two weeks later. Therefore if you are able to return to work in January I would propose that the release date from SRC would be April 15 instead of April 1. That is however not a matter for you to worry about but one about which George and I can dicker.

Enclosed is your November check. Wear it in good health!

I assume you got a copy of Ira Reid's telegram and if there is anything you want me to do about that just let me know. Other than that one matter, I am not going to bother you with anything else. Take it easy. We all send our very best wishes and hope that you will be perking up soon. If you are in the mood to send us an occasional postcard on progress, we will be interested and anxious to have it. If you don't hear from us it will only be because of the firm Bennett policy that you should be left alone.

I think that this about covers what I had in mind. Any comments, questions, criticisms, etc. will be welcome from all parties.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

RKB:s

cc: George Mitchell
Frederick B. Routh

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
December 21, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We were certainly sorry to learn that Irene Osborne is somewhat incapacitated. She has our prayers for a complete and speedy recovery.

In re-scheduling her visits to the States, you may find the following schedule of MCHR activities helpful:

Executive Committee, January 30th (or January 6th as previously suggested).

Board of Directors, March 6th, tentative.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

P. S. As soon as you have time to arrange the schedule of visits for the Foundation representative, I would appreciate know which date was chosen in order to remind our members.
R.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

December 28, 1955

To: Involved State Chairman and Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Subject: Corrected Schedule for Irene Osborne

Enclosed is the corrected schedule for Irene Osborne. Please note the dates she is scheduled to be in your state and make plans to use her talents wisely and well.

You will recall that Miss Oborne's illness made necessary a revision of her schedule. After conference with her and examination of the old schedule, the enclosed represents our best effort. It is hoped that no one will be greatly inconvenienced by the corrected schedule.

CORRECTED SCHEDULE FOR IRENE OSBORNE

January 2-6 ------- SRC Central Office

January 9-13 -------Virginia Council

January 16-20 ------Philly-AFSC

January 23-27 ------Philly-AFSC

January 30-Feb. 3 --Florida Council

February 6-10 ----- SRC Central Office

February 13-17 -----South Carolina Council

February 20-24 -----Georgia Committee

February 27-Mar 2 - SRC Central Office

March 5-9 --------- North Carolina Council

March 12-16 --------Tennessee

March 19-23 ------- SRC Central Office

March 26-30 ------- Alabama Council

April 2-6 --------- SRC Central Office

April 9-13 -------- Mississippi Council

April 16-20 ------- Louisiana Council

April 20-27 ------- SRC Central Office (summary)

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 7, 1956.

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1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
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Mr. Fred Routh,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Routh;

Re; Miss Irene Osbourne

Last Friday, for the first time, I heard of the scheduled visit of Miss Osbourne. Though the first letter concerning Miss Osbourne came before our Annual Meeting and before a December Board Meeting, as far as I can determine, no member of the Board has had any information about this matter. If the visit involves only the staff, well and good. But if the Board is to have any responsibility, they should have a chance to know about commitments made for them.

Msgr. Brunini is out of town, and I cannot consult him about the scheduled date of April 9-13. I know both he and I have National responsibilities with which we have to keep faith. I am scheduled to work in Kentucky all of that week. If I had known of this matter before I left here Jan. 8th, I could have avoided this conflict. Now the publicity has gone out and I must follow through. I realize it is not necessary for me to be here. But I do not like to carry responsibilities in this way.

I do not believe we can accept any responsibility to have the Board in more than a one-day workshop. These are busy people, and have to safe guard their time. And we do not have the money to finance more than a one-day meeting. And I am sure we cannot plan more than a single meeting for the next two months. We will have to be selective in what we do.

Please advise me.

We have called an Executive Meeting for Friday, Feb. 10th. I would like to have some help by that time.

Sincerely,

Cora R. Ratliff

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff

Ans / See attached.

February 7, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratcliff
Robert E. Lee Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratcliff:

I have received your two letters regarding the proposed visit of Irene Osborne and the thought-of workshop with John Hope. I regret that you had not been informed of Miss Osborne's proposed visit prior to your accepting another commitment for the same period. I do not believe the fault in communications rests in this office. Since you are to be out of the state during the week we proposed for Iren's visit, we would rather re-schedule her visit so that you might be there while she is in the state. The week of April 23-27, or any part thereof, is open. We would not expect the entire board to be present. We would like to have Miss Osborne meet with key people both on the board, from the committees, and others with whom we may work. It would probably be helpful to have Miss Osborne spend a day or so with the staff briefing them on what they could do to help organise community interests and participation in school problems.

Mr. Hope had not planned a workshop in Mississippi. Rather we thought in terms of a conference for staff and chairman of the Hard Core states meeting together here or elsewhere. Therefore there is no conflict over two meetings.

Would you please discuss this at your meeting on Friday, February the 10th and let us know of the conclusion you reach as to date and best usage of Miss Osborne's time and talents.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Mrs. R. S. Lyells

RAMSEUR, BRADHAM & CLARK
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE [illegible] FLORIDA THEATRE BUILDING
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

WALTER S. RAMSEUR
JOSEPH W. BRADHAM JR.
JACK CLARK

P. O. BOX [illegible]
TELEPHONE [illegible]

February 9, 1956

Dr. Paul F. Turner, Chairman
Florida Council on Human Relations
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Pinellas County Citizens Committee on Desegregation has requested that I communicate with you gentlemen to express our appreciation for the appearance of Miss Irene Osborne at our last monthly meeting.

This committee is an official committee of the Pinellas County School Board and is attempting to solve the local problems occasioned by the Supreme Court's Decree.

We feel that the suggestions of Miss Osborne will certainly help us to solve the problems with which we are confronted.

Again let me express our sincere appreciation.

Yours very truly,

Jack Clark, Chairman

JC:JE

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Esleeck
Clear Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

February 13, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

This note will confirm April 23-27 as the week Irene Osborne will spend with the Mississippi Council.

I believe that wisest use of Irene's services would indicate relatively small meetings with key people. I am not sure that public meetings would be of benefit to the cause but certainly she should have opportunity to talk with some people in the field of public education. I note from your monthly report that the state president of the PTA was by your office. It might be possible for her and a few other key people on the state level of PTA to meet quietly with Irene and discuss the school situation.

I have notified Irene of this confirmation. Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Mrs. Ratliff
Irene Osborne

Fred.

RECEIVED MAR 1 1956

February 29, 1956

Robert G. Menefee
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Robert Menefee:

Thank you very much for your letter responding to my inquiry about your interest in the work of the Service Committee and the new program we are launching.

I appreciate your consideration and regret very much that it will not be possible for you to see your way clear to considering further this program.

One of the reasons we were interested in you is because you have been aware of the way Friends work on some of these problems. If for some unexpected reason you should want to consider this more closely, please let me know immediately.

Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

cc: George Mitchell

P.S. If you have suggestions of any proppects for this opening I would appreciate hearing from you at once.

Copy

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

March 16, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Irene Osborne did a good job in North Carolina last week. Her talks and conferences in Charlotte, Salisbury and Raleigh were very helpful in creating interest and establishing confidence in our approach to race problems.

Irene had a session with Governor Hodges which is going to be followed up by visits of delegations of prominent ministers and laymen from various parts of the state. Many of us think that the Governor may be won over to a more sensible view point, especially after elections.

Is there going to be a staff conference this spring? I hope so.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

CC: Dr. Frederick B. Routh

A M E R I C A N F R I E N D S S E R V I C E C O M M I T T E E
Community Relations Program
Washington, D. C.

104 C Street, N. E. No. 30 - April, 1955 LIncoln 3-2773

****

Current interest in the desegregation program centers around reorganization at the administrative level. We review here the changes which have been approved and those which are in the planning stage.

Superintendent's Staff Reorganization of the top administrative staff was approved by the Board of Education on March 16 and the officers are now beginning to take on their new assignments. Mr. Norman J. Nelson will serve as Deputy Superintendent in charge of General Education Administration. Assistant Superintendents in charge of the school levels will serve under his direction. The teachers college presidents will report directly to the Superintendent. Dr. Harold A. Haynes has a newly created post as Deputy Superintendent in charge of Coordinated Educational Services, including personnel, research, and curriculum. Mr. Charles N. Zellers, Deputy Superintendent in charge of Business Administration, will continue with no essential change.

It is to be noted and commended that all these officers will serve on a city-wide basis, supervising personnel of both races and schools of any racial composition. Of the group of twelve officers, four are Negroes, including the Deputy Superintendent in charge of Coordinated Educational Services, and Assistant Superintendents in charge of Vocational High Schools, Elementary Schools, and Individual Pupil Study.

Plan for Other Staff Levels On March 16, the Superintendent presented to the Board of Education his recommendations for merger of the lower staff levels, including Directors, Department Heads, and Supervisors. The plan will be formally considered by the Board at its meeting on April 20.

There are now two Directors of Special Services at the secondary level. One of these, Dr. Harry Baker, will serve city-wide, while Mr. James I. Minor will be assigned to head a new department of Visual Instruction and Library Services. Of the two Directors of Special Services at the elementary level, Mrs. Rosa Jones will continue for the entire system while Mrs. Bessie Cramer will be in charge of Supervision and Instruction, with the six supervisors at the elementary level serving under her. Two other directors will assume city-wide responsibility: Mrs. Josephine Smith, Administration, and Mrs. Alice Elam, Curriculum. Of this group of six Directors, two are white and four are Negro.

Another phase of the plan calls for reorganization of the academic departments. Three departments (English, History, and Mathematics) are described as being sufficiently large to require two permanent officers, one as Supervising Director, one as Assistant Director. Other departments will ultimately have only one officer. During the period when present incumbents remain in service, one of a pair of officers will be designated as the top officer, the other as assistant, even though both retain present salaries. The permanent plan will be effected over a period of time as officers retire. The plan is not specific about procedures or criteria which will be used in determining which of two department heads is to be chosen as Supervising Director.

Considerable saving will result under the new plan. Some vacant positions are being abolished now, while further savings will result later when posts are abolished or redefined after retirement. The Superintendent estimates an eventual saving of at least $90,000.

Summer Workshops Again this summer, Washington Universities are providing interesting and varied opportunities for study in the fields of human relations and integration. We describe here three summer courses of special interest. For all, a number of scholarships are available.

Institute of Human Relations and Intergroup Understanding. American University. Designed for teachers, social workers, and other professional or volunteer community leaders. Meeting 9-2:30 daily. June 20-July 12. Fee, $45.

Workshop in Intergroup Education. Catholic University. For graduate or undergraduate students, volunteer or professional leaders, "for every person interested in practical ways for making his community a better place in which to live." Morning and afternoon sessions. June 27-August 6. Fee, $80.

Workshop on School Integration. Howard University. Of special interest to teachers and other school personnel. A varied program of lectures, discussion, audio-visual aids, and activities. Morning and afternoon sessions. June 20-July 1. Fee, $30.

For Interested Citizens. In connection with its recent Civil Liberties Conference, the National Civil Liberties Clearing House has prepared "A Memo on School Integration," an eight-page report summarizing some principles of desegregation and tips for citizens who wish to help. Available from the Clearing House at 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Dupont 7-6300. 10¢ each.

Police Boys Club Citizens concerned with integration in Washington have a special interest in the Metropolitan Police Boys Club, which continues the practice of complete segregation despite the definitive trend toward desegregation in the schools and in the city. The enclosed leaflet, sponsored by a number of community organizations, explains the facts and gives you an opportunity to pledge your support to the Police Boys Club for an integrated program. We urge you to study the leaflet and to send in your pledge, to be paid when integration has been accomplished.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Community Relations Program
104 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

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Mr. Frederick B. Routh
2630 Wesley Terrace
Atlanta, Georgia

NOTIFY

Form 3547 REQUESTED

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

Wed. May 2nd Irene Osborne came by the office to say So-Long.

Her hitch with SRC ended: May 1st 1956.

F. B. R.

May 17, 1956

Miss Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Irene:

Greetings, gal. The office doesn't seem the same without thy (to use a Quakerism) cheery face. We keep hearing good reports from State people about the work you have done with SRC.

I have just returned from a NAIRO Board Meeting in Detroit. Quite a few interesting things came up there. Among them was a proposal for a case study in desegregation, analysis and prognosis, based on Washington, D. C. The proposal was made by George Nesbitt, though he was not there personally. I obtained a copy of it and am forwarding it to you with this letter. I hope that you will read it with care, write your opinion of the proposed study and send it to Marsh Bragdon, and send me a copy, if you will.

The feeling of the Board was that the conference aspect of the proposed study would probably do as much harm as good in the Washington area. You know my opinions about excessive ballyhoo connected with serious social analysis. However, I don't want to prejudice your thinking. Anyhow, here is the paper.

I am off this weekend to the West Coast: San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, and I am going to take a week off following that and run up to Seattle to see an aunt and uncle I haven't seen for ten years. Upon my return to Atlanta, I would very much like to find a letter from Irene Osborne on my desk, telling me what she is up to with the AFSC and in Philadelphia, with such minor details as if she found an apartment, how she likes the City of Brotherly Love, etc.

Best regards. We miss ya'.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

May 30, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear David:

Clearly everybody got their money's worth out of the six months that Irene Osburne was assigned to SRC by the American Friends Service Committee and traveled around the South. Here is a skeleton report of what she did.

The flesh on the skeleton is that in each of these states she got some thoughtful and influential people to see that good planning would yield workable and helpful compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

This that I send for your inspection is the original of Irene's report. It belongs in SRC's files.

Mademoiselle, thy secretary, is requested to concern herself to run a tickler to you and draw the report back and mail the report to me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: HCF
FBR ✓

Dr. Fred Routh

REPORT OF WORK WITH SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
AND AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

October 1955 to May 1956

Irene Osborne

ALABAMA

Muscle Shoals.
Speech and discussion with leaders in the tri-city area. 3-19-56

Birmingham.
Conference. Superintendent of City Schools. 3-20-56
Conference. Superintendent of County Schools. 3-20-56
Conference. President of local Council. 3-20-56
Meeting with several members of the local Council. 3-20-56

Mobile.
Speech to Mobile Council. 3-20-56
Workshop session with leaders of the local Council, on community action. 3-21-56
Conference with the Mayor on plans for an official committee on human relations. 3-21-56
Conference with leaders of Negro teachers' associations. 3-21-56

ARKANSAS

Little Rock.
Speech to State-wide meeting of membership, on Community Planning for School Desegregation. 10-17-55
Workshop session on how citizens can work. 10-18-55
Meeting with Urban League Education Committee. 10-20-55
Speech to student body and to a class at Philander Smith College. 10-20-55
Conference with several leading citizens. 10-21-55
Informal meeting with PTA members interested in developing PTA interest in desegregation. 10-21-55
Meeting with Little Rock Council members. 10-21-55

Hoxie.
Talks with Superintendent of Schools, local ministers and several citizens. 10-19-55

Pine Bluff.
Speech to Council group on the school desegregation process. 10-20-55

FLORIDA

Jacksonville.
Meeting with several organizational leaders to discuss how citizens can work toward desegregation. 1-30-56

Miami.
Conference with Rev. Caxton Doggett of the Florida Council Board. 1-31-56

Miami. (continued)

Conference with several organizational leaders to discuss means of activating Miami organizations toward planning on school desegregation. 2-1-56

Address to annual meeting of the Dade County Council on Community Relations. 4-10-56

Conferences with several leaders of Dade County Council and other organizations. 4-10 and 4-11-56

St. Petersburg.

Speech and discussion with Executive Board of the St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations. 2-2-56

Clearwater.

Speech to Pinellas County Advisory Committee on School Desegregation. 2-2-56

Tampa.

Meeting with Urban League Board and staff members. 2-3-56

Daytona Beach.

Speech before annual meeting of Florida Council. 2-4-56

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Speech to Friends meeting on integration in Washington. 10-9-55

Spelman College. Resource person for sub-group of YWCA conference on Tensions in Our State and Region. 2-11-56

Atlanta chapter of American Veterans' Committee. Speech on how citizens worked in Washington. 2-21-56

Atlanta University School of Social Work, speech to the student body on the nature of social action. 2-28-56

Work with the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

Meetings with officers to report how citizens worked in Washington and make plans for Atlanta Council. 2-8-56, 2-21-56 and 2-28-56

Meeting with Georgia Consultants 2-28-56

Meeting with Activities Committee. 4-12-56

Conference.

Mrs. Drake, Vice-President. 2-22-56

Rev. Williams, Vice-President. 2-24-56

Mrs. Drake and Dr. Hill. 2-29-56

Athens.

Meeting with a group of women leaders in organizations. Participation in meeting of clergymen related to organizations at the University of Georgia. 2-23-56

Savannah.

Speech to inter-racial group on the experience of school integration. 2-26-56

Meeting with newly integrated Interdenominational Ministers Alliance. 2-27-56

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville
Speech and discussion with citizens and school officials in the area. 11-3-55

Louisville
Speech on school desegregation to group including school and city officials and Council members. 11-4-55
Interview, on radio program, about our work and school desegregation. 11-4-55
Meeting with interested faculty members at University of Louisville. 11-4-55

Lexington
Speech and discussion with group including school officials, University faculty, the race relations committee of the YWCA, and other Council members. 11-6-55
Discussions with Kentucky consultants and other interested faculty at University of Kentucky. 11-7-55

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
Meeting with group to train leaders for discussion groups on school desegregation. 4-16-56
Meeting with Coordinated Conference, a joint committee of organizations, to tell of work in Washington and how citizens can work toward desegregation. 4-18-56
Dillard University, Conference with several faculty members. 4-19-56
Conference, Mr. McPherson of Urban League. 4-19-56
Conference, Monsignor Bezou, Superintendent of Catholic Schools. 4-19-56
Conference, Mr. Derby of American Federation of Teachers. 4-20-56
Conference, Rabbi Bergman of Louisiana Council. 4-20-56
Conference, Several members of Friends Meeting. 4-20-56
Conference, Mr. Rousseve of New Orleans Council and Mr. Lawes of the NAACP. 4-21-56
Visit to Caritas, Catholic House for Parish work organized on an interracial basis. 4-21-56
Speech to Friends meeting and informal discussion with local Friends. 4-22-56
Conference, Mr. Fegenbaum, New Orleans ADL. 10-22-55

Lake Charles
Address to State-wide annual meeting, leading session on working for school integration. 4-17-56
Conferences with several Lake Charles leaders. 4-17-56

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson
- Conference, Mr. Evers of the NAACP. 4-23-56
- Meeting with Mississippi Council Board. 4-24-56
- Conference with Rabbi Mantinband and Msgr. Brunini. 4-24-56
- Speech to Negro physicians. 4-25-56
- Speech to Social Science Forum of Tougaloo College. 4-25-56
- Speech to Negro physicians' wives. 4-26-56
- Conference with several white members and friends of the Council. 4-26-56

Rust College, Holly Springs
- Address to a student body. 4-27-56
- Speech to a class in social ethics. 4-27-56
- Discussion group of students. 4-27-56
- Discussion group of faculty. 4-27-56
- Conference, local Episcopal minister. 4-27-56

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
- Speech and discussion with executive committee of Charlotte Council on Human Relations on how to work at the local level. 3-5-56
- Speech to membership of the Council on the Washington story. 3-5-56
- Conference, Associate Superintendent of Charlotte schools on planning the desegregation process. 3-6-56
- Meeting with PTA leaders on how PTA's can help. 3-6-56
- Informal meeting with key people in the Charlotte Council. 3-6-56
- Conference with a leadership group of the Council of Church Women. 3-7-56

Salisbury
- Conference with leaders of the Salisbury Council. 3-8-56

Raleigh
- Conference with leaders of local Committee on school desegregation. 3-8-56
- Speech and discussion with informal group of citizens. 3-8-56
- Conference with Governor Hodges (with Tartt Bell) 3-9-56

Winston-Salem
- Background press conference with editor and editorial writers of the local papers. 3-9-56

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sumter
- Morris College. Address to student body. 2-13-56
  - Conference with the President and several local leaders. 2-13-56
  - Leader of seminar group of faculty and students. 2-13-56
- Meeting with the Mayor and several Council members. 2-13-56
- Speech to local Council group on working toward school integration. 2-13-56

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Florence.

Conference, Mrs. Jones, a social worker, to discuss the local situation. 2-14-56

Meeting with a group of white ministers. 2-14-56

Speech to a Negro group in Florence and surrounding towns. 2-14-56

Columbia.

Speech to local Council members and other interested persons on the experience of school integration and how citizens can work. 2-15-56

Benedict College. Address to the student body. 2-15-56

Meeting with some members of the Board of the South Carolina Council and invited guests. 2-15-56

Conference, Rev. Howard MacLean, Board member and executive of Christian Action Council. 2-15-56

Rock Hill.

Conference, Father Shean of the Southern Regional Council Board. 2-16-56

Conference, the Mayor and Mr. and Mrs. Surita, Board members. 2-16-56

Speech to the South Carolina affiliate group and invited members of the Mayor's Committee. 2-16-56

Speech to Methodist Student group. 2-17-56

Greenville.

Conference, YWCA leaders. 2-17-56

Speech to inter-racial group of local citizens. 2-17-56

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga.

Participant in Workshop on school integration, called by Tennessee Council, for representatives of community groups. 11-14-55

Memphis.

Conference, Rev. Carnes of the local Interracial Council. 3-12-56

Conference, Mrs. Coe of the Board of Education. 3-12-56

Conference, Urban League executive and other Negro leaders. 3-12-56

Conference, Lucius Birch of Tennessee Council Board and "The Moderation Committee" on the plans of the latter. 3-13-56

Conference, Nat D. Williams, Columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, disc jockey and local teacher. 3-13-56

Speech and discussion with local Interracial Council. 3-13-56

Nashville.

Conference with Bonita Valien, Tennessee Consultant, and three leaders of the newly formed Council on Human Relations, on Nashville's desegregation plan. 3-14-56

Conference. Bonita Valien, John Hope and E. Lewis (of Tennessee Council Board) on plans for Nashville. 3-14-56

Conference. Mrs. Charles Johnson. 3-14-56

Conference. Mr. Ennix of the School Board. 3-15-56

Conference. Mr. Looby of the NAACP. 3-15-56

Conference. Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Fensterwall of the Tennessee Council group. 3-15-56

Nashville. (continued)
Conference. Member of the County Commission and Tennessee Council Board. 3-15-56
Conference. Education Co-Chairman of the League of Women Voters. 3-15-56

Newport.
Meeting on local race relations called by local leading citizen and attended by interracial professional group. 3-16-56

Knoxville.
Participation in workshop for teachers sponsored by Knoxville Fellowship. 3-17-56

TEXAS

Austin. 10-24-25-55
Conference. Ed Kloppe, of Evangelical Reformed Church.
Conference. State Education Commissioner, Edgar.
Conference. F. E. Hutchins of AFSC
Conference. Several organizational leaders.
Visit to Austin High School, newly integrated.
Speech to Austin members of the Texas Commission.

Waco.
Meeting with several members of local group of Texas Commission. 10-26-55

Dallas.
Speech to representatives of community organizations interested in school desegregation. 11-27-55

Fort Worth.
Speech and round table with local group of Texas Commission. 10-27-55

VIRGINIA

Richmond
Speech to members of the Council and of other organizations. 1-11-56
Conference with Mr. Mellette of NCCJ. 1-11-56

Petersburg.
Speech to faculty of Virginia State College and visiting clergymen. 1-12-56

Charlottesville.
Speech to group including faculty of University of Virginia, residents of Charlottesville and a group from Fredericksville. 1-12-56
Conference with Sarah Patton Boyle and Dean of University of Virginia. 1-12-56

Arlington.
Workshop session with organizational leaders in Arlington, Alexandria, and Fairfax County, to discuss continuing efforts toward desegregation in Northern Virginia. 1-18-56

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Work with Southern Regional Council

Meeting with Board of Southern Regional Council, Tuskegee Institute. 11-9-55
Meeting with Southern Regional Council consultants to plan Consultant program, Atlanta. 1-14-56
Southern Regional Council Conference on the Hard Core States, Atlanta. 3-23-24-56
Highlander Folk School. Executive Committee and Advisory Committee on School Desegregation. 10-14-16-55

Washington, D. C.

American Public Relations Association, member of panel on Public Relations Techniques for School Desegregation. 4-5-56
Conference, Dr. Fischer of Baltimore Public Schools. 4-5-56
Conference, several Washington school officials and organizational leaders. 4-6-56
Speech to Unitarian Church Social Problems class on The Conditions of the South Today. 4-8-56
Conference, Mr. Stoney and Mr. Read of Potomac Film Producers on plans for a film on school desegregation. 4-9-56

870 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.
August 6, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am writing to inquire about possible job opportunities with your organization. I have heard from several sources (Dr. Herman Long, Mr. John Hope, Hylan Lewis) that you are expanding your activities in the South and are looking for more staff particularly to work in the field. I wrote some time ago to another member of the Staff and he suggested that you were not hiring now. However, everyone I ask advice of suggests I write to you about this.

My background sheet is attached to the letter to give you an idea of the kind of experience I have had and the kind of job I am looking for. I have just finished my M.A. at Boston University in sociology and would so much like a job in the area of intergroup relations in the south. Your organizations seems to be one of the most effective agencies in this area of work, and I would certainly like to know what possibilities do exist for employment with you.

I understand that you will be a consultant at the Highlander Folk School workshop on school integration - I will be attending also to try and find out what real possibilities do exist in our south in this area. I hope to have a chance to speak with you more there, but would appreciate hearing from you concerning any information you might now give me about the Southern Regional Council and job opportunities therein .

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Emily Kimball

Emily Kimball

FBR

cc: Mr. B. Tartt Bell

Miss Emily Kimball
870 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Kimball:

Thank you for your letter of inquiry about job possibilities with the Southern Regional Council.

It was kind of Dr. Long, Mr. Hope, and Dr. Lewis to suggest the Council to you, but unfortunately there are no openings in the Council at the present time.

We have recently heard of an opening, however, which might be of interest to you. It is as college secretary to the American Friends Service Committee in the southeastern area. You should write to:

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
671 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina (Phone: 4-7671)

I am forwarding your vita sheet to him for his consideration. If you are interested in the job, you should contact him at once, for the Fall term is soon upon us.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

August 7, 1956

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

George gave me your letter asking about a college secretary to replace Anne Queen, who has taken the YW job at Chapel Hill.

I have contacted a goodly number of people who would be qualified for the job, but unfortunately the salary range was such that they were not in position to consider seriously the job. I know of no one else who would be qualified, so unfortunately it would seem that we could not be of much help to you. George couldn't think of anybody else either.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed in his absence by his secretary.

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

July 26, 1956

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Important

RECEIVED JUL 27 1956

Dear George:

We are searching for a college secretary, to replace Anne Queen who has taken the YW job at Chapel Hill. Only a few weeks remain before the opening of the colleges and I am anxious to secure suggestions of possible candidates for this opening.

This must be a mature person capable of interpreting--vocally and otherwise--the AFSC's concerns. Traveling to college campuses, organizing student conferences, and meeting people constantly, demand a lot of energy and personality. It must be someone interested in making a prophetic witness.

A man with a family is acceptable provided he is able to travel extensively--though not regularly. Though I would prefer someone with graduate work experience this is not necessary. A recent college graduate could be considered if full of ability and wisdom. Man or woman.

Top salary possible is $4500, but will depend on all the factors to be considered.

Will you please stop a moment and comb your acquaintances for prospects? How about the directors of religious education? Recent seminary graduates? Teachers?

Please let me hear from you at once. Your help will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:mpr

AFSC

March 15, 1957

Mr. John W. Alexander
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear John:

This is just a note to acknowledge your very thoughtful and detailed letter. I want to share it with John Hope and C. H. Parrish this afternoon when they come, and then on Monday or Tuesday of the next week I will write you in detail about the various topics you bring up.

I think you made a very substantial contribution at Charlottesville.

Best personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

TO: Tom Sutherland

FROM: Irene Osborne

RE: My visit to Texas

It will be quite all right with me to follow your suggestions that I be in Dallas and Ft. Worth on October 24, 25, and 26, and in Houston on October 27 and 28. Do you and/or Kenneth Holbert plan to be there at the same time? Do you plan to have local people in these three cities primarily in charge of arrangements? If so, I should know the name of a key person in each city and should correspond with same.

I see no difficulty about an evening meeting in each of the three cities. The important question at the moment is how my time during the day can be most effectively used. Certainly a large portion of this time should be spent in meeting with those among our membership, or other active citizens, who are most apt to carry the ball at the local level. I suspect that the most helpful thing I can do will be to work with citizens on increasing their effectiveness. Can we arrange conferences, little meetings, work sessions or what-have-you to achieve this purpose?

I do not rule out the possibility of talking with school board members, but I believe it should not be considered the major focus of my time. Local people will have the major job of persuasion of school officials since this needs to be done in a continuing relationship over a period of time. Anything I could do would be a one-shot treatment, and this always needs to be very carefully considered. It maybe of value, and I am perfectly willing to cooperate, if the local people have worked out long-range strategy with the Board and have a clear idea of how it would fit in.

The whole purpose of my visit will be to help citizens get down to cases on where they are right now and to help them see better where they are and how they can move on. Therefore the big need is for time and opportunity to communicate with them; I can be endlessly flexible about where, when, and in what framework the communication happens.

Soon you'll be getting a memo, which is going to all ~~to all~~ the state directors, setting forth some of this in more formality and detail. Since it is not yet ready, and time is short, I am sending this on to you. Let me hear from you. I'll go ahead and schedule the Dallas to Houston intinerary, and you can let me know further about people and details. I'll be in the office until Friday, October 14; if time begins to pinch, you can telephone

Best wishes!

10/4/55
rah

Mimeo - 50 copies

State Chairman
State Executive Secs

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR IRENE OSBORNE

Oct 3-14	Central Office
Oct 17-21	Arkansas
Oct 24-28	Texas
Oct 31-Nov 4	Central Office
Nov 7-11	Kentucky
Nov 14-18	Tennessee
Nov 21-25	Central Office
Nov 28-Dec 2	Florida
Dec 5-9	N.Carolina
Dec 12-22	Central Office
Dec 23-Jan 2	Vacation
Jan 3-6	Virginia
Jan 9-13	xx~~Louisiana~~x Central Office
Jan 16-20	x~~Mississippi~~ Louisiana
Jan 23-27	~~Mississippi~~ La
Jan-30-Feb 3	Central Office
Feb 6-10	~~Alabama~~
Feb 13-17	S.Carolina
Feb 20-24	Georgia
March 14-23	Ala

Irene Osborne

11 Nov — Not feeling well HCF's office.
14 Nov — Not well in Chattanooga, Tenn. FWBachman
15 Nov - Taken ill in Knoxville, Tenn. ASM

called; c/o Mr. HL Parsons - 6-6076

Mrs. Parson called in eve - Irene to go to Ohio - to rest til after Thanksgiving - then to go directly to Fla. She to get pay for sick-leave but ASM questions propriety of travel to and from Ohio - He to discuss this with Irene.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

27 Dec.

Irene called from W.C. back in good health, raring to go.

Discussed "corrected" schedule with her – all o.k.; request for 2 weeks in Philly Jan 16–27 – got ok from GSM.

Corrected schedule mimeo and mailed to people involved on Dec 28th.

Has Air from Crosby card

Home address:

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR IRENE OSBORNE

Oct. 3-14	Central Office
Oct. 17-21	Arkansas
Oct. 24-28	Texas
Oct. 31-Nov. 4	Central Office
Nov. 7-11	Kentucky
Nov. 14-18	Tennessee
Nov. 21-25 notified	Central Office
Nov. 28-Dec. 2 notified 23 Nov	Florida
Dec. 5-9 notified 28 Nov	N. Carolina
Dec. 12-22	Central Office
Dec. 23-Jan 2	Vacation
Jan. 2-6	~~Virginia~~ ~~Phila~~ home
Jan. 9-13	~~Central Office~~ ~~Phila~~ Va.
Jan. 16-20	~~Louisiana~~ ~~Central Office~~ Phila
Jan. 23-27	~~Mississippi~~ ~~Central Office~~ Phila
Jan. 30-Feb. 3	~~Central Office~~ ~~Alabama~~
Feb. 6-10	~~Alabama~~ C. office
Feb. 13-17	S. Carolina
Feb. 20-24	Georgia
FEB. 27 - MAR. 3	Miss.

ok to go home to Ohio

Gem. NC. Fla. La

Int'l Student House

4th

Adams-2-4007

1828 R St. NW

CORRECTED SCHEDULE FOR IRENE OSBORNE

Jan. 2-6 SRC Central Office

Jan. 9-13 Virginia Council

Jan. 16-20 Philly-AFSC

Jan. 23-27 Philly-AFSC

Jan. 30 Feb. 3 ~~Alabama~~ Florida Council

Feb. 6-10 SRC Central Office

Feb. 13-17 South Carolina Council

Feb. 20-24 Georgia Committee

Feb. 27-Mar. 2 SRC Central Office

Mar. 5-9 North Carolina Council

Mar. 12-16 Tennessee

Mar. 19-23 SRC Central Office

Mar. 26-30 ~~Florida~~ Ala. Council

Arl. 2-6 SRC Central Office

Apl. 9-13 Mississippi Council

Apl. 16-20 Louisiana Council

Apl. 20-27 SRC Central Office (summary)

File 5 Irene - Telephone Gr.
27th Dec 4/25 76BC

Mimeo 35 Copies

cc to Irene - 1 air mail
GSM 1
State Chairmen of Listed states - 9
State Exec Dir of Listed states - 9
Dick Bennett - AFSC - 1
C H Parrish - 1
John Hayes - 1
F. Rich - 1
file - 1

10 Extras -

PENALTIES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE OFFENDERS

(six Southern counties)

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FINAL REPORT

COURTS STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The study upon which this report is based was undertaken in the summer of 1954 by representatives of the Southern Regional Council. The major focus of the project was to determine whether or not there is a bias in the sentencing of Negro, as compared with white, offenders in the criminal courts of the Southeast. At the outset of the research, it was recognized that the dispensation of justice is a social process with several major stages. At each of these stages there is a real possibility that unequal treatment will be given to the members of racial minority groups.

Several scholars have directed their attention to the analysis of this process. In an article in the Annals (September 1941), Johnson reports evidence which indicates that on the average, Negroes tend to receive harsher sentences than do whites for comparable types of crimes committed. He points out that a major variable in the administration of justice is the race, not only of the offender, but also of the adverse party in a criminal case. This latter consideration stems from the insistence that it is in the general structure of social relationships, the caste system, of the nation that we find many of the causes for differential crime rates between Negroes and whites.

Garfinkel, in an article published in Social Forces, adds documentation to the contention that there exist inequalities of treatment among different classes of offenders in the courts of North Carolina. He suggests the hypothesis that court situations involving Negroes are defined as different kinds of situations from those involving whites. Such situations call into play special sets of attitudes towards justice on the part of the court. The major differences in the four types of situations (i.e., Negro vs. Negro, Negro vs. white, white vs. Negro, and white vs. white) are primarily traceable to attitudes arising from the caste structure of American society.

The studies of both Johnson and Garfinkel were concerned with restricted areas of the Southeast and the statistics which were used are now out of date. For these reasons it seemed profitable to carry out further research, expanding the areas covered by the study and making use of more recent data.

At the outset of the study we were faced with a choice between two alternative methods of approach to the problem. Obviously, more information was needed concerning the situational variables discussed by Garfinkel. This could best be gotten by an intensive study of a small number of cases or courts. On the other hand, no reliable estimates of the scope and extensity of the problem were available. Because of our interest in the applied aspects of the findings, we chose to attempt an estimate of the magnitude of the problem.

Thus, the survey method was chosen and a sample of six counties in the Southeast was selected. The counties were picked so as to be roughly representative of the several sub-regions of the area and three were rural counties while three were urban.

Rural	Urban
Bartow, Georgia	Montgomery, Alabama
Bamberg, South Carolina	Forsyth, North Carolina
Attala, Mississippi	Caddo, Louisiana

The field work for the study was carried out by six field workers who, after a short period of training, each spent approximately four weeks in the field. The investigators were instructed to record all convictions for felonies which were recorded in the superior courts of the counties studied. An information schedule was provided for the recording of each separate case. A sample of this data sheet is included in Appendix A of this report.

Records were to be collected for all convictions recorded for a five-year period extending from 1949 through 1953. A brief discussion of some of the difficulties encountered by the field workers while collecting and checking their

data is given in Appendix D. Appendix C provides a discussion of the sample finally achieved in the study.

FINDINGS

Data Analysis

A total of 1267 cases were secured from the total number of cases submitted by the field investigators. An analysis of the distribution of these cases by the various sampling dimensions is included in Appendix C.

In view of the fact that the primary emphasis of the analysis in this study has been to estimate the bias in sentencing which was exercised by the courts in the six counties under consideration, one of our main problems was to determine a measure which could be used for this purpose. Two measures have been used in the study. These include: (1) the mean or average sentence, and (2) the per cent distribution of sentences by class of offender. In cases of crimes against persons, the mean number of years of sentence was not an adequate measure due to the wide dispersion of the sentences and also to the difficulty of assigning any number of years to life and death sentences. We experimented with the use of the median in these cases, but the small frequency of cases rendered this measure unstable.

In all cases where major breakdowns have been made, Chi square was used to test the significance of differences.

Type of Crime

In general, it was impossible to break the sample down both by the class of offender and by the type of crime committed. The specific crimes listed do not (except in the case of burglary and larceny) include enough cases to make such an analysis fruitful. The general procedure was to break the type of crime down into two classes. These were: (1) crimes against the person, and (2) crimes

against property. This procedure seems to be satisfactory both from the point of view of the adequacy of the data and for purposes of statistical analysis.

We can now take a brief look at how the cases were distributed according to class of offender and the type of crime. It will be noted from Table 1 that the majority of crimes were not interracial in character. Furthermore, the largest percentage of such crimes were committed by Negroes against other Negroes. As is to be expected, a small percentage of the crimes against property were committed against Negroes.

Table 1

Per Cent Distribution of Crimes
Against Persons and Property by Class of Offender

	Type of Offence	
	Crime Against Person	Crime Against Property
Negro vs. Negro	69	17
Negro vs. White	06	34
White vs. Negro	05	02
White vs. White	20	47
Total per cent	100	100

The Findings

Table 2 presents the distribution of crimes by type, by county. In the total sample, about seven-tenths of the crimes were crimes against property. This figure was relatively constant for the four counties in which over 100 cases were obtained. On the other hand, in the two counties with less than 100 cases, about half of the crimes reported were crimes against property. This may reflect real differences in the incidence of convictions by county, but it may also reflect a bias on the part of the field worker in recording the crimes.

Table 2

Distribution of Type of Crimes by County in Six Southeastern Counties

County	Total Number	Total Per Cent	Type of Crime Committed (per cent) Against Property	Against Persons
Bartow, Ga.	117	100	75	25
Bamberg, S.C.	52	100	50	50
Attala, Miss.	71	100	49	51
Montgomery, Ala.	168	100	71	29
Caddo, La.	614	100	68	32
Forsyth, N.C.	242	100	73	27
Total	1,264	100	68	32

Table 3 is designed to indicate the type of offence characteristic of each class of offender in the two counties producing the largest number of cases. It can be seen from an analysis of this Table that the types of crimes characteristic of the two counties varied with the class of offender. About three times as many crimes were committed in Forsyth County in situations where Negroes were stealing from Negroes than was the case in Caddo County. On the other hand, twice as many crimes against persons were committed by Negroes against whites in Forsyth County as compared with Caddo County. This perhaps reflects a redefinition of the sentencing situation by the judges in Forsyth County induced by the rise in socio-economic position of the Negroes in that area. Note, however, that the differences are small and the number of cases represented is also small.

Table 3

Distribution of Types of Offence by Class of Offender in Caddo and Forsyth Counties

	Caddo County		Forsyth County	
	Type of Crime Committed (%)		Type of Crime Committed (%)	
	Against Property	Against Persons	Against Property	Against Persons
Total Number	352	131	150	59
Total Per Cent	100	100	100	100
Negro vs. Negro	11	71	34	78
Negro vs. White	39	04	31	10
White vs. Negro	01	01	02	00
White vs. White	48	24	34	12

Of all the findings presented in this analysis, possibly the most startling from the point of view of our focus on "bias in the sentencing procedure" is to be found in what has been termed the "disposition of the sentence". This refers to the reported actual, final disposition of the sentence once it has been decided upon. It may take one of a number of forms. First, and most frequent, the sentence may be passed "to be served in full" with no part of it suspended. Second, part or all of the sentence may be suspended. Finally, in place of a jail term, the offender may receive a fine.

Table 4 and Figures A, B, and C indicate the experience of the individuals studied in this investigation as to this item of disposition of the sentence. The findings are presented broken down by class of offender.

Table 4

Disposition of Sentences by Type of Crime

By Class of Offender - Per Cent Distribution for Total Sample

			Disposition of the Sentence				
Against Persons	Total Number	Total Per Cent	To Be Served	Suspended	Fine Only	Served In Default of Fine	Other
Negro vs. Negro	190	100	73	18	05	02	02
Negro vs. White	18	100	72	06	06	06	10
White vs. Negro	13	100	54	38	08	00	00
White vs. White	55	100	56	15	25	04	00
Unknown	116	100	74	10	10	05	01
Against Property							
Negro vs. Negro	111	100	79	15	01	00	05
Negro vs. White	222	100	86	09	01	00	04
White vs. Negro	11	100	36	36	00	00	28
White vs. White	300	100	73	21	01	00	05
Unknown	21	100	80	18	01	00	01

Figure A

Per Cent of Sentences to be Served in Full

By Class of Offender

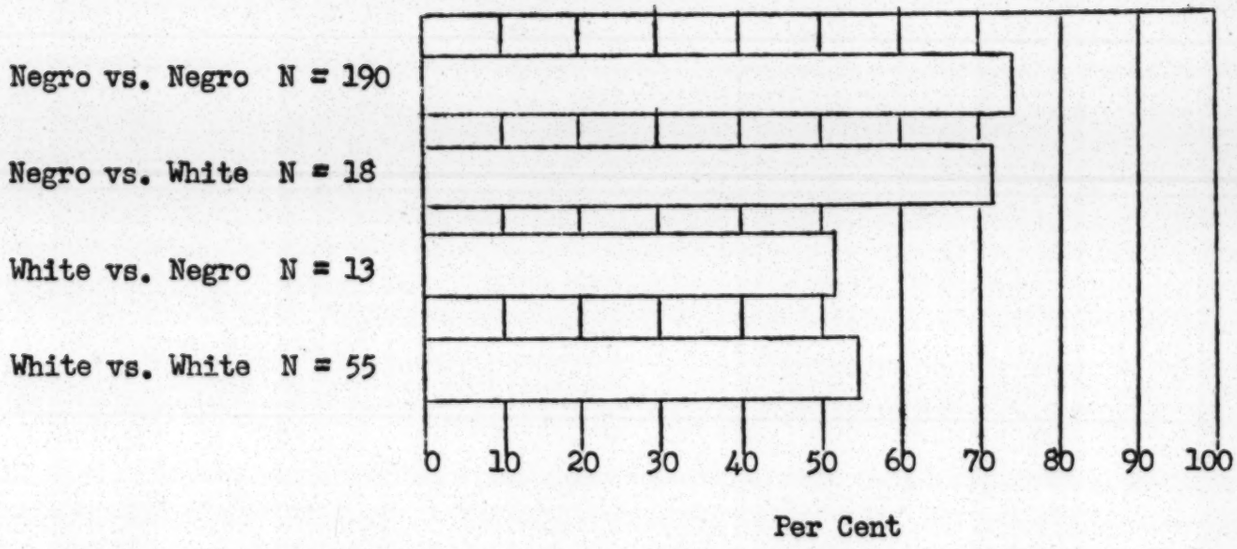


Figure B

Per Cent of Sentences Suspended

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party

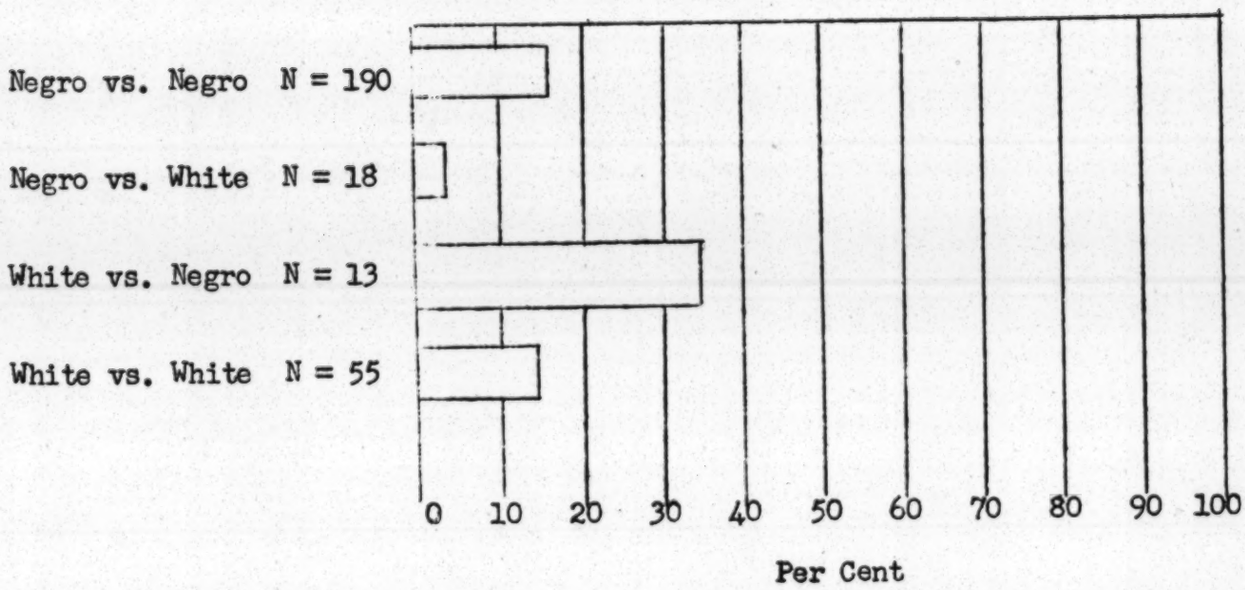
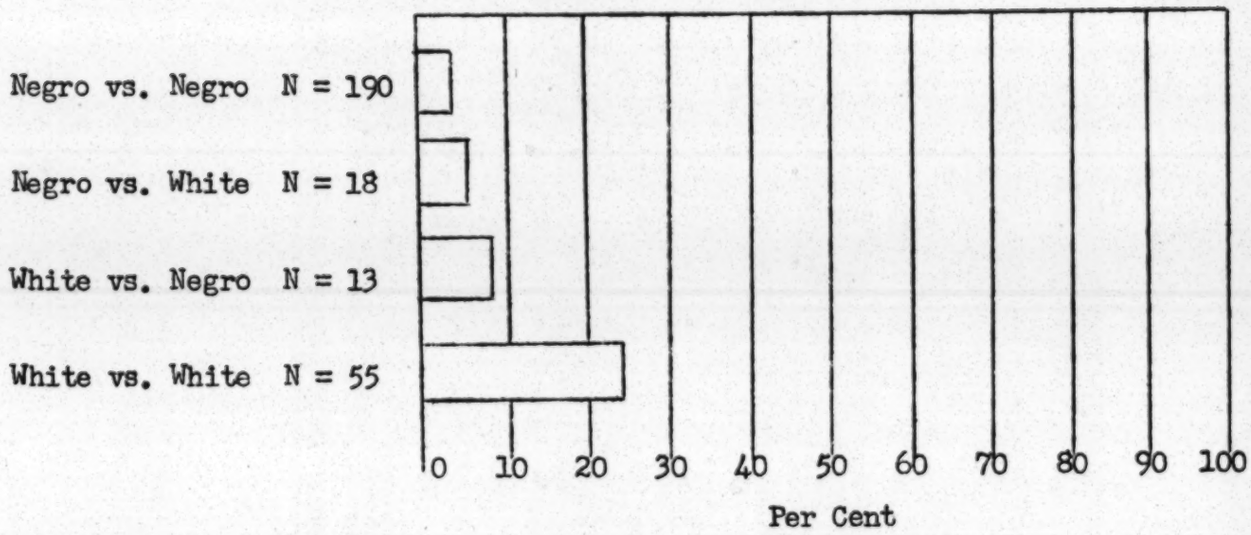


Figure C

Per Cent of Sentences Giving Fines Only

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party



It is evident that the Negroes received a substantially higher number of sentences which were to be served in full than did the white offenders. This was true regardless of whether the crime was committed against a white person or against another Negro. In the total sample for all types of crimes, the white offender against a Negro adverse party received the least number of sentences to be served in full.

If we consider the per cent of sentences which were suspended, either in part or in full, it is evident that here again the Negro benefits least from this provision for leniency in the dispensation of justice. The highest percentage of suspended sentences was given to white offenders against Negro adverse parties, whereas the lowest percentage was given to Negro offenders against white adverse parties. It may be noted that when a Negro is the adverse party, the defendent, Negro or white, is likely to receive a suspended or partly suspended sentence. Thus in this sense, Negroes appear to obtain less protection from the law than do whites.

The use of fines as an alternative type of sentence seems also to be reserved for whites. (See Figure C) This is true particularly in cases where whites have committed crimes against other whites. 25% of the sentences meted out to whites in cases where the adverse party was also white, were made up of this type of penalty, whereas the comparable figure in cases where Negroes were concerned against Negroes was 5%.

The character of the sanctions involved when a white commits a crime against a Negro may explain the relatively small number of fine sentences given to whites under these circumstances. On the other hand, in such cases a white man is more likely to obtain a suspended sentence than is a Negro. The fact is that a relatively small number of the cases reported were interracial in nature where the defendant was white. Thus, the figures on this portion of the sample are subject to a high degree of random variation.

Crimes Against Property

As was indicated in Table 2 above, about seven-tenths of the crimes reported in this study were classed as crimes against property. For this reason, the findings concerning crimes of this class offer the most reliable material in the investigation.

Two measures have been used to describe the relationships which have emerged from our analysis of this type of crime. First, the mean or average length of sentence has been used. And second, the percentage distribution of sentences by the number of years of the sentence has been used.

Per Cent Distribution by Length of Sentence

Table 5 indicates that where crimes against property are concerned, the heaviest sentences are given to Negroes when they commit crimes against whites, and the lightest sentences are given to whites committing crimes against other whites. The highest percentage of penalties in the six-year-and-over category and the lowest percentage of one-year penalties was given to Negroes in crimes against whites. The highest percentage of one-year sentences (41%) was given to whites in crimes against other whites. The relationships indicated in this Table are significant at the .05 level of confidence.

Mean Length of Sentence by Class of Offender

The lowest average sentences for crimes against property were given to whites in crimes against other whites. The highest average sentences were passed on Negroes in crimes against whites. Here, however, the differences are relatively small and probably not statistically significant.

If we compare the two counties that provide the largest number of cases as to the mean length of sentence in the cases under their jurisdiction for each class of offender, some interesting differences appear. In Forsyth County, N.C., the heaviest average penalties were given out in crimes where whites were

involved against other whites. On the other hand, in Caddo Parish, La., the heaviest average penalties were given to Negroes who had been convicted of crimes against whites.

In Caddo Parish, the lightest average penalties were given to Negroes in crimes against other Negroes. This was also true of Forsyth County. In general, the penalties in Caddo were lighter for all classes of offenders than they were in Forsyth.

These differences between the two counties could be interpreted such that Negroes obtain the least protection from the courts in both counties when they are the adverse party in crimes against property. These relationships are graphically presented in Figure D.

Table 5

Per Cent Distribution of Sentences by Class of Offender
For Six Southeastern Counties

			Number of Years of Sentence				
	Total Number	Total Per Cent	One	Two	Three	Four to Five	Six and Over
Negro vs. Negro	94	100	34	23	21	16	06
Negro vs. White	195	100	29	26	23	12	10
White vs. White	265	100	41	19	25	09	06

Note: Chi square with 8 degrees of freedom is 15.7326. This is significant at greater than the .05 level of confidence.

Figure D

Crimes Against Property

Per Cent Distribution Length of Sentence

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party

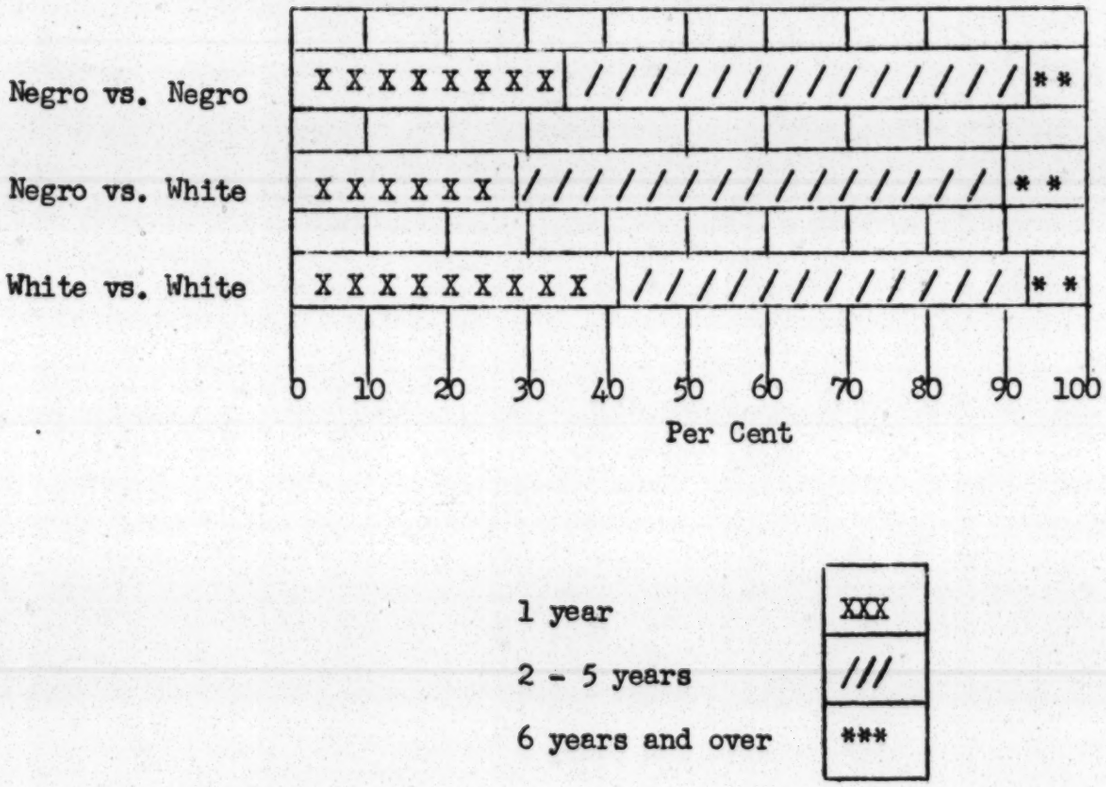


Figure E

Mean Length of Sentence for Crimes Against Property

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party

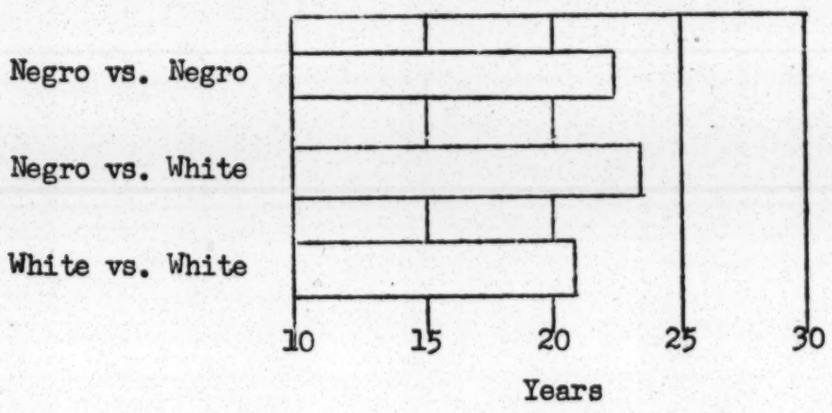


Figure F

Mean Length of Sentence - Crimes Against Property

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party

For Caddo and Forsyth Counties

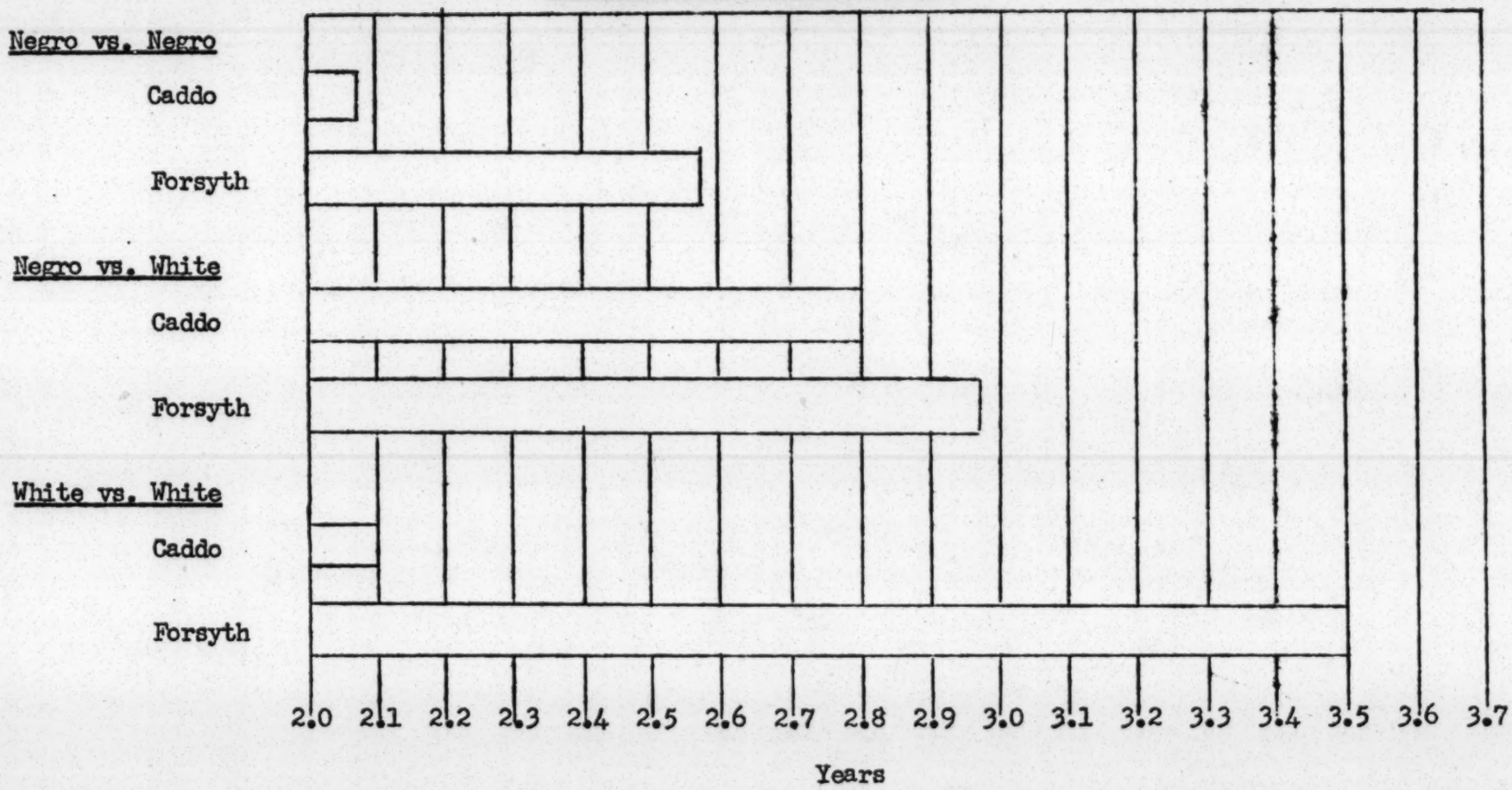
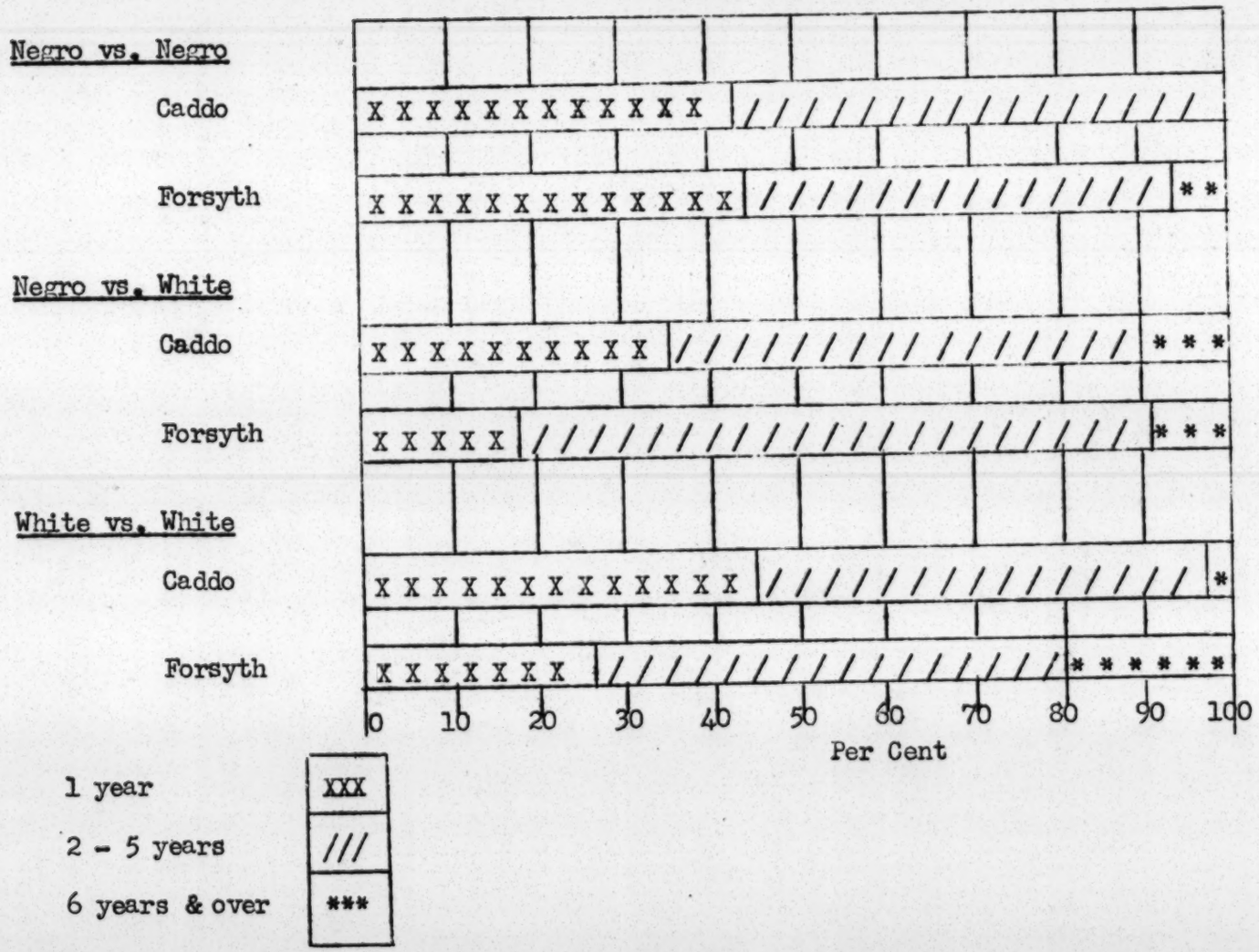


Figure G

Per Cent Distribution of Sentences for Crimes Against Property

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party

For Caddo and Forsyth Counties



Crimes Against the Person

Due to the relatively small number of cases of crimes against the person obtained in this sample, it is difficult to assess the meaningfulness of the findings from the analysis of this type of crime. It appears, however, from a study of Table 6 and Figure H that for the total sample where crimes against the person are concerned, Negro offenders tended to receive the heaviest penalties. By far, the greatest numbers of crimes against the person were committed by Negroes against other Negroes. Of the 191 such cases, 33% received a penalty of less than one year. On the other hand, of the 54 such cases in which whites were involved against other whites, over half (52%) received penalties of less than one year.

Table 6

Per Cent Distribution of Sentences by Class of Offender
For Crimes Against the Person - Total Sample

			Years of Length of Sentence (per cent)				
	Total Number	Total Per Cent	Less Than One	One to Five	Six To Ten	Eleven & Over	Life & Death
Negro vs. Negro	191	100	33	34	17	09	07
Negro vs. White	18	100	33	45	22	00	00
White vs. White	54	100	52	24	07	06	11

Table 7

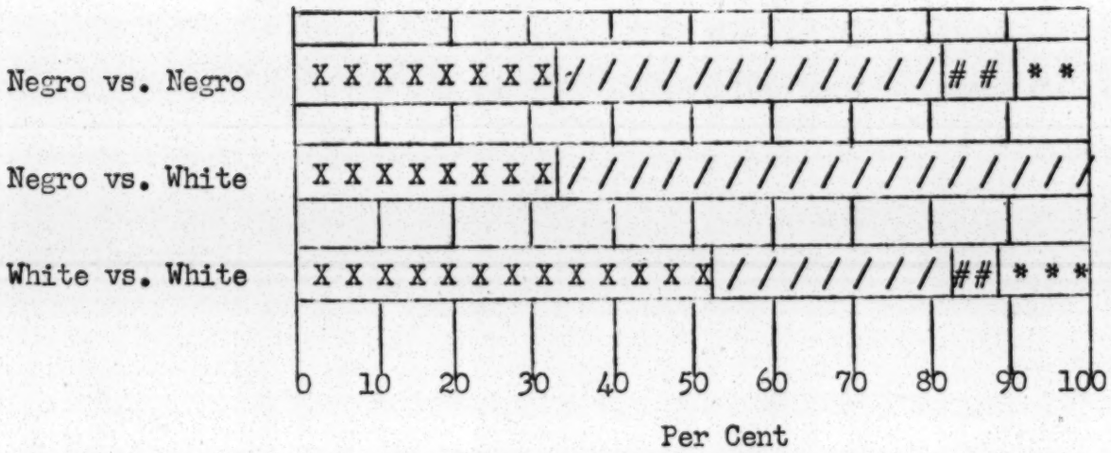
Per Cent Distribution of Sentences for Crimes Against the Person
Caddo Parish, Louisiana

			Years of Length of Sentence (per cent)			
	Total Number	Total Per Cent	Less Than One	One to Ten	Eleven & Over	Life & Death
Negro vs. Negro	93	100	52	37	04	07
Negro vs. White	6	100	67	33	00	00
White vs. White	31	100	71	13	03	13

Figure H

Terms of Sentence for Crimes Against Persons

By Class of Offender - Adverse Party



less than 1 year	XXX
1 to 10 years	///
11 years and over	###
life and death	***

Although there are too few cases of murder to justify placing much confidence in the findings of this study, it appears that in cases where Negroes murdered other Negroes there was a greater likelihood that the sentence would be other than a life or death sentence. In cases where whites were involved as the murdered person, the sentence was almost always life or death. Thus, not only does it appear that Negro property is receiving less protection from the law than is white property, but the Negro person is also receiving less protection. In one county, a field worker reported a clerk of the court as having sais, "I never heard of a nigger getting the death penalty for killing another nigger in this County".

Because of the small number of violent crimes in the sample and the extreme dispersal in the length of sentences, the figures on mean or median length of sentence do not provide a stable enough measure to be satisfactory for purposes of analysis. These figures have been computed but are not included in this report.

Table 8

Per Cent Distribution of Sentences for Crimes Against the Person

Forsyth County, North Carolina

			Years of Length of Sentence (per cent)			
	Total Number	Total Per Cent	Less Than One	One to Ten	Eleven & Over	Life & Death
Negro vs. Negro	46	100	15	78	07	00
Negro vs. White	6	100	17	83	00	00
White vs. White	7	100	00	100	00	00

Sentences Under One Year

Due to the special considerations concerning the cases in which the sentences received were under one year, a special analysis of these sentences was done. The following tables represent the findings from this analysis.

The findings in Table 9 indicate that there is a mild relationship between harshness of penalty and the race of the offender. However, it is not high enough to be considered statistically significant. The relationship is such that Negroes tend to receive harsher penalties than do whites for crimes against the person in this penalty category.

Table 9

Distribution of Sentences for Crimes Against the Person

By Class of Offender - Total Sample

			Length of Sentence (per cent)		
	Total Number	Total Per Cent	No Jail	0 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months
Negro vs. Negro	63	100	30	48	22
White vs. White	28	100	50	39	11

Note: Chi square was 3.6901 with 2 degrees of freedom. This is significant at between the .01 and .2 levels of confidence.

In the case of the sentences under one year for crimes against property, there seems to be no significant bias in the sentencing procedure; in fact, the correspondence between the distribution of sentences for the three classes of offenders calls for comment. This agreement could be attributed to chance or it might possibly reflect the operation of a constant factor such as an emphasis, on the part of the judges, on equal penalties. It seems likely that if this movement were to be showing some success, it would be in this type of crime that it would first become evident.

Table 10

Distribution of Sentences for Crimes Against Property

By Class of Offender - Total Sample

	Total Number	Total Per Cent	Length of Sentence (per cent) Under 6 Months	6 Months & Over
Negro vs. Negro	20	100	45	55
Negro vs. White	32	100	50	50

SUMMARY

We can now turn to a brief over-view of the findings from this analysis. In brief, there is evidence of not inconsiderable racial bias in the legal processes of passing sentence on convicted felons in the six counties studied.

In general, the Negro offender was less likely to receive the lighter types of sentences including suspended sentences and fines. On the other hand, the whites who committed crimes against Negroes tended to receive a disproportionately high percentage of suspended sentences.

If consideration is given to the protection offered to the adverse party in the cases studied, it is apparent that here again the Negro received less than his share of protection from the courts.

In the case of both crimes against the person and crimes against property, the Negro offender received harsher treatment at the hands of the court than did the white offender. This was particularly marked in crimes against property where the crime involved a Negro offender and a white as adverse party.

In an analysis of two of the counties in the sample -- Caddo Parish and Forsyth County -- one can see a somewhat different pattern of sentencing. In Forsyth County, the Negro offender appears to receive penalties quite similar to those given to white offenders in that area. On the other hand, Caddo is marked

by a high degree of differentiation in the sentencing procedure in this respect. The tendency there was to give the Negro offender higher penalties than were given to the whites. This was particularly marked in cases where the adverse party was white.

In general, these findings are consistent with those reported in the studies by Johnson and Garfinkel cited above.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Two major conclusions as to methodology can be drawn from this study. Each of them has implications for further research in this area. The most important conclusion -- and one that may seem trite -- is that this is an area of exceeding complexity. Not only is the administration of the law itself a highly specialized field, but the process of such administration in a rapidly evolving caste structured society makes the research problems seem almost insurmountable.

On the basis of this consideration of the complexity of the problem and of the number of variables to be measured and/or controlled, the second conclusion is drawn. It is this: A further investigation in this area should be made based upon an understanding of the importance of a wide variety of factors which enter into the administration of justice. It would be advisable to control as many of these variables as possible in the introductory stages of the research process. Therefore, the most suitable technique for the early investigation will be the case method. One particular area, preferably one county, might be chosen in which to carry on a case study. In this way some of the following variables could be controlled: differences in the law itself, differences in the processes leading up to the final conviction and sentencing, differences in the social structural characteristics from one area to another (i.e., differences in the caste structure), and differences in the general socio-economic characteristics of the population being studied.

It seems probable that one of the primary variables which should be studied in this area of equal penalties is the class-status variable. It is possible that a legitimate bias exists in the administration of justice. Such a bias, when pointed out to a jurist, would be defended as basic in our system of law. It is probable that in sentencing a convicted criminal, the judge takes into account factors other than the simple criminal act itself. Thus, he may be concerned with the probabilities that any given prisoner will return to his community as a law-abiding citizen. If these probabilities are different, or are thought to be different, for different socio-economic groups, then it is likely that differences in harshness of sentences will be related to them. In other words, if the incidence of recidivism were higher among the members of the lower socio-economic class, then a judge would be likely to take this into account in the sentencing of these people. He would defend this practice in the light of the norms of the existing legal system. Thus, in order to establish bias in the sentencing process, it would be well to plan to take into account this factor of socio-economic differences and match the Negro and white portions of the sample on this variable.

A major focus of such a case study might well be on the situational definitions hypotheses of Garfinkel and upon the factors which pose and modify these definitions.

APPENDIX A

Investigator: _____

1. Dates following records are consulted:

Docket _____

Indictment _____

List other records, if consulted, such as:

Veterans or Selective Ser. _____

School _____

Voting registration _____

Marriage license office _____

National Guard _____

Local prison, jail or chaingang

_____

_____

2. County:

_____

3. No.: _____
(as shown on docket)

4. (a) Offender's name:

_____

(b) Adverse party:

_____

5. Dates:

Comm. crime _____

Indictment _____

Sentence _____

6. Description of parties:

	Sex	Age	Race	Mar. Stat.	Lit.
Offender					
Adverse party					

7. Offense as defined by:

Warrant _____ Indictment _____

(Guilty Plea) (Verdict): _____

_____

8. Property involved:

Value _____ (Source) (info.) _____

Nature _____

9. Terms of sentence: _____

_____

10. Notes and remarks: _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX B

The Sample

The sample design used in this study included three major variables or dimensions. These were: (1) an areal dimension -- six southeastern counties in as many different states, (2) a temporal dimension -- sentences passed in the five-year period from 1949 through 1953, and (3) a sample of courts in each county. The latter aspect of the sample design was included to insure the fairly complete coverage of felonies for which convictions were secured in each county.

Some estimate as to the representativeness of the sample in these three dimensions may be made. The following Table represents the distribution of useable cases which were finally included in the total sample.

Table 11

Frequency and Per Cent of Cases of Convicted Felons

By Type of Crime

For Six Southeastern Counties

	Total Sample		Against Persons		Against Property	
County	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Totals	1,267	100	402	100	865	100
Bartow, Ga.	117	09	29	07	88	10
Bamberg, S.C.	52	04	26	06	26	03
Attala, Miss.	71	06	36	09	35	04
Montgomery, Ala.	168	13	48	12	120	14
Caddo, La.	616	49	197	49	419	48
Forsyth, N.C.	243	19	66	16	177	20

Obviously, the six counties are not equally represented in the sample. The three rural counties of Bartow, Ga.; Bamberg, S.C.; and Attala, Miss., add a total of 19% of the cases to the sample. Even more striking is the fact that Caddo County provided almost half of the total number of cases. Whether or not these unequal returns from the six counties represents some under-enumeration of cases in some of the counties cannot be established, but we may conclude that our findings are based largely on the returns from Caddo and the other urban counties.

Table 12 indicates the distribution of crimes in the time dimension. Here it may be noted that the sample seems to be biased in the direction of having more of the cases reported for the earlier years, 1949 and 1950. 66% of the total number of cases reported in the sample were recorded in these years. This may be explained, in part, by the fact that some of the field workers experienced difficulties in securing and recording all the data required and thus, recording the data from the earlier years, biased the sample in this direction.

Table 12

Convicted Felons in Six Southeastern Counties

By Year of Trial

Year	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,267	100
1949	507	40
1950	284	22
1951	175	14
1952	141	11
1953	145	11
Unknown	15	02

It is difficult to assess the importance of this bias in the sample. However, if there is any reason to believe that the conditions of sentencing in the courts have changed during this period, then the bias may be important. It is reported that one of the communities under investigation in this report recently experienced a community self-survey. One of the foci of this self-survey was on the problem of the courts and equal penalties considerations. It may be that the sample fails to represent adequately this change.

The final consideration in this section is concerned with the selection of the courts from which the data were to be gathered. The investigators consulted the records of the superior courts in each of the counties studied. In addition, in the urban counties, the city court records were consulted. In view of the fact that a rather large proportion of the sentences studied were under one year, it is probable that a large number of non-felony cases have been included in the sample. The state laws generally define a felony as any crime which is punishable by a minimum of one year in the penitentiary or a fine of $500, or both. Thus, the above mentioned cases probably include some non-felonies.

In most states, simple assault is not considered a felony although the actual distinctions along this line are not clear. The only way to remedy the problem of the inclusion of these cases in the sample would have been to delete them. This procedure would have shrunk the size of an already too small sample and would have rendered statistical testing of the findings virtually impossible. In view of the fact that all of the cases in which the offense was known to have been a misdemeanor were removed at the outset of the analysis, it is felt that there was justification for including these under-one-year cases in the analysis.

In treating the sample for analysis, it was discovered that in a number of cases a man had been tried and convicted of several crimes at a single trial.

Some of the field workers treated each count as a separate trial, even though a composite sentence had been passed. In order to minimize the bias from this source, each man was included in the sample only once unless he had been tried for two different crimes on two separate dates.

APPENDIX C

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
WAlnut 7963

INSTRUCTIONS TO RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

1. The left-hand corner of each schedule contains a space for your name and for the dates on which you examine each set of records containing information about the case described on the schedule. The docket and the indictment and certain other public records are listed. If you consult additional records, list them separately, in all cases noting the date you examined each record. It is important that we have a record of each source that is consulted, and that we know when you consulted each source.

2. Fill in the county on each schedule, giving abbreviation of state after county, as "Bartow, Ga."

3. In the space after "No." enter the number of the case as shown on the docket or calendar kept by the clerk of the court.

4. The offender's name will appear in the docket book, though the name of the adverse party may not. If there are several offenders involved in the same case (all entered under one indictment), fill out a separate schedule for each person who pled guilty or was convicted. Personal data are needed for each individual, and a different disposition may be made of each person's charge. The name of the adverse party may appear on the indictment. If not, consult other records listed on questionnaire.

5. Spaces are allowed for the date the crime was committed, the date of the indictment and the date of the sentence. You may not be able to secure all these dates, but should attempt to do so, particularly as to sentence.

6. In the table provided for "Description of parties",

   a. Indicate race or color by the letter N for Negro, W for white. This information may not appear in obvious form on the docket or indictment. There is sometimes a coding system on indictments whereby a "c" for colored or "n" for Negro, likewise a "w" for white, indicates the race of the offender. This code letter may be found in the corner of the indictment or in some other relatively obscure part of the indictment or other documents. You may get race only through prison records.

   b. Six may be indicated by M for Male and F for Female.

   c. Age at time of sentence is desired. If age should appear in warrant, indictment, or other record incident to trial, allowance may have to be made for lapse of time until imposition of sentence. Indicate source of information as follows: Warrant - 20 yrs. (PR) or (CGR), verbal statement - 20 yrs. (VS). If other records are used, indicate likewise.

   d. Marital status is indicated by Married, Divorced, Single, Widowed, or Unknown. Status at sentence is desired.

   e. Literacy is indicate by illiterate, 3rd grade, 2 yrs. high school, grad. high school, 2 yrs. college, AB degree, etc.

   Note that less information is sought for the adverse party. If the adverse party should be a partnership or corporation, as may happen in cases of larceny, embezzlement, etc., write under "Race", "white partnership", "Negro corporation", as the facts may justify. You then omit "Age" and "Sex" for the adverse party.

7. Under "Offense as defined by", it may be noted that the warrant may describe the crime in one way, the indictment in another and the plea or verdict in still another. For example, the warrant may charge assault and battery with intent to kill, the indictment assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, but the verdict may be guilty of simple assault. Each step should appear in the schedule.

If there is more than one count in the indictment, the most serious should be taken. For example, a murder indictment will often have a separate count charging carrying a concealed or unlawful weapon. The latter may be ignored unless it appears in plea or verdict. If abbreviations are used, please make them sufficiently full as to be intelligible. State either the "Plea" or the "Verdict" in the case. If the offender enters a guilty plea, strike out the inapplicable word. State the plea or the verdict in the space provided completely as it is ascertained from the indictment: "Guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature", or whatever the form.

8. There will be no entries regarding "Property involved" except in crimes against property, such as burglary, housebreaking, larceny, embezzlement and breach of trust. In any event there will be no entry except where the nature or value of property involved appears.

   Actual value, if established, is desired. This may appear in verdict, testimony, indictment or warrant -- in descending order of significance.

   Give source, as verdict, testimony, etc. Frequently the only obtainable figure will be "more than $20".

   In larceny cases, the nature of the property may appear, as government bonds, automobile, hog, etc. This nature should be reported.

9. State the terms of the sentence fully, including suspension, if any, or other conditions. Use numerals instead of written words to conserve space.

10. Under "Notes and Remarks" write any information of significance not otherwise disclosed, or comments on records used.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study will be limited to:

1. Homicide, including murder, manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, and all other offenses in which death has resulted.

2. Felonious assault, including assault and battery with intent to kill, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, simple assault, mayhem, and assault with a deadly weapon.

3. Sex offenses, limited to rape, assault with intent to rape, and indecent assault upon a female.

4. Crimes against property, including burglary, house breaking, larceny, embezzlement, and breach of trust.

For your convenience, an alphabetical list of these crimes is attached.

The period to be covered (using dates of imposition of sentences) begins January 1, 1949, and ends December 31, 1953.

The court records involved will be those pertaining to the state courts of general criminal jurisdiction. In some counties, there may be additionally a county court having general criminal jurisdiction. If so, its records also will be examined. We will undertake to give you the titles of the relevant courts in the counties you will study. Courts of mayors, recorders, magistrates, justices of the peace, etc., have no jurisdiction over the crimes with which we are concerned.

SUGGESTED METHOD OF WORK

1. First consult the court criminal docket or calendar, by whatever name called. Cases are listed in chronological order, according to the date on which they were heard. Turn to the point where imposition of sentence is January 1, 1949, or to the next subsequent date. That will be your starting point.

2. Take the column of the docket headed "Crime" or "Offense" or some similar term and go down this column carefully until you find "Murder", "Larceny" or one of the other crimes in which we are interested. Transcribe to your schedule all the information revealed by the docket. Continue in this manner, entering all those crimes with which we are concerned, one to a schedule, through December 31, 1953. If the verdict is "Not guilty" or the case is nol prossed (mistrial), transferred to an inferior court or placed on the contingent docket, disregard the case. Fill out schedules for all cases transferred to a higher court or court of equal jurisdiction. An inferior court is usually a court of magistrate, justice of the peace, mayor, or recorder. A higher court or court of equal jurisdiction will probably be a county court or superior court. You may find that the docket entries are in highly abbreviated form. The "Crime" may be described as "a to m" or "1 of a" meaning "assault with attempt to murder" and "larceny of automobile". If this is true, master the "code" for recording items in the docket before attempting to fill out your schedules. A general term such as "felony" may be used on docket. A more specific charge will be found in other records.

3. The docket will not begin to yield all the information in which we are interested. But it will probably give the number of a roll or file in which are kept the warrant, indictment, bond, testimony, coroner's report, correspondence. The docket number itself may be the file number. Systems of filing the pertinent records vary, but you will be able to trace the cases appearing on the docket to these records. The file or roll will fill in some gaps. But there may remain many others.

4. Some of the remaining questions may be answered by consulting the records suggested in item 1 on the schedule. In some states there will be records in the state department of prisons or attorney general's office. Unanswered

questions should be held and grouped to be answered by one trip to the necessary department or institution. Trips to state institutions or archives outside your assigned county must be cleared in advance through the Atlanta office.

5. After all records have been consulted, there will probably remain certain unanswered questions, particularly as to the adverse party. You will have in hand the name of the offender, the crime, the date of crime and sentence and probably the name of the adverse party. Files of local newspapers around the date of the crime may give you additional answers, although this will probably be true in only the more spectacular crimes. We suggest that these be consulted and that the sheriff, clerk or other court officials may give from memory facts which nowhere appear on the public records. Newspapers, and persons outside the family of persons involved should be consulted last, as they are generally less reliable. Please indicate any source outside official records upon which you rely, as "newspaper", "court official", "member family", etc., in the space for notes. If you feel the matter needs some comment, as when relying on a person who strikes you as vague or unsure, make a note of this also.

   We are aware that, after all sources have been exhausted, in many instances you will not be able to supply all the information desired. We ask that you exhaust only the reasonable possibilities.

6. Please fill out all schedules in duplicate, using a good, clear carbon. Print with a pencil, as you will have to make erasures. When you have completed a schedule or entered all the information that can be gotten, the original can be mailed to the Atlanta office. We ask that you mail the first few you complete immediately, so that we can see how much of the information you are able to secure. After that, you can mail a batch at the end of each week. Carefully preserve the carbon copy so that, if necessary, correspondence may be easily conducted.

7. Bear in mind that you have access to these records through the courtesy of their custodian. He should be informed that at any time he or any one else wishes to examine the records which you are examining, his prior claim will be cheerfully recognized.

8. Lawyers using the clerk's office will generally be glad to be helpful. Do not hesitate to ask for their advice or information.

9. Please advise the Atlanta office immediately as to how you may be reached by mail, telephone or telegraph.

10. Keep accurate records of any expenses directly related to the research project, including travel to your assigned county, any trips back to Atlanta for conference, or trips to prisons and other institutions, authorized by the Atlanta office. There will also be incidental expenses, such as stamps, carbon paper, envelopes, etc., which come under the research budget. You may send itemized bills to the Atlanta office and be reimbursed for these necessary expenditures. Telephone calls and wires to the Atlanta office can be made collect. All your personal expenses -- room, food, laundry, recreation -- must be taken care of by the stipend which the Atlanta office will send you every week.

    Upon completion of the work we will pay transportation charges back to Haverford or your place of residence, assuming such place involves substantially no more expense than the trip to Haverford.

11. You will be expected to work a forty-hour week. It is contemplated that your services will be required for a minimum of four weeks, not necessarily in the same locality.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CRIMES

Assault, aggravated

Assault and battern of a high and aggravated nature

Assault and battery with intent to kill

Assault, felonious

Assault, indecent, upon a female

Assault, simple

Assault with a deadly weapon

Assault with intent to rape

Breach of trust with fraudulent intent

Breaking and entering

Burglary

Embezzlement

Homicide

Housebreaking

Larceny

Manslaughter

Manslaughter, involuntary

Mayhem

Murder

Rape

NOTE: If the crime is described on the docket as "misdemeanor", the case is of no interest to this study. If, however, the crime is described as "felony", the specific description of the offense should be obtained from other pertinent records to see if it falls within the scope of the study, since "felony" is a general term descriptive of many offenses.

APPENDIX D

Some Observations by the Field Workers

In view of the fact that several serious difficulties were experienced by the field workers in the process of data collection for this project, and with an eye to future research ventures in this area, this Appendix has been compiled to indicate some of the major problems in this regard. The problems specifically mentioned by the field workers may be listed as follows:

a. orientation to the field situation

b. the heavy load of cases to be recorded

c. the multiplicity of sources of data

d. the lack of adequate data

A brief comment on each of these points is in order. One of the field workers reported that he encountered hostility and suspicion upon entering into contact with one key community representative. This individual questioned the field worker's authority to see his records and made it exceedingly difficult to obtain the required data.

Another field worker reported that the number of cases he was required to record was so large that at the rate he was working it would have taken him several months to complete the assignment. An additional problem which complicated the data collection process was that the records from which data were to be gathered were scattered over the community and were under the control of several authorities. In some cases, it was necessary to work back and forth from one set of records to another which proved to be a complicated and time-consuming process. In one or two instances, the field worker was not authorized to use a source of data and, therefore, could not gather the required information. Again, adequate data on some of the schedule items were not available; a fact often not known until the field worker entered the community.

Some of these difficulties are expressed in the following excerpt from a letter to Dr. Mitchell from Otis Johnson, dated July 1, 1954:

> Our general system on the project started with the judgment docket from which we got the file number, defendant's name, date of sentence, and whether the defendant pleaded guilty or was tried and found guilty. With the file number we then found the packet containing the warrant, indictment, usually the prison commitment, and a number of other papers connected with the case. This gave us all the information we needed with the exception of the sex, age, and race of the adverse party, and the marital status, literacy, and previous convictions of the defendant. Referring to the alphabetical list of past offenders, we then found previous convictions.
>
> At this point our troubles started. We were not allowed access to the draft records, and the V.A. said their records would be of no help. Voting registrations were not available to us unless we hired a member of the Board of Elections to be with us all the time and the helpfulness even then was doubtful. The school records for the county (except the city) are only available back to 1947, and in the city school records, only about one person out of ten was listed when I went over about sixty persons we were interested in. County tax records are kept for all those people paying taxes on property or paying a poll tax (which is just a head tax on every adult male with no penalty for non-payment). These gave sex, age, and race (all by code), but even the ratio of those listed to those looked up was about one to four or five. Apparently there are many people avoiding the poll tax. As a last resort we turned to Hill's City Directory for the years 1947-1948, 1949-1950, and 1953, but although the older ones (not 1953) gave marital status and race, many persons live outside the city limits. In order to make sure we had the right person, we had to refer back to the warrant for the address of the offender and adverse party.
>
> As a result of all this you will find many blank squares under age, sex, race of the adverse party, and marital status of the offender. In no records at all could we find any mention of literacy.

Another problem not specifically mentioned by the field workers, but indirectly inferred from their letters, involved the definition of legal terminology and specific crimes to be included in the sample.

There are several suggestions for future research in this problem which may be derived from these experiences. First, the number of decisions and time-consuming investigation and clearing of sources for data could be reduced if the director of the project were to visit each community prior to the field worker obtaining the required information concerning sources and also the necessary clearances. This

could save hours of unproductive field work and in addition aid in the preparation of the schedule itself. Some estimate of the number of cases might be made, thus providing the basis for an estimate of the amount of field work time required in each community.

This information would make it possible to draw up a set of instructions for each community to be studied. These could be made available for use by the field worker.

Some preliminary experience in the data collection might be planned to train the field workers and also to test the research instrument which has been developed. During this period, and actual trial run might be arranged in some easily available community and carried out under the guidance of the project director.

/bwl

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

May 31, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 1 1956

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Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have the feeling that our Sovereignty Committee seems more frightening to the people who read about it than it does to those of us who can evaluate it in relation to other sophomoric reactions to reality.

Fearing that my own lack of fear was knaive, I have talked with a number of other people - white and Negro. The NAACP executive sent the Mayor and the governor invitations to attend a peaceful assembly on June 3 to which the "public is invited without regard to race or creed". By the way, Roy Wilkins is the speaker. Many are still nursing the wound from his cutting statement during the Emmett Till ordeal.

Mr. Evers could not have sanely extended himself thusly if he had been aware of great fear among Negroes. However, he reports that some people have come in to express fear of being identified.

Mrs. Ratliff did not seem unduly disturbed when I talked with her. She thinks it is good to be alert.

Five white and three Negro men, meeting in the office yesterday took it somewhat as a laughing matter.

I am sure many of us realize that there are dangers inherent in the situation. And it is that that I am using to sell Boyd Campbell (U. S. Chamber of Commerce) on the necessity of men of influence doing something about it.

As yet, that law is not available in the Advance Sheets of legislative action of which I have a set complete to date. I am on the Secretary of State's mailing list to receive the remaining two issues.

By the way, in a spot check of the Race Relations Law Reporter, I feel pretty certain that it gives complete coverage to legislation relating to race. Doubtless the next issue will include the Law establishing the Sovereignty Commission.

In the meantime, I shall ask for an attorney's opinion on the new legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

Arkansas
Council On Human Relations
211 SOUTH IZARD FR 4-4521
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Arkansas.

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June 20, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 21 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

This is in answer to your letter of May 23 in regard to "legal hoops."

We consulted with Edwin Dunaway, whose qualifications you know; Mr. Spitzberg, Chairman of Pulaski County Community Council, local chairman of American Jewish Committee, one of the lawyers for the Little Rock School Board. Chris Mercer spent yesterday out at the Supreme Court Library studying this problem.

All of these persons agree that they see no law or constitutional amendment which might be used to embarrass a volunteer organization such as ours. Mr. Spitzberg felt certain that incorporation under state law takes care of any requirement for soliciting and receiving financial contributions.

Chris Mercer found that under provision of the state constitution (1874) that the General Assembly "shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of this state, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

It seems highly improbable that this provision of the constitution would be used against us. It would give us too much free publicity and would rouse public sense of justice in our support, since it would have to be brought to the floor of the Legislature. At any rate, we can do nothing about this

in advance of action by the General Assembly. So, we do not anticipate difficulty of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

Nat

NAT R. GRISWOLD
Executive Director

NRG:vwp

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern [redacted]ll, Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

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June 21, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 22 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the meeting of our Executive Committee last Tuesday, we considered the contents of your letter of June 4 in regard to state legislation that might be restrictive of freedom of voluntary organizations. It was the opinion of our Committee that no such legislation is likely to restrict the activities of our Council on Human Relations. We have, as you know, complied with the statute which requires organizations like ours to register and provide certain information. We will, of course, keep on the look-out for any legislation that might have a bearing on our organization.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

June 22, 1956

6/25/56
FBR - advise Sam re these on tomorrow

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 25 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This afternoon I visited the office of George Dreyfous who was very gracious to dig into the Louisiana statutes in order to find any state statutes which would restrict the freedom of voluntary organizations or associations. The following are from the revised Louisiana statutes:

1. RS 49:73

   Section 49, Paragraph 73 of the statutes pretaining to "Restrictions of Lobbyists and Employers" states that no one employed or representing any organization, corporation, etc. shall promote or oppose any matters pretaining to legislative action.

2. RS 12:401-409

   This statute pretains to the filing of membership lists by organizations whether charitable, non-profitable or profitable. The only groups that are excluded from filing their membership lists are churches and National Guard units. Paragraph 401 stipulates that the membership lists must be filed between the 16th and 31st of December of each year with the membership to be given as of the 15th of December. Paragraph 403 prohibits meetings of organizations that have not filed membership lists. The fine is listed as not less than $100.00 and no more than $500.00. Section 404 states that the District Attorney is to prosecute offenders of this statute. Section 409 maintains that the membership lists are to be permanent records of the Secretary of State of Louisiana.

3. RS 18:8

   Section 18, Paragraph 8 pretaining to political contributions or other activities states that corporations or associations shall not engage in the promotion or opposition of political issues. Part 1 pretains specifically to the corporations and associations involved in political activity. Part 2 pretains to the publication or distribution of literature in the promotion or opposition of a political issue. Sections 1482 through 1496

of Part 1 specifies that an affidavit must be registered by the resident officer of an out-of-state organization or corporation. Section 1531 through 1533 of Part 2 deals with the prohibition of the distribution or publication of literature by in-state or out-of-state corporations or associations. More specifically, RS 18:1531 states that the identification of person (s) or organization (s) publishing or distributing statements concerning candidate (s) for political office will be penalized. No publication for candidate for election or nomination in state or local primaries shall be made by any person or organization. The fine for this violation is not less than $1,000.00 nor more than $10,000.00.

Basically those are the restrictive actions.

For some time I have been trying to get one of our lawyers to draft a charter for the LCHR in order that we may be incorporated. Before Mrs. Rowland was elected our state chairman, a couple of New Orleans lawyers had promised to do so, but never did get around to doing it. This past December I asked Mrs. Rowland if she would do so and she had agreed at that time to draft a charter for the LCHR. However, because she has been very busy with her profession and personal problems, she has not had time to do so.

The other day I asked Mr. Dreyfous if he would be willing to draft a charter for the organization, which he said he would do if Mrs. Rowland would agree. Therefore, I wrote to Mrs. Rowland about the matter, and she indicated that she would be pleased to have Mr. Dreyfous draft a charter.

Following our discussion about the restrictive statutes, Mr. Dreyfous and I discussed the advantage of incorporation of the LCHR. He is of the opinion that there are no special advantages to incorporation. In fact, he stated that if we do obtain the charter we will have to file annual income tax or obtain tax exemption, which as I remember in a memorandum from either you or Fred Routh we were told to hold off tax exemption application at this time. Mr. Dreyfous checked the books very carefully in order to find out if there were any restrictions on organizations or associations that were not chartered in Louisiana. To the best of his knowledge, after careful checking, there are none. What are your suggestions about obtaining a state charter?

We will have a quarterly meeting of the state Board of Directors this coming August, at which time I will bring up such matters. In the meantime, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know the policy of the SRC and/or the experiences of the other state organizations in regards to obtaining a charter.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

June 18, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 19 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your reminder about my inquiry into restrictive state legislation concerning voluntary organizations.

I tried to get John McCann to give us legal councel on this project, however, I have not been able to contact him. Therefore, I contacted George Dreyfous, a New Orleans attorney and a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the LCHR. Mr. Dreyfous is also president of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union. He stated that to his knowledge the only statute on the Louisiana books is the one requiring organizations other than churches and National Guard units to file annual membership listings with the State Attorney General in December of each year.

As you pointed out in your letter of May 23, 1956, this is the old anti-Klu Klux Klan act which has been used to ban the NAACP in Louisiana. However, he is going to inquire further if there are any other queer state statutes pretaining to organizations such as ours.

As soon as he informs me of the existence or non-existence of such statutes I will so inform you.

I will write to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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June 22, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 23 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In a telephone conversation the young white attorney who has helped us previously stated that there is no law on the books which would affect us adversely. He said that his firm works with other groups like ours and made special mention of the Catholic Church.

After receiving your reminder, I wrote the attorney in the hope of eliciting a written statement from him by June 28th. Since the records show instances where lawyers choose not to be identified with opinions re the current situation, I should not be surprised if this follows the same pattern.

In the meantime, I queried the NAACP executive (their attorney is on extended leave out of town). Mr. Evers states that his attorney informed him that there is no such curio as was dug up in Louisiana. This statement, I understand, was based upon actual study as a report is to be made to NAACP attorneys in San Francisco next Monday.

To satisfy a librarian's instinct for digging out the facts, I hied myself off to the branch library set of the Mississippi Code - (for which, after a year or more of trying, I succeeded in getting an order pass the desk of the city librarian, who, upon the advice of a lawyer-member of the library board, always ruled it an unnecessarily expensive item). After examining the listings under ~~the~~ corporations, associations, organizations, Negroes, and race, I, too, felt that there were no serious threats from the point of the letter of the law.

Three considerations give me great concern: Number One - we have not been granted a Charter nor has there been a formal denial; only the explanation that it was being studied to see if it complies with the state law. (There is not, to my knowledge, a state law prohibiting the races from sitting together in the same room. Reverend Shaeffer satisfied himself on that point when he was chairman of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council. The present Attorney-General, in an off-the-record statement, told a white friend of mine

that she had not violated a law when she sat by me in the rear of a white church.)

The Number Two worry is the new law which I have not seen. I am on the mailing list to receive a copy from the Secretary-of-State's office when it is available.

A statement was made by the press over a month ago which in affect denied the intention of the law to affect previous practices where bi-racial staff meetings had been held. Just a week or two ago, however, Negro social workers were restrained by the department head from attending a regularly scheduled staff meeting. It is alleged that the press statement referred to above was unauthorized.

A third concern relates to the fact of 17 or 18 teachers' contracts being held by the Superintendent of the Jackson Public Schools because of reported membership in the NAACP. In interviews with the individual teachers last Tuesday, the Superintendent is reported to have made much of the "also a member of the Southern Regional Council." He is said to have noted that it (MCHR) means integration, finally. He also made reference to the pending investigation of the Fund for the Republic.

(As a matter of information: The teachers were told to write a letter to the Superintendent disclaiming current membership and expressing accord with the board policy re segregation.)

Monsignor Brunini has been out all the month, but is expected to return from Canada on the 28th. It will have a letter on his desk asking him to check with the attorney, who is a member of his brother's firm, regarding legal loopholes.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL j

FBR

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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324 S. BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone CL 3-7072

June 25, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter about compliance with state statutes was immediately submitted to one of our friendly lawyers, and we just received a report on it yesterday, verifying my impression that thus far we have no such difficulties.

With an anticipated session of the legislature due next month, devoted to further confusing the issues, it might be that some such requirement will emerge.

We shall keep our weather eye peeled for such, and endeavor to steer a stable course.

Sincerely,

Wm K Williams

Wm. K. Williams, Exec. Dir.

WKW/ck

Affiliated with Southern Regional Council

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

JBR

LAMAR SCHOOL OF LAW

June 25, 1956

Dr. Guy H. Wells
G. C. I. C.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

I refer to your letter of June 18th and our telephone conversation regarding the existence of any Georgia statutes which might be used to inhibit the activities of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

I understand that your concern has been motivated by the recent action taken by state officials in Louisiana and Alabama against the NAACP.

The Louisiana action, according to the newspaper reports, was based upon a Louisiana statute requiring disclosure of the membership of certain organizations. This statute was, so I understand, originally enacted as an anti-KKK measure. Louisiana's action does not ban the NAACP, according to my understanding; but of course there would be a natural reluctance to disclose membership rolls and thus make it possible for pressures to be brought against the individual members.

The Alabama action was based on the fact that the NAACP is a "foreign" corporation, having been incorporated in New York, which has not complied with the Alabama statutes requiring registration, etc. of foreign corporations.

My search of the Georgia materials fails to reveal any statute which might be used against your organization. The Georgia anti-KKK statute is only a so-called "anti-mask" statute and does not call for disclosure of membership. Since the GCIC is not a corporation (neither "foreign" nor Georgian) it is not reachable under the Alabama-type of action.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

The absence of any statute in Georgia would, it seems to me, make it greatly difficult for any action aimed at curtailing your activities being taken. I have two comments, however, to make on that point: (a) I should guess that Georgia state officials, fully cognizant of the Louisiana and Alabama actions, have already considered possible action against the NAACP and have either rejected it or have felt that they have no present legal basis for undertaking it; the latter seems the more probable. My point is that the GCIC would certainly not, as a matter of tactics, be first on the list of organizations against whom action is tkane. (b) Even so, one should always bear in mind that it is always possible for an ostensibly innocuous statute to be used by law enforcement officials who may "have it in" for any organization. While ultimately this type of action would probably be invalidated by some court, nevertheless it could cause some present concern. Compare the action taken by the Montgomery, Alabama, officials against the leaders of the bus boycott there -- the use of a statute aimed to control labor difficulties. My point is that some general statute -- e.g., a conspiracy or similar statute -- is always available should the desire be strong enough. I am inclined, however, to think that at the moment the desire in Georgia is not that strong.

I hope that the foregoing has answered your questions. If not, please let me know and I will try to develop the matter in greater detail.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. MILLER
Associate Professor

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

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(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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June 28, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 29 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In a telephone conversation with Monsignor Brunini following his talk with the attorney:

> Lawyer does not think MCHR is especially threatened. We might come under it, but these people are not looking for trouble. We are not going to do anything to invite trouble, so the best thing to do is forget about it. These laws wont hold up. So if we do run into difficulty later, that will be time enough to get help.

The attorney and Monsignor have led me to expect a written statement upon more careful study. Fearing that it may be delayed, I am mailing this to reach you by the first.

Should the statement come in Friday's mail - as I expect - I will send it airmail Friday night.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL j

FBR

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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Assoc. Executive Director

June 29, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED JUL 1 1956

Dear George:

In answer to your inquiry about possible restrictive legislation that we might run afoul of here in Virginia, I'm happy to report that there seems to be nothing we need to worry about. I have talked with two lawyers -- Mr. Emanuel Emroch and Mr. Martin A. Martin -- and both say that to the best of their knowledge there are no statutes on the books that could be used to hamstring or embarrass the Council in any way.

Mr. Martin tells me a law was passed at the last General Assembly which, in his view, seems to be aimed directly at the NAACP. As I understand it, the law would bring under it all organizations that give legal or political aid to persons seeking action of certain kinds in the field of civil rights. It requires such groups to file lists of their members, tell where there headquarters are and where their money comes from, etc. I have checked this with the Clerk of the House of Delegates, and he tells that what Mr. Martin has in mind is probably a section of the Code dealing with Lobbying which was enacted in 1950. He seems to know nothing of any similar law passed by the 1956 legislature.

In any case, since we aren't a lobbying or political action group it looks as though we won't be required to "jump through queer hoops," as you put it. What's more, I don't think the public temper in Virginia is such that our lawmakers would feel constrained to try to hamper us -- as things stand now, anyway.

We've still plenty of adversaries and barriers to contend with, but on this score our future seems -- at the moment -- rosy enough.

Cordially yours,

Jack

John H. Marion

JHM:rbs

FBR

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 2, 1956

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Ira Kaye, attorney, has reported that neither does he know of nor has he been able to discover any law which may be used against the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

Confidentially, Mr. Douglas Carlisle, political science professor at the University of S. C., told me he knows that thought has been given to introducing a bill in the S. C. General Assembly which might tax a private organization out of existence. He was surprized that it was not introduced at the last session.

More about the above, if and when we learn more.

A report from Richard J. Foster, attorney, expected before our departure for Fisk University did not arrive.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

RECEIVED JUL 2 1956

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FBR

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July 3, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 5 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is in reply to your letter of May 23, asking for an investigation and a report on Kentucky Statutes which we might have to comply with.

I visited the office of the Secretary of State, and we have now completed all the reports which their office requires and all that they know about. For the record, this included a form reporting our having moved the office from Louisville to Frankfort, and the designation of a new process agent, with the payment of a $5 (five) fee. We also filed another form required annually, with a $1 (one) fee to certify the name of our current process agent and current address.

I also talked with the Attorney General's Office and was informed that they knew of no forms or reports which needed to be filed with State agencies other than those required by the Secretary of State. I will still make some additional inquiry among our legal friends who are informed on these matters, however, I don't believe we will discover anything else.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

MEMO TO GSM, RE CATHOLIC AID ON SCHOOL COMMITTEES

Talked with George Hunton in New York Dec. 30. Right people to see would be Bishop Waters; Msgr. McNamara; Msgr. Dolan at Greensboro, N.C.; officers of the Catholic Interracial Council at Greensboro, the chairman of which is Benjamin McLennan, 1813 Dellwood Dr., Greensboro. Also Catholic Interracial Committee of Rock Hill and Bishop Maloy.

Jan. 2, 1953

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C. EMERSON SMITH, *Director*
109 West Grace Street, Room 202
Richmond 20, Virginia

W. CARROLL BROOKE, Chairman,
Department of Christian Social Relations

ISAAC A. HENDERSON
Minister to Migrants

March 18, 1953

RECEIVED
MAR 19
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for the notice of the meeting on March 27th. I'm thankful to say that I will be able to make this one.

We want to do something along the line of the prospectus you sent me some time ago on the school situation, and I would like very much to discuss it with you and get your help. Could you reserve some time to see me around four or a little after on the 27th? Maybe you could have supper with me - if you don't mind eating early enough for me to make the sleeper back to Richmond at 7:10.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Emerson
C. Emerson Smith

At Executive Committee meeting March 21, 1953, Leonard Haas suggested Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, Sociology Professor at the University of Kentucky, as a volunteer for that State.

School 20

March 24, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I didn't really have hopes that you could come all the way from Houston March 27, but I sent the invite anyway.

Some cheerful news for the Council, for once. The Ford Foundation itself has just promised us an interim grant of $20,000. That will keep us afloat for the rest of this year, and so far as we know, the grant is without prejudice to our major application to the Fund for the Republic. But we are satisfied that we will have to do more about raising Southern money than we have succeeded with in the past.

We will be calling together the annual meeting pretty soon. Almost certainly, May 13 and 14, but I can't lock it until tomorrow. I do greatly hope you can come up for that.

Meanwhile, we have got the problem of picking out in each State some volunteer person who will build up the best possible knowledge of the past and present of the school system in his State. Will you start thinking about who that ought to be for Texas? There isn't money to do that School Committee thing that I wrote about in a December letter to the Fund for the Republic, but we could pay the necessary small expenses of whatever volunteer person undertook to get himself informed. Then he could help action agencies in his State and write things for us and be at the other end of urgent telephone calls when things pop.

Somebody suggested Professor Harry Moore, a sociologist at the University of Texas, now on leave doing some educational job. In any case, it's really your business with the Texas Commission on Race Relations, but I should think our friendship would let us share the services of whoever you pick.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. We will send you minutes, of course, of the March 27 meeting.

2410 Sunwood Drive
Houston 19 Texas
March 20, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Av. N. E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 23
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter concerning the meeting in Atlanta, March 27th, came while I was in Livingston. I regret it will be impossible for me to attend nor have I been able to find anyone who could go.

I hope there will be minutes or findings from the conference so we may know what transpired.

Kindest regard and best wishes -

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B. Drate.

March 24, 1953

Mrs. Milton Adler
61 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Adler:

Cheerful news!

Mr. Chester Davis, of the Ford Foundation, telephoned us a week ago and said that the Ford Foundation had approved a grant to us of $20,000. We understand it is to keep us going until the Fund for the Republic can get more firmly organized and decide what it will do. We also understand that whatever, if anything else, we will get will have some relationship to what we can raise otherwise, and particularly in the South.

At any rate, we have time to turn around. We will call the membership meeting for early May and plan a campaign to grow some more roots.

Meanwhile, would you dig up for yourself and the New Orleans Committee the letter I sent you about January 1 on School Committees? This isn't enough money to enable us to do that at all, but as a beginning of that sort of thing, we want to pick out in each State an unpaid correspondent (whose necessary expenses we could pay) who would collect everything that could be found, in reports in the newspapers and in interviews, about the school system in his State. Then he could be, for State causes and for the Council, a source of impartial and fair-minded and informed opinion.

Pretty obviously, you will need a special person of that kind just for New Orleans. Maybe you've already got somebody. Will you write me what you think is best to do for New Orleans and any ideas you may have for the State?

I do not doubt but what this life-giving grant from the Ford Foundation is related to your interest on the Council's behalf, and I am grateful to you for it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

March 30, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders
THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Here is a letter we have sent out to the heads of active State Divisions.

What, if anything, is the best thing to do in Tennessee?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

March 31, 1953

President R. B. Atwood
Vice-Chairman
Kentucky Division, SRC
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Mr. Atwood:

Ordinarily, I would have sent this to Mr. Tydings, but I hear he has newly gone to Africa, so the action comes on to you. I send you a copy of the December 23 letter. Charlie Steele from the Louisville Urban League was here the other day and understands the proposal.

I do hope you will agree that this is a useful step and can find us somebody.

Leonard Haas here mentioned as a possibility Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, sociology professor at the University of Kentucky. I throw the name in, but we want only whatever person your group chooses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

March 31, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Here is a letter which I have sent out to heads of State Divisions.

I do hope that the Texas Commission on Race Relations will want to act in this manner. Maybe you can do much more, and will. What do you think?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

March 31, 1953

Rev. George E. Clary
631 E. Victory Dr.
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Mr. Clary:

Here is a letter which I have sent out to heads of State Divisions.

I do hope that the Georgia Interracial Committee will want to act in this manner. Maybe you can do much more, and will. What do you think?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

March 31, 1953

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Adler:

Here is a letter we sent to heads of State Divisions, including Father Twomey, as head of the Louisiana Division.

It seems to me your committee is pretty much on its own. I do hope some proposal of this kind--let's hope something a good deal more--will seem suitable to you in New Orleans. Do let me know what you think.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Encls.

Same letter: heads of all State Divisions

March 31, 1953

Rev. Lewis H. Deer
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Deer:

Please dig out the letter Marion Wright sent the Fund for the Republic December 23, copy of which was sent you with request for your ponderings.

Time now to do something.

Obviously, we aren't going to get this year enough to do that whole job. But the Ford Foundation itself has sent us $20,000 to keep us going for '53, apparently without prejudice to our major request to the Fund for the Republic.

The Executive Committee meeting here the other day decided we ought to find in each Southern State a volunteer person who would inform himself on schools and the new perplexities arising therein. The Council could undertake to pay the modest expenses of such a person for travel and telephone costs and secretarial help. But obviously, there isn't enough money to pay salaries. I know that hideously narrows the choice. What we want is really someone who would be two things: (a) a correspondent for this office on exactly what is happening in the schools in each State, and (b) a source of fact and proposals to various helpful organizations within his own State. It could be an educational sociologist or an ex-school teacher or someone who has had administrative experience in the school system or a well-disposed past president of the PTA or some other strategic person in a position to become quickly particularly well-informed on schools.

Though this isn't much of a step, it is an important one, and the best we can see to do. So, notwithstanding all the calls of the springtime, could you arrange a meeting with your Executive Committee to begin steps which would find such a person? Weeks, and even days, are precious now, before the Supreme Court makes its ruling.

We would hope that later on this nucleus of activity would develop into a full-fledged State School Committee.

Sincerely,

GSM:ec

George S. Mitchell

SCHOOL COMMITTEES--ALABAMA April 1, 1953

Whitsett told me April 1 that Turnipseed had three years ago become chairman of a government committee on the schools and is well-informed and would probably be willing to do this job. I told Whitsett that it was okay for Turnipseed to spend up to fifty dollars a month; more if necessary. Whitsett undertook to drive over to see Turnipseed and persuade him.

GSM

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

April 2, 1953

RECEIVED
APR 4
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
APR 6
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thanks for the copy of your letter of March 31 to Leon Russell. Congratulations on the $20,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. This is certainly a tribute to your patience, persistence, faith and good works.

I shall be getting in touch with Russell Leon right away. As you know, we have some hope of setting up a program in connection with the Asheville meeting of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service May 3-5. My own schedule for April is so full that I will not have much time to devote to the North Carolina Division, but I hope that I can get Leon Russell, John Larkins and others to get busy on the suggestions which you made in your letter.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson
Professor of Sociology
and Anthropology

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GBJ:n

Thanks a lot for your letter about the Alabama mixed-blood Community. I have a little dope on it.

Saint Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
APR 6
Southern Regional Council

April 3, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I thank you very much for a copy of your letter to the Rev. Leon Russell dated March 31, and I am happy to know that your have received a substantial sum of money from the Ford Foundation. This will keep you going for the current year.

I hope to have the privilege of talking to the Rev. Mr. Russell about the matter suggested in your last two paragraphs.

I trust that all goes well with you and Southern Regional Council family.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold L. Trigg
President

HLT:mbw

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DAVISSON F. DUNLAP

W. SPERRY LEE
MONTGOMERY J. CORSE
CLAUDE K. SLATER
W. ROBERT MANN

BARNETT NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
APR 7
Southern Regional Council

April 6, 1953.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have received your letter of March 31, 1953 and will contact Mr. Crawford Solomon, last year's president, to arrange a meeting with our Executive Committee to help find a person in the state who would inform himself on the schools and new perplexities arising in regard thereto.

As soon as our Executive Committee has acted, I shall immediately inform you so that his work can be co-ordinated with the other work that is being done in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Davisson F. Dunlap

Davisson F. Dunlap

DFD:jb

PEMBROKE STATE COLLEGE
PEMBROKE, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

April 8,1953

RECEIVED
APR 10
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Let me thank you for the copy of the Quarterly Round-Up of the Southern Regional Council dated April 2, 1953.

It seems to me that the manner in which you are proposing to aid in the matter of desegregation has much to commend it. Having at least one person in each state who can sympathetically counsel with members of County School Boards can do much to implement the inclusion of persons in the personnel other than those from the White race on County School Boards. It is easy to imagine some rather difficult situations arising because of the hot headedness of some of the political leaders of the South. If under the general direction of the Southern Regional Council such crises can be avoided the Council will have more than justified its existence.

I trust that the Chairman of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council will be able to find a person who can serve in this connection, and with this hope in mind I am forwarding a copy of this note to him.

Very sincerely,

R. D. Wellons

R. D. Wellons
President
Pembroke State College

RDW:bo
CC: Rev. Leon Russell
Methodist Church
Greenville
North Carolina

April 8, 1953

Irene Osborne & Alma Scurlock
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

Your bulletin never fails to strike the sparks. Much pride in what you do.

Can you send me a copy of the HANDBOOK OF INTERGROUP EDUCATION or tell me how to get one? I see that our Atlanta Congressman said mean things about the use of such a book in Washington schools!

You may be interested in our latest list from the files on colleges open.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
APR 14
Southern Regional Council

April
Tenth
19 53

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of March 31 received.

I do agree that it is a useful step and am making attempt to find somebody. You will hear from me in due time.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

April 14, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We had not dreamed of such good luck as having you to be the liason man in Tennessee on schools! We accept, smack off.

Dr. Claxton's name was part of dinner conversation at home when I was tiny, and I am glad to know of your link with all that early push to get schools into the South.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

The Chattanooga Times

RECEIVED
APR 7
Southern Re

April 6, 1953

Dr. George Mitchel
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

If you want me to I will be glad to serve as liaison man in Tennessee in studying the situation in regards to possible U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools.

As you know, Lawrence Derthick, superintendent of the Chattanooga Schools, is now president of the American Association of School Administrators. He certainly will be interested in what happens to public schools in the South if the Supreme Court rules against segregation. I am now and have been for years on the most satisfactory terms with Mr. Derthick. He is completely frank with me on all subjects.

I am also on good terms with Frank Trotter, commissioner of schools in the Chattanooga city government and who is immediate past president of the National School Boards Association.

The name of Mynders is well known in public schools throughout the state, though not through anything I have done. My father, the late Seymour Mynders, was State Commissioner of Education under two governors in the early 1900's. He, with Dr. P.P. Claxton, helped establish the modern public school system in Tennessee. I imagine that if segregation is invalidated everyone will look to the state administration. I do not know the present State Commissioner of Education but I am well acquainted with Governor Frank Clement.

It might be necessary for me to make trips over to Nashville and Memphis to establish information sources. If I do so I will charge the Southern Regional Council only with bare expenses.

On your several trips to Nashville you may have met someone you would prefer to do this liaison job. Certainly there is an advantage in having a man in Nashville but I am willing to undertake the work if you wish me to do so.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

SRC-3/5

April 16, 1953

Mr. C. Emerson Smith, Director
Department of Christian Social Relations
Virginia Council of Churches
109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202
Richmond 20, Va.

Dear Emerson:

Very nice that the meeting is arranged for ten o'clock on April 24.

I will be there.

All success to the plans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

ARTHUR W. NEWELL
Vice-President

U. G. WILSON
Vice-President

JAMES H. IVEY
Vice-President

MRS. D. W. RICHARDSON
Vice-President

W. A. MANN
Treasurer

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

BALDWIN G. LOCHER
President

MINOR C. MILLER
Executive Secretary

Department of Christian Social Relations

C. EMERSON SMITH, *Director*
109 West Grace Street, Room 202
Richmond 20, Virginia

W. CARROLL BROOKE, Chairman,
Department of Christian Social Relations

ISAAC A. HENDERSON
Minister to Migrants

April 13, 1953

RECEIVED
APR 15
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear George:

Please forgive me for being so late in writing you. After getting home from Atlanta I went to bed for the better part of a week with a virus of some kind. Then I was completely taken up with last minute preparations for our World Order Institute.

Please tell Mrs. Mitchell that I very much appreciated her lovely hospitality in having me out to supper. It was a real pleasure to get to know the members of your family.

I decided that it would be necessary to set the date for our conference on segregation and the schools on April 24th at 10 a. m. and I'm glad to report initial sucess in geting people to come. Some of them are: Dr. Ellison, J. H. Marion, Virginius Dabney, J. L. Blair Buck, Carroll Brooke, and our Executive Secretary, Dr. Minor Miller. Armistead Boothe will try to be here. Paul Williams will attend as much of it as he can. I have still to hear from quite a few.

Paul Williams told me confidentially that the Catholic Committee of the South is honoring you on the night of the 24th. I am delighted!

I'll be looking forward to seeing you on the 24th. at 10 a.m. in this office.

Sincerely,

Emerson

April 16, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We will count on you to be Tennessee's part of the round-up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Same letter: heads of all State organizations except in Ala. & Tenn.

April 16, 1953

Rev. Lewis H. Deer
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Deer:

We've been thinking that it would be good if at the forthcoming annual membership meeting of the Council May 14 a report could be made informally from each State group as to the situation on schools. The best would be for you to have your volunteer correspondent picked out and to be sure that he comes over to the meeting. We would be willing to pay that person's expenses. You yourself, as an ex-officio member of the Board, get your expenses paid anyway. So if the other person is not picked out in your State, we would count on you to be prepared to ~~state~~ up in four or five minutes how school matters stand with you.

I hope that will be suitable with your group in one way or another.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 17, 1953

Rev. C. Emerson Smith, Director
Department of Christian Social Relations
Virginia Council of Churches
109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202
Richmond 20, Va.

Dear Emerson:

We've been thinking that it would be good if, at the forthcoming annual membership meeting of the Council May 14, a report could be made informally from each State group as to the situation on schools. The best would be for you to have your volunteer correspondent picked out and to be sure that he comes over to the meeting. I assume you will make some arrangements about all this at the meeting May 24.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 17, 1953

Rev. Dan C. Whitsett
First Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Ala.

Dear Dan:

We've been thinking that it would be good if, at the forthcoming annual membership meeting of the Council May 14, a report could be made informally from each State group as to the situation on schools. The best would be for you to have your volunteer correspondent picked out and to be sure that he comes over to the meeting. We would be willing to pay that person's expenses. You yourself, as an ex-officio member of the Board, get your expenses paid anyway. So if the other person is not picked out in your State, we would count on you to be prepared to sum up in four or five minutes how school matters stand with you.

I hope that will be suitable with your group in one way or another.

Please do arrange with Mr. Turnipseed for him to come over, at our expense, that day. If the other State chairmen will busily select their man, they can shift the responsibility to him!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. Partly by my fault, we didn't get your letter about the Tuskegee meeting in time to head off Harold Fleming. But fortunately, he met several of those who would have been present anyway in Comillion's office, and they all encouraged each other as to things to be done. Let us know when the real meeting does come.

GSM:ec

April 29, 1953

Irene Osborne & Alma Scurlock
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Irene Osborne & Alma Scurlock:

The Annual membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council occurs in Atlanta (Sage Hall, Atlanta University, 10:00 a. m.) Thursday, May 14. I am taking pains to have present from as many Southern States as possible the person named by our people in each State to build up information about the school system and inform us and help other organizations in his or her State. For the time being, these people have to be volunteers, but we can provide them with expense money.

Our May 14 meeting is mostly business, but for so much program as we will have, I want to get each of these State people (or so many as will by then have been selected) to talk a few minutes about what's going on in his proper State. Could one of you come down for the meeting, at our expense, and explain to us what you are doing in Washington? It would be very helpful if one of you could.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 29, 1953

Dr. Andrew S. Turnipseed
1429 Gilmer Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Dr. Turnipseed:

Mr. Whitsett tells me he and the others greatly want you to be the volunteer correspondent for the Council on school matters in Alabama. The best of ideas, and I greatly hope you can take it on.

The whole business that we have ultimately in mind is revealed in this letter to the Fund for the Republic. We haven't the money to do all of that as yet. So we climb down the ladder to a simpler program of getting in each State some one person who will clip the papers, keep eyes and ears open, interview well-informed people as opportunity may present itself, and be ready to advise us, and other helpful organizations in his State, as to courses of action about the unfolding school situation. The one aid we can put in is to provide you with modest expenses, so that your travels or your book buyings or your subscribings or your telephone calls or other needful items incurred in this cause could be met. It simply means sending us each month such a blank as I enclose a copy of.

You already have a head start on anybody else outside the school system itself, in knowing about the schools, and it seems to me you are the logical person; as well as the most pleasant person to deal with.

Do tell Whitsett that you can do it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

April 30, 1953

Rev. Dan C. Whitsett
First Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Ala.

Dear Dan:

Here is a letter to Turnipseed. Hope it helps. But yourself will have to be the real deciding pressure.

Yes, you should by all means call a morning meeting of your Executive Committee for May 26, so as to get officially into the school matter. Virginia has had such a meeting (which I attended last Friday), and it was most fruitful. South Carolina seems to be picking Howard McClain. Tennessee has picked Alfred Mynders.

The best advice I can give you on program for your May 26 morning session would be in that letter of December 23, 1952, to the Fund for the Republic, copy of which I sent you for ponderings. The idea would be to do as much of that as you can with volunteer resources. I don't advise setting up a State School Committee until you have real money for paid personnel. But you could let your Executive Committee be something pretty much like that. Main thing is to have somebody who is well informed. Then as the controversy takes new quirks and turns, the Alabama Division or a special School Committee from it can make public pronouncements as to what honorably should be done.

Sincerely,

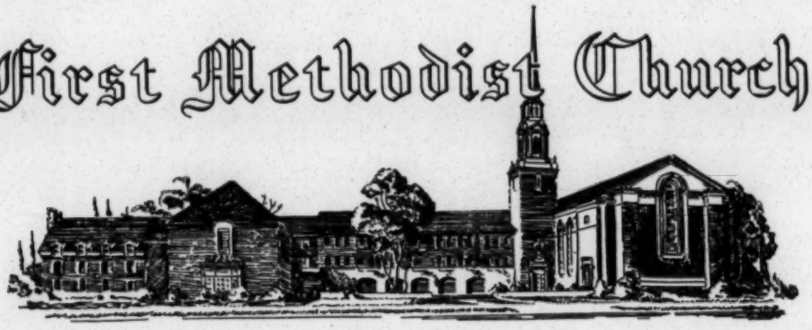
George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

First Methodist Church

DAN C. WHITSETT, MINISTER

MRS. CARY G. CLOWES,
FINANCIAL SECRETARY



DR. FRENCH CRADDOCK, JR.
CHMN. OFFICIAL BOARD

THOMAS ROBERTS, TREAS.

SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA

April 24, 1953.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED
APR 29
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I regret that our District Conference for the Anniston District is to be held in our Church on May 13. Since I am host, it will be impossible for me to attend the Board of Director's Meeting in Atlanta. I will try to be there on the 14th if you feel that I should attend the General Meeting.

I have written Dr. Andrew Turnipseed about heading the School Committee. At present I have no word, and I would greatly appreciate it if you would also write and encourage him to accept.

Sincerely yours,

Dan C. Whitsett

DCW:C

Dan C. Whitsett

P.S. I wish I could have attended the meeting of Human Relations Agencies there on March 27. Our Alabama Division of the S.R.C. will have its Executive Meeting in Montgomery on May 26 at 2 P.M. Do you think it would be profitable to have them meet at 10 A.M. and have a study on the school question? If so we would appreciate your giving us a resume of the meeting.

April 30, 1953

Dr. Roscoe Giffin
Professor of Sociology
Berea College
Berea, Ky.

Dear Dr. Giffen:

I was much pleased to have Dr. Atwood's letter saying that he has proposed that you be the one in Kentucky to keep up a current knowledge of the developments in the school situation there, for our benefit and for the benefit of other helpful groups in Kentucky. That would be a most useful job to us all if you would be good enough to take it on. We think of it mainly as clipping the papers, reading recent annual reports of the State supreintendent of schools, interviewing anyone needful, and being ready to meet with the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Division of SRC and inform them pretty closely of what may be happening, in order that they can from time to time, as may be needed, make policy pronouncements as to what the State really ought to do. The one assist we can give you is an expense account, so that if you need to travel or buy books or reports or telephone somebody long distance, you can do so at our expense. It will merely be a matter of filling out an expense blank like this one each month, or whenever you had expenditures. We believe expenses will not be great, but if some critical emergency arose in Kentucky, we would try to rise with you to meet it!

And further: we greatly hope you can be present at the annual membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council here in Atlanta at Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University, 10:00 a. m., Thursday, May 14. The only thing we will be doing at the meeting in the way of program is to get you and your likes from other States to give a four or five-minute round-up of how the situation looks in your State. We will pay your expenses down and back, of course, for the trip to Atlanta May 14. And I am satisfied good Mr. Hutchins will let you be away from classes for one day, anyway, benefit Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 30, 1953

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Mr. Atwood:

Wisely planned, I am sure, about Roscoe Giffen. Hope it works. I have written him as enclosed, to strengthen the invitation to him to be present at the meeting May 14. Quite all right if he makes up his mind thereafter, but I do hope he ends by making it up right.

We will greatly miss you—an especially nice person to have here when we can get you.

More cheerful news: the Marshall Field people sent us $2,500 to keep NEW SOUTH going, and the John Hay Whitney Foundation sent us $1,500 for Mrs. Tilly's work with sheriffs.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
APR 29
Southern Regional Council

April 27, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was unable to locate the person (Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor) referred to in your letter of March 31.

Mrs. Hortense Young, Charlie Steele and I held a brief meeting and agreed to try several others, the first one being Dr. Roscoe Giffin, Professor of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

I conferred with him by telephone and he is quite interested and I believe he will accept. However, I suggested that he defer his final decision until after the Atlanta meeting on May 14. He and I will prepare a report together.

He is willing to come to Atlanta, and I am unable to come because of other engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

May 1, 1953

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Va.

Dear Mr. Brooke:

Very nice to see and talk with you the other day in Richmond.

Emerson has written me that your committee will be meeting May 7 to do something further on the school business. I write now to reinforce our strong invitation to you to come down for the Board meeting of the Council Wednesday, May 13, and stay for the membership meeting on the 14th. The trip will be at our expense. Let us know, and we can save a room at the Piedmont Hotel for you.

The Board meeting begins at 10:00 a.m. in Dean Sage Hall at Atlanta University.

It will be a grand thing if on May 7 your committee can pick someone to have a special interest in school matters. We would be delighted to have that person come down to the meetings also, again at our expense. The only thing we're doing for the meetings in the way of program is to have these various State School correspondents give a quick summary of how the situation looks.

I have written as enclosed to Emerson Smith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

May 1, 1953

Rev. C. Emerson Smith, Director
Department of Christian Social Relations
Virginia Council of Churches
109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202
Richmond 20, Va.

Dear Emerson:

So glad to have your letter of April 28 and to know that the responsibility on the school matter is centered on Mr. Brooke and the committee. Quite all right to send us an expense account for one, or even two, meetings of the committee, and we will be hoping that the committee will fix responsibility on some single person who would thereafter send in his monthly expenses to us.

I hope that whatever is done is done in the closest association with you and the Virginia Council of Churches.

I thought I could see in the meeting the other day the possibility of your constructing in Virginia a committee on schools which would, by bringing in both Jewish and Catholic people, cure the old oddity. Thus, you might have a policy committee inclusive of all groups, which would direct the work of a special person, steadily building up his knowledge of schools. He would advise them, and they would do whatever public pronouncing were needed. Anyhow, do what seems reasonable and best in Virginia, and I will do my best to fit into what works with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. I'm sending a copy of this to Mr. Brooke so as to inform him of these delicacies.

GSM:ee

ARTHUR W. NEWELL
Vice-President

U. G. WILSON
Vice-President

JAMES H. IVEY
Vice-President

MRS. D. W. RICHARDSON
Vice-President

W. A. MANN
Treasurer

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

BALDWIN G. LOCHER
President

MINOR C. MILLER
Executive Secretary

Department of Christian Social Relations
C. EMERSON SMITH, *Director*
109 West Grace Street, Room 202
Richmond 20, Virginia

W. CARROLL BROOKE, Chairman,
Department of Christian Social Relations

ISAAC A. HENDERSON
Minister to Migrants

April 28, 1953

RECEIVED
APR 30

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your attendance at the meeting on "Segregation and the Public Schools." Your presence and participation was most helpful in opening up this complex and urgent problem.

In accordance with the action of the group, our chairman, Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, has appointed a small committee to explore the subject further and report to the group as a whole. This committee is called to meet on May 7th. You will receive information on further plans following this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Emerson

C. Emerson Smith
Director

CES:d

P.S.: Mr Brooke has appointed the following: Mrs W. T. Mason
Dr. Ellison
Virginius Dabney
Spotswood Robinson
Armistead Boothe

The meeting is set for May 7th.
Do I understand correctly that S.R.C. will defray committee expenses?
Emerson

May 5, 1953

Superintendent of Schools
District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We would be most grateful for a copy of your report summarizing the statements submitted by organizations and individuals interested in school integration in the District.

I enclose ten cents in postage.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

May 5, 1953

Irene Osborne & Alma Scurlock
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Folks:

Please be kind enough to send us copies of reports of the two seminars on school integration thus far held, and to put us down to get a copy of the report of the third.

Postage enclosed.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

May 5, 1953

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1116 Montgomery St.
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We are delighted to have word from Mr. Long that you are chosen to be the School Correspondent for Mississippi. An excellent choice, and we are delighted to have that further close link with you.

We look forward to your coming over for the meeting on the 14th. Let us know if you want accomodations, and we will take care of you.

The only thing we're doing by way of program for the meeting on the 14th is to have each one of the new State School Correspondents make a brief report on how the situation looks in his or her State. So come prepared! Four or five minutes should do the trick.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

May 5, 1953

President John Long
Southern Christian Institute
Edwards, Miss.

Dear Mr. Long:

Congratulations! The States come dropping in, one by one. How nice to have Mississippi in agreement. Alabama thinks that Turnipseed, the Methodist parson at Montgomery, will do the job there. In Tennessee Alfred Mynders will take it on. In Virginia they have appointed a committee to pick someone, and it will meet May 7. Here is Mississippi with Mrs. Lyells. A good choice, and she will do it well. South Carolina is making up its mind and Georgia and, I hope, the rest. Kentucky is busy I know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE

CHARTERED 1875

EDWARDS, MISSISSIPPI

JOHN LONG, President

W. L. CODDINGTON, Dean

April 29, 1953

Under the Auspices of
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Indianapolis, Ind.

RECEIVED
MAY 1
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We had a very good meeting today of our Executive Committee with most of them there.

The result was the appointment of Mrs. Lyells as our volunteer correspondent for our State, at least until our annual meeting.

Mrs. Lyells has agreed to attend the May 14 meeting and to make a report of the situation in our area.

I plan to be there the 13th and for the general meeting the next day.

Cordially,

John

The Chattanooga Times

May 6, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have secured interesting but confidential letters from four key men in Tennessee as to the possible crisis growing out of the forthcoming Supreme Court ruling on segregation. Those giving me the benefit of their opinion are:

Lucius Burch, leader of the Good Government Group which overthrew Mr. Crump in Memphis in 1948.

Andrew D. Holt, administrative assistant to the President of the University of Tennessee who was president of the National Education Association in 1950 and who has written the definitive history of public schools in Tennessee.

Frank E. Bass, executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association.

Lawrence G. Derthick, president of the American Association of School Administrators and superintendent of the Chattanooga City Schools.

I may be through Atlanta in a day or two (I am on vacation) and I will let you read these highly interesting letters. But I do not feel that I can pass them on in full because I promised them that what they told me would be held in confidence. I can say, however, that these authorities believe that Tennessee will be in good shape if the Supreme Court holds to the "separate but equal" theory.

For many years Negro schools in Tennessee have had the same length of school term, the same state salary schedule for teachers, the same teacher certificate standards, the same curriculum, the same state board regulations concerning class size and the same standards concerning supervision, teaching materials, transportation and physical plant as the white schools have had.

Many Negro schools do not measure up fully to the regulation established by the state board of education but neither do many of our white schools. Perhaps as many white schools as Negro schools fall short of the standard.

Since the sale tax funds became available much has been done to eliminate the inferiority of Negro school buildings as compared to white. I think that most counties during the past five years have spent considerably more, proportionately, for the improvement of Negro school buildings than for the improvement of white school buildings. (By "proportionately" I mean the proportion the Negro school enrollment is to the white school enrollment.)

As for higher education, the state's appropriations for A & I State University have more than doubled in recent years. The University of Tennessee has one Negro enrolled at this time. In no quarter since the State University has been admitting Negroes has it had more than three Negroes enrolled at one time.

The conclusion may be drawn from this that Negroes prefer to attend school with people of their own race. Some of my authorities think that the same thing would happen if segregation were eliminated from elementary and high schools.

However, I have reason to believe that the Court will hesitate to invalidate segregation entirely. I am informed by an educator who attended the Court hearings on this subject that the Justices "by their questions gave some hint as to their viewpoints in the sense that repeatedly the question was asked by the Justices as to what effect ruling out segregation might have on local communities. Their questions were put in such a way that one could sense that they feared turning things upside down."

If, however, the Court does abolish segregation, school officials will not be as unprepared for the crisis as we might think. Certain adjustments have been made in spots throughout the country where, on the local level, segregation has been eliminated. Ways have been studied to resolve difficulties without results that are too explosive.

I have been trying to get an insight on Governor Clement's attitude on this issue. He is out of the state much of the time and has rather a juvenile approach to important questions. I must not inflame him.

I hope that you will gather from this rather lengthy letter that the Southern Regional Council has contacts in Tennessee on which we could call to help us meet any crisis growing out of the Supreme Court ruling. I would not hesitate to call on the four gentlemen

I have mentioned along with many others if the situation called for it.

I hope to be in Atlanta for the annual meeting and my report will be drawn largely from the facts I have given you here with any further developments which may ensue before that date.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

May 7, 1953

George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As I have told Dr. Atwood and as you know, I will be glad to be of such help as I can in keeping an eye out for current developments in Kentucky educational matters, particularly as they relate to desegregation.

Given the rather recent notice of this assignment and the fact of the usual crowded schedule at this time of the school year, I fear that what I will be able to contribute to the meeting on the 14th regarding the Kentucky situation will not be of much value. I'm attempting to build up a small stock of knowledge, but it won't be very impressive by next week at this time. However, I will be glad to come and share in whatever way possible.

It seems to me that it will be highly useful for those of us who are at the sessions and undertaking this assignment to spend as much time together as possible sharing ideas as to how we may function most effectively. I trust you are planning sessions of this sort apart from sessions of the annual meeting of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe Giffin

Roscoe Giffin
Professor of Sociology

cc: R. B. Atwood

The Chattanooga Times

May 11, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 12
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sending the attached report because, much to my regret, I will not be able to attend this meeting of the Southern Regional Council.

I have presented the information to Governor Clement with the suggestion that the advice of the gentlemen named might be helpful to him. It occurs to me that honors in the Southern Regional Council ought to be on a rotative basis. You might want someone else to be named as vice president. An editor's daily work is exacting. However, I do not take a positive stand on this for if it is useful to have me associated with the Council I want to do what is best for the group.

I really do not expect any serious trouble in Tennessee.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encl.

May 18, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders
THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Very nice to have your letter of May 11. I read portions of it to the membership meeting, as a report from Tennessee. We had people from South Carolina and Mississippi and Kentucky, and in addition, had a Quaker girl down from Washington who has done a magnificent pilot job there.

They talk in Florida of arranging a meeting in each county, interracial in character, to pick over the problems and state of public opinion. Pretty good idea.

Excellent meeting last Wednesday and Thursday, made much the more cheerful by the election of Rufus Clement to the School Board and a couple of other municipal victories hereabouts. Really, the Clement experience was remarkable, because the anti-Negro people had tried to smear him as Communist-tainted. But he triumphantly vindicated himself and only two days later was so remarkably elected. Eight thousand Negro votes. Fourteen thousand white votes.

Incidentally, the membership meeting re-elected the present slate of officers of the Council, including, I was happy to know, Alfred Mynders as a vice-president. I put you down as accepted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Exedutive Director

GSM:ec

May 18, 1953

Miss Anna Greene Smith
Department of Economics & Sociology
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Ga.

Dear Miss Smith:

I send you separately some more material on schools that Dr. Mitchell would like for you to read and return to us.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

May 18, 1953

Rev. L. J. Twomey, S. J.
Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Father Twomey:

Thank you for your letter and for encouraging Mrs. Adler to come up. We missed you but were glad to have her. She is a charming person who adds a lot to any meeting. And we were all so pleased to hear the things she and her friends have under way in New Orleans.

The thing to do about the Louisiana Division is to call a meeting, even if it is only a small one, and have an election. But meanwhile, you have got the job of picking a school volunteer, a la my several recent letters. That means having some kind of little executive committee meeting and picking him. Of course, it may be possible to combine in a single person the school volunteer for Louisiana and for New Orleans. Or maybe you ought to have somebody at Baton Rouge too.

Do whatever seems sensible in Louisiana and let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

UNIVERSITY 5471

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

RECEIVED
MAY 13
Southern Regional Council

MAY 12, 1953

MR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR GEORGE,

PLEASE DO EXCUSE MY LONG DELAY IN ANSWERING YOUR SEVERAL RECENT PIECES OF CORRESPONDENCE. AGAIN, I MUST PLEAD PREOCCUPATION WITH MY MANY OTHER DUTIES HERE AT THE UNIVERSITY AS CONSTITUTING SOMETHING OF A PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE FOR MY APPARENT NEGLIGENCE.

I THINK YOU KNOW ME WELL ENOUGH TO REALIZE THAT IT IS CERTAINLY NOT LACK OF INTEREST IN THE SRC THAT ACCOUNTS FOR MY SEEMING LETHARGY. AS I HAVE TOLD YOU SO MANY TIMES BEFORE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT I DO EVEN A REASONABLY ACCEPTABLE JOB WITH THE LOUISIANA DIVISION OF THE SRC AS LONG AS I AM SO INVOLVED IN UNIVERSITY COMMITMENTS.

IN THE LIGHT, THEN, OF MY PRESENT POSITION, I HAVE CONTACTED MRS. MILTON P. ADLER. I SPOKE TO HER ABOUT MY NOT BEING ABLE TO ATTEND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING TO BE HELD THIS COMING WEDNESDAY IN ATLANTA. I ASKED HER IF SHE WOULD BE KIND ENOUGH TO REPRESENT THE LOUISIANA DIVISION AT THE MEETING. SHE HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO DO SO. I SUGGESTED THAT WHILE IN ATLANTA SHE TALK TO YOU ABOUT POSSIBLE NAMES FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS DIVISION. IT IS NECESSARY THAT SOMEONE FREER THAN I TO DO THE WORK BE SELECTED. REGARDLESS OF WHO WILL BE CHOSEN, I PLEDGE MY WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION.

I DO HOPE THAT THE COMING BOARD MEETING WILL BE ABLE TO DEVISE AND IMPLEMENT THE TYPE OF PROGRAM WE NEED SO DESPERATELY IN THE SOUTH.

GOD BLESS YOU ALWAYS.

SINCERELY IN CHRIST,

L. J. Twomey, S.J.

L. J. TWOMEY, S.J.
DIRECTOR

LJT:MEH

The Chattanooga Times

May 20, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 21
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received today from Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee. It is not for publication.

Governor Clement comes along with most of the school people I have consulted in Tennessee on the Supreme Court proposition. He does not take a definite stand on what the state would do if segregation is abolished but I believe I can detect in his attitude a lack of belligerency. As I told you before, although there may be a lot of violent talk, I believe that Tennessee will ultimately adjust itself to whatever decision the Supreme Court may make.

I was delighted that the Catholics honored you and your work in the South had another recognition in the election of Dr. Clement on the Atlanta Board of Education. All of these things are a reflection of what the Southern Regional Council has done under your leadership. I want to say, also, that Dr. Clement conducted himself splendidly in meeting the outflow of good will towards him after his election with an outflow of good will on his part toward those who felicitated him.

I was sorry to miss the meeting but am honored to be elected again as vice president.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encl.

C
O
P
Y

Tennessee
Executive Office
Nashville

Frank G. Clement
Governor

May 19, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I hope you will charge the few days delay in answering your letter to the fact that I was in Washington for the TVA hearing and did not see your letter until yesterday. I appreciate hearing from you and I am delighted to cooperate with you in furnishing the opinion you requested.

I would be presumptuous indeed to venture a prediction as to what effect a Supreme Court decision forbidding segregation might have on the public schools of Tennessee. There is no question in my mind, however, that such a decision would necessitate some adjustments in our school program.

After many years of earnest effort our State is now providing negro children education opportunities which are generally equivalent and sometimes superior to those available to white children. Our negro and white schools now have

(1) The same length of school term
(2) The same curriculum
(3) The same certification standards for teachers
(4) The same state salary schedule for teachers
(5) The same State Board of Education regulations regarding teaching load, school plant, equipment, teaching supplies and other phases of the school program.

In fact, I am informed that in recent years many counties, in an effort to equalize educational opportunities, have spent a larger percentage of their total school building funds in the improvement of their negro schools than the percentage their negro population is of their total population.

Admitting that both negro and white schools of our State desperately need additional financial support, I am definitely of the opinion that our present program of segregated schools is operating to the general satisfaction of all concerned. Most negro schools are located in centers of negro population, where it would be logical, with or without segregation, for negro children to attend them. I honestly

feel that most negroes prefer to attend school with people of their own race, and that they take pardonable pride in the progress their schools have made. So far as I have observed, only the finest spirit of cooperation exists between the negro and white educators of our State, and both groups are combining their efforts to improve their entire school system. I would view with concern any ruling which might jeopardize this harmonious relationship or which might retard the encouraging progress our schools have made in recent years.

Although I would not attempt to predict the nature and extent of the adjustments in our education program which a Supreme Court ruling abolishing segregation in our public schools would necessitate, I do not hesitate to predict that whatever the Court's decision may be, Tennessee will continue its efforts to make the best educational opportunities possible available to all its children, regardless of race, color or creed.

If I can be of any further service to you, please do not hesitate to call upon me as it is always a pleasure to hear from you and to consult with you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank G. Clement

FCC:lw

School

May 25, 1953

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Va.

Dear Mr. Brooke:

We were delighted to have you and appreciated your taking the trouble to come down. Our links with the Virginia group have been too few.

Marion Wright was raised in Edgefield District, South Carolina (which is apparently where about two-thirds of all the famous South Carolinians come from). He went to the University of South Carolina while my father was president, and he and my oldest brother were close friends. Marion was no shakes as a student, but he went on through and took law and set up in practice in Conway. That is the county seat of what used to be a very poor, sandy county (contains Myrtle Beach). The town grew, and Marion's practice along with it. He had arthritis years ago. It is now a completely arrested case. But he had accumulated enough money to enable him to retire, and he and Mrs. Wright built a handsome cottage on top of a mountain in North Carolina. He keeps a few beef cattle, reads the NEW YORK TIMES industriously, and is president of the Southern Regional Council. Good guy and devoted.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

May 15, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was a great pleasure to attend my first meeting of the Southern Regional Council. To meet with men and women from the entire South was a new experience and I feel that I am fortunate to be considered an ex-officio member.

I hope that Mr. Wright's presidential address yesterday will be printed, for I think it was one of the finest I have heard in a long while. Could you tell me something of his history? I spent several hours with him in the lobby of the Piedmont on Wednesday night; and from others in the group, I deduce that he had to give up his legal practice because of his arthritis. He is a fine spirit.

I am enclosing my expense account. I think it is most generous of the Council to pay our expenses.

I will keep you informed as to the meeting of our committee next week and of any further progress that we make in preparing our state for the segregation decision.

With my kindest regards to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Carroll Brooke

enclosure

Travel voucher

K.S.

apc

June 17, 1953

Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Irene Osborne:

It would be helpful if you would add to your mailing list the following, who are heads of our State Divisions:

Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, First Methodist Church, Sylacauga, Alabama
Rev. Lewis H. Deer, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Barnett, Building, Jacksonville, Florida
Mr. J. M. Tydings, 808 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky
Rev. L. J. Twomey, S. J., Institute of Industrial Relations, Loyola University, New Orleans 15, Louisiana
Mr. John Long, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Mississippi
Rev. Leon Russell, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville, N. C.
Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville, S. C.

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mrs. Milton P. Adler, Chairman
New Orleans Committee on Race Relations
61 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Rev. George E. Clary, Chairman
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
631 E. Victory Dr.
Savannah, Georgia

And, in addition, the following who have taken on the special school responsibility:

Dr. Andrew S. Turnipseed, 1429 Gilmer Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. Ruby Lyells, 1116 Montgomery Street, Jackson, Mississippi
Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor, The Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. Roscoe Giffen, Professor of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Box 208, Staunton, Virginia
Howard G. McClain, 116 S. Saluda St, Columbia, SC.

Irene Osborne, June 17, 1953

Good to see you the other day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

LINCOLN 3-2773

RECEIVED
JUN 8
Southern Regional Council

May 25, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was much inspired by the meeting of Southern Regional Council and delighted to have the chance to talk over school business with you good people.

Will you send me a list of the names and addresses of the state chairmen who have already been appointed? I would like to get all of them on our mailing list and share with them whatever we have which may be helpful.

I think you said you would be in Washington the first week in June. I hope you will be sure to plan to spend some time with us when your are here. Among other things I send greetings from Edward Hollander (son of Sidney the elder and brother of Sidney the younger). He hopes to have a chance to discuss with you some things about the political situation in the South. I would like to get you together with him while you are here if possible.

It is difficult not to hold ones breath waiting for the decision. We are all becoming increasingly eager.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Osborne

Irene Osborne
Washington Representative
Community Relations Program

IO:mbh

June 23, 1953

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

Add to list of appointed school correspondents Miss Ruth Dreyfous, 17 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. We hear just today from Mrs. Adler that the New Orleans Committee now has Miss Dreyfous officially.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

June 23, 1953

Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., NE
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Irene Osborne:

The New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, which is affiliated with SRC, has now appointed its school correspondent. She is Miss Ruth Dreyfous, 17 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

You should add her to your list of people to receive your bulletin.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

6-24-53

MEMO TO GSM:

In a letter which Mrs. Crate sent to me to thank me for the copies of "What Kind of South" she adds the following paragraph.

"We had a good meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Commission in Dallas last Saturday when the committee on the school situation was set up with Dr. R. C. Koeninger of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, as chairman".

I have given this information to Miss Smith.

KS

June 24, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We are delighted to have word of the Texas Commission's selection of Dr. Koeninger as chairman of the committee on the school situation.

Thank you and the Texas Commission for following through.

Understand that SRC stands ready to pay the needful expenses of Dr. Koeninger. Here are some expense blanks for him, if the Texas Commission cares to work it that way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

June 24, 1953

Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
104 C St., N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Irene Osborne:

Add to the list of State school people Dr. R. C. Koeninger, Sam Houston, State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas. He was chosen by the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations (affiliated with SRC) to be chairman of a Texas State Committee on school matters.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:oc

June 29, 1953

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

We've been doing a lot of conferring on this school matter which you have helped with in putting your thought on to too.

The best we've got is a proposal on spending the rest of the summer in stimulating over the South local discussion groups. These would be small bodies of friendly persons, white and Negro, usually containing some teachers, who would talk privately about the facts and needs and possibilities of their own local school systems in the light of an impending decision from the Supreme Court. We could ply them with suitable questions to get the answers to--a sort of cut-down, limited-to-schools local survey. And we could give them out, in already published and future issues of NEW SOUTH, a good deal of background material to help in the discussions. The various State school people could be used in getting this going. We are fishing for some devices which would tie in reports from the meetings of the local discussion groups, or at least give us the names of their officers or leading participants. There is a possible membership tie-up in that, and it would enlarge, in any case, our list of people who would be helpful in times of special stress.

On present thinking, we would be devoting the remainder of the summer in NEW SOUTH, stepped-up or not, and quite probably stepped-up, to encouraging this. What do you think?

It seems to us that if we could get many scores, or even several hundred such local groups going, we would have made a significant contribution, and I should hope that responsible foundation people would see the importance of such a move.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

June 29, 1953

TO: DR. GEORGE S MITCHELL

FROM: ANNA GREENE SMITH

Progress Report

RE: ORGANIZATION OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION GROUPS IN YWCA FOR CONSIDERING DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND FOR STUDY OF EDUCATION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

CONFERENCES: MISS KATHLEEN CARPENTER, MISS ROSALIE OAKES, AND MISS DORIS WILSON
A CONFERENCE WITH MISS WILLETT HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE LATTER PART OF THIS WEEK

The conferences centered on the following major points:

IMPORTANCE OF DECISION TO YWCA GROUPS

In their April meetings the National group gave one whole session to this topic. The teen age clubs will be especially affected for they are tied with public school activities. Local groups may decide whether there can be interracial discussion groups. Texas and Oklahoma are open to both. The Carolinas and Virginia have made a good beginning.

NUMBER OF DISCUSSION GROUPS

There is an indeterminate number. Miss Willett will release names and locations of groups the last of week

LEADERS OF DISCUSSION GROUPS

Where possible Miss Willett will release names.

HOW DID THESE GROUPS START? WHEN?

The groups started where the community was interested enough to ask for them. Some interracial discussion groups in YWCA go back to the early years of the organization.

OPPOSITION TO THESE STUDY GROUPS.

There has been comparatively little opposition to these groups. Recent opposition in Texas has been the worst case that YWCA has had. An excellent example of cooperation has been the work of the Miami group, where discussions led to equalization of rest room facilities for both races.

HAVE THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEES BEEN THE PRIMARY COMMITTEE IN SPONSORING THESE DISCUSSIONS?

Not at all. Many times YWCA works as a force for spurring on other community associations to combine their forces. In teen-age groups and college groups the Public Affairs Committees are generally rather weak.

COULD WE USE THE LEADERSHIP OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DISCUSSION GROUPS?

Certainly, but the summer is a poor time to get them organized. They are scattered over the country. Perhaps they might best be used by local groups that have already organized.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ON INTEGRATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE GROUPS IN YWCA?

For the first time integration of races appeared as a part of the platform of YWCA at the last meeting. No ruling was made, however, concerning this part of the platform.

WHAT MATERIALS WOULD BE USEFUL FOR YWCA DISCUSSION GROUPS?

Miss Carpernter, Miss Oakes, and Miss Wilson all were very enthusiastic over our plans for kits of materials. They thought they could use a great many and they would be glad to place a notice concerning such materials in their publications, so that YWCA groups would know about them. They felt that their own materials put out by national were very inadequate.

WOULD THEY BE INTERESTED IN KNOWING ABOUT THE RESULTS OF OUR NEXT MEETING OF STATE DIVISION HEADS AND EDUCATION COMMITTEEMEN?

They would be very interested in knowing what lines of action we took and wished to cooperate in any way possible. They would be glad to send a delegate to our meeting, if that seemed valuable to us.

June 30, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

It seems to me altogether unlikely that Koeninger would be thus free, but excellent if he could go. If he can't, the offer is still wide open to anybody that you would choose. I suggest he ought to be someone whom Koeninger could readily reach, in order that Koeninger should feel that all threads are still in his hands.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

June 30, 1953

Dr. R. C. Koeninger
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Koeninger:

Welcome to your new duties as a volunteer on schools matters! Here, first crack out of the box, is a proposal that you spend the week beginning July 12 at a meeting on schools matters near Monteagle, Tennessee. I tried to reach you by phone today, but they said you were out, so I write.

At Monteagle is something called the Highlander Folk School. It is a workers' education center with residence accomodations. Up on top of the Cumberland Plateau, cool and pleasant. It has always had students of both races. Partly at my instance, they have organized the summer institute described in the enclosed leaflet. It was set up to be for labor union people, but reorganization in the CIO has made it difficult to recruit a representative number of union people in the few weeks remaining, and Myles Horton, at the school, asked me yesterday to try to get some of our people there. The workshop that first week features Irene Osborne, of the Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee in Washington. Miss Osborne and her friends have done the best job thus far done in the country in exploring all matters relating to changes in the school system as they touch public opinion.

Horton has got some scholarship money that will enable the covering of the board and lodging of the students that come. I can pay expenses going there and back.

I admit, it is scandalously late to be proposing that anybody pull up from what he is doing and spend a week off in East Tennessee. But I make the offer and express the hope that it will be possible for you to go. If you've got family and they want the trip, no reason why they shouldn't go along too, but family expenses and board and so on would be on you.

I suspect you are teaching and tied down, but on the off chance that you could and would go, I write.

Dr. R. C. Koeninger, June 30, 1953

Probably six or seven of our State school volunteers doing just your job will be there, plus MissAnna Greene Smith, who is running the schools program for the Council. Dismally, I have got to be away for a longstanding engagement at the University of Kentucky.

If you can come, send me an air mail letter saying you can. If you can't, it would be well for you to let Mrs. Crate know, and she may be able to choose someone else for that meeting only—someone who could supply you with full information as to what went forward.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

July 2, 1953

Dr. David Fischman
1626 Pine St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Dr. Fischman:

Mrs. Adler very kindly wrote me that it may be quite possible for you to go up to the small gathering at Highlander Folk School.

Highlander planned its session on the Supreme Court and the schools in complete independence of our Council. It was aimed originally for trade union leaders. For administrative reasons, it has been difficult to recruit the trade unionists as students, and I have agreed with Myles Horton at Highlander that I would suggest to various people interested in the Council's program that they be at Highlander for the first week of the institute, in order to take advantage of the presence there of various people who could be helpful in showing how to unroll and broaden the best of public opinion in the South on the question. The chief of these, I think, is Irene Osborne from the American Friends Service Committee in Washington, who has led a magnificent piece of work there in building public opinion to support changes in the schools of the District of Columbia.

A sum is available to Highlander Folk School for paying the tuition and board and lodging of students who come to the institute. And the Southern Regional Council will be happy to pay the travel expenses to Highlander and back of those related to SRC who may care to go. So if you can go up, it would be without expense to you. We can pay railroad or plane fare for yourself there and back, or if you go in your own car, six cents a mile. If Mrs. Fischman can go along with you in the car, there would be no other expense to the two of you than Mrs. Fischman's board and lodging for a week at Highlander, which I don't suppose would come to more than twelve or fifteen dollars.

Here is a leaflet about the institute at Highlander Folk School.

SRC's people will be there for only the first week, beginning Sunday, July 12. In a pinch, I suppose it would be all right to arrive earlyish on the Monday morning.

I think at least four, five, or six SRC people will be present for that first week.

Do go, and when you get back, confer at length with Mrs. Adler and Miss Dreyfous on what went forward.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

July 2, 1953

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Tommie:

Many, many thanks for the arrangements about Rabbi Fischman. I have written him as enclosed. I do hope that all works out.

Katherine Stoney says that she did receive on June 4 a check made payable to the Southern Regional Council from Mrs. LaMar of 1203 Marengo Street. Check was for four dollars. Two dollars has been credited to SRC and two dollars will be returned to the New Orleans Committee at the end of June—which is now abouts. Katherine Stoney did send a receipt to Mrs. LaMar June 4.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

~~8116 FRERET STREET~~

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

RECEIVED JUL 3 Southern Regional Council

July 1, 1953

MRS. MILTON P. ADLER
CHAIRMAN

RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

MR. LESTER KABACOFF
DR. ALBERT W. DENT
VICE-CHAIRMEN

MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
TREASURER

~~MRS. ARTA STANLEY~~
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STEERING COMMITTEE

MRS. MILTON P. ADLER
MISS IONA BERTEAU
MRS. L. T. BURBRIDGE
MISS SADIE BARROW
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
MR. LAWRENCE CHENIER
MRS. CORNELIA CRAWFORD
DR. ALBERT W. DENT
MRS. C. C. DeJOIE, JR.
MRS. GEORGE A. DREYFOUS
RABBI JULIAN FEIBLEMAN
MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
THE REV. JOSEPH FICHTER, S.S.
DR. RIVERS FREDERICK
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
MR. JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. ISAAC HELLER
MRS. VERONICA B. HILL
MISS BEATRICE HODGE
THE REV. N. A. HOLMES
MISS CARMELITE JANVIER
MR. LESTER KABACOFF
MRS. HARRY KELLEHER
MRS. CHARLES KELLER, JR.
MR. FRED KULLMAN
MRS. LUCIUS M. LAMAR
MRS. EDITH D. LASHMAN
MRS. DAGMAR LeBRETON
DR. HAROLD N. LEE
RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER
MRS. RALPH P. LEVEY
MRS. SIMON K. MARX
MR. JOHN McCANN
MR. J. WESTBROOK McPHERSON
THE REV. FATHER V. J. O'CONNELL, S.M.
MISS MARY RAYMOND
MRS. PHILIP RITTENBERG
MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
MISS LUCILLE SAVOIE
MISS DOROTHEA SCHLESINGER
MRS. ROY M. SCHWARZ
MRS. ROGER P. SHARP
DR. RUTH SHUSHAN
MISS FLORENCE SYTZ
MR. A. P. TUREAUD
MR. ERNEST J. WRIGHT

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

After talking with you yesterday, I called Ruth Dreyfous relative to her making the trip to the Highlander Folk School. She has a wedding in her family on the 14th and then leaves for Europe, so she cannot go.

However, when our Program Committee met yesterday afternoon, they felt that Rabbi Fischman, who has now taken over as our Executive Director on a Volunteer basis, is the logical person to attend the Workshop.

I spoke to Dr. Fischman this afternoon and he thinks it will be possible for him to go. However, I would like to have you confirm to him the arrangements about paying for his transportation and his room and board at the school. I did not feel qualified to discuss this fully with him.

Will you kindly write him as soon as possible, giving him the details, for he is in hopes that he can work out a combined vacation jaunt with his wife, since her vacation falls during this time.

I am leaving for the Mississippi Gulf Coast early tomorrow morning for over the fourth of July week-end. Was anxious to get this in the mail in order for you to communicate with Dr. Fischman at the earliest possible date.

His address is; Dr. David Fischman
1626 Pine Street
New Orleans, 18, La.

Will you kindly check with Katherine Stoney and ask her if she has received a check from a Mrs. LaMar for dues for the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations. A post-card answer will suffice. Many thanks for everything and I am delighted that we have someone to go to Highlander.

Sincerely
"Tommie" Adler
Mrs. Milton P. Adler

Did receive check (made to SRC) from Mrs LaMar. 1203 Marengo St - on 6/4 - for 4.00 200 to be held to NO Com -

July 1, 1953

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

This concerns an occasion when various of our school people will be at Highlander Folk School in East Tennessee, and opens the possibility of your driving over to be present with them for a day or two.

I have been a member of the Executive Committee of Highlander Folk School for a good many years. Myles Horton started it back about 1925, doing a workers education job in the South. The school was then a pioneer and has so far succeeded in engrafting workers education that the various national and international unions have taken the movement to themselves and surrounded it, union by union, with what they may consider the safeguards of their own administrative machinery. The school continues to have need for its services, but foresees a time when it should broaden its clientele to reach outside the labor movement. Many months ago Myles Horton broached this idea, and I and others urged that a first topic in such a broadened program should be the issue of the schools and the courts. Enclosed leaflet is the result.

The institute was aimed for local and higher union officers. About the time it was launched, our friend Paul Christopher was pushed up in the CIO's ranks, and as he is no longer in the direct line of authority, it has been difficult for him to deliver on his intent of seeing to it that a sufficient number of students came to the institute.

Myles called me day before yesterday in rather a hole. He had the institute set up. He had obtained money from the Field Foundation to pay scholarships. Had his leaders engaged (among them Irene Osborne, who came down for our meeting), and he then had only five students for sure. Could I help him get some people there?

I thought perhaps we could take advantage of the presence of Irene Osborne and use the institute to put our various school volunteers or their choices as deputies up there for the first week of the institute. It

wouldn't be a universally popular move, because Highlander, while never approaching the Red, has been slandered all over Tennessee and the South as, at the least, "pinko." Still, there is Osborne and a week's board and lodging and a chance for the people in our budding schools program to be together for a week and sharpen their plans.

So I called up each of our school volunteers yesterday and discussed this with them and asked that they go themselves or send somebody else that they could trust. The school is completely interracial, so there's no problem there. I think, in the end, four, five, or six of the States will send somebody up. I was authorized to undertake for Myles Horton that their stay at the school would be paid for, and all we have to do is pay the travel on our people.

Anna Green Smith will go up. Harold Fleming will be there for a day or two to pull together what the school volunteers think will be needed as a manual for the to-be-formed discussion groups. I can't be there, because I have promised that week away to an AFL institute at the University of Kentucky.

All these matters I tell you about. It would give encouragement to those of our people who go if it should be possible for you to drive over there for a day or two. The only week our people will be there is the week beginning Sunday, July 12. I admit, it's an awkward drive: into Asheville, over the hump of the Smokies, across the valley and up on to the Cumberland Plateau. Monteagle is a little over a third of the way from Chattanooga to Nashville. The school is a couple of miles from Monteagle, on the road to Tracy City, or rather, back off the road from Tracy City.

I remember about the cows and the geese and do not urge; but there it is, if you and Mrs. Wright are looking for a two-day outing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

6/30/53

NOTES ON PHONE CALLS MADE TO SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS RE HIGHLANDER CONFERENCE

Alabama--Rev. A. S. Turnipseed. Home phone at 1429 Gilmer Ave./ Montgomery 34244. Church office of his Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, 40166. Church itself (he seems to stay in office), 23961. He not there. Left word for him to call me.

Kentucky--Roscoe Giffin's home telephone, 396-M at Berea. Understands about the deal and may go. If he doesn't go, will try to send someone.

Louisiana--Talked with Mrs. Adler, whose phone is University 9742. She will talk with Dreyfous and try either to get Dreyfous to go or send someone else.

South Carolina--Talked to Howard McClain. He has two office phones listed under Christian Action Council of South Carolina. I reached him at Columbia 41679. Other phone is 35131. 116 S. Saluda St. is his home address. He cannot go, but will cast around for someone else to go.

Texas--Failing to reach Koeninger by phone, we wrote him June 30. His phone at Huntsville is 1140.

Virginia--Rev. W. Carroll Brook's residence phone at Staunton is 58323 and his study phone is 59132. Have not reached him. He to call me tonight.

Tennessee--Failing to find Mynders at his office, Chattanooga 72611, discussed it with Puckett, who said he would talk it over with Mynders and let us know.

Mississippi--Reached Mrs. Ruby Lyells at her library, where phone is 50469. She can hardly go; may send someone else.

Georgia--Sue Crank will go as unofficial.

G. S. M.

North Carolina --Talked with Guy Johnson, who will (a) try to shoo somebody over and (b) telephone Russell and ask Russell to speed up putting on his State School volunteer. ~~[illegible]~~

Arkansas--Tried to talk to Lewis Deer, but nobody there at home or at office.

July 7, 1953

Mrs. Helen Bass
1240 Heidt St.
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Bass:

Howard McClain tells me you would be willing to go up to the Highlander business. Grand!

We want one, two, or three people from each State there, but for the first week only, July 12-18. Highlander Folk School will pay for board, lodging, and tuition while you are there, and the Southern Regional Council will pay for your travel expenses up there.

The way to reach Highlander by common carrier is by rail or plane to Chattanooga and bus from Chattanooga to Monteagle and taxi from Monteagle to Highlander Folk School. If you drive, we pay you six cents a mile there and back.

I think it will be an interesting opportunity for useful people to meet and talk about how to get discussion and full understanding of all the issues out to the South during the remainder of the summer.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

July 7, 1953

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tenn.

Dear Myles:

Some news trickles in about people who are or may be coming to the Highlander institute for the first week.

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, rector of Trinity Church, Staunton, Virginia, is coming with his wife. He understands that the scholarship covers only himself and his travel there and back, but he wants to take his wife along for the trip. I don't know what your arrangements are for marrieds. Accomodate her with him if you can. If you can't, you might steer them to the tourist court at Monteagle. He is an important person in those matters in Virginia, being chairman of the committee of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, which committee has the responsibility for either doing the schools business or picking somebody else to do it under its direction. Good egg.

Earle Britton of South Carolina was asked by Howard McClain to go on behalf of McClain. Says he may get up there for three or four days. Also from South Carolina, Mrs. Helen Bass, 1240 Heidt Street, Columbia. Health educator. Works with State TB Association. Negro.

Giffen of Kentucky is not coming, but is working with Atwood at Kentucky State College to find somebody else to go.

From New Orleans Rabbi David Fischman and perhaps his wife. Same remarks as on Carroll Brooke.

From Atlanta Anna Greene Smith. Harold Fleming will come up for the Thursday or Friday, as A.G.S. notifies him.

Mrs. Sue Grank from Atlanta is coming. She's a Negro volunteer who has been working with us from time to time. A real expert on adult education.

Guy Johnson is trying to send somebody from North Carolina. I doubt that anybody from Tennessee will show, though I notified Puckett to notify Mynders.

I have never established communication with Arkansas or Alabama, though I've tried. Wrote Texas, and Texas may act, but I doubt it.

I've left Florida alone, for various internal reasons.

As for me, I just don't know when I am going to get there, if I do at all. I have promised to go north for the 22nd and 23rd and 24th and 25th, and that about kills my travel for the time of the institute.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

July 7, 1953

PERSONAL

Richard K. Bennett, Secretary
Community Relations Committee
American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Dick:

At a Board meeting of Highlander Folk School sometime last fall Myles Horton raised the question of getting the school somewhat out from its role as exclusively aworkers' education center and broadening its activities to include other groups in the Southern population and other issues than just labor issues. Looked at over a long period of time, what is happening is this: Highlander was one of the first promoters of workers' education in the South. In twenty years' time the various national and international unions have taken workers' education into their own administrative organization, which process narrows the field for a workers' education effort that reaches across all the unions and all the Southern States. My own analogy is what happened to the first all-Southern assembly ground for church groups, which was started at Blue Ridge in 1912. For years each of the leading denominations used Blue Ridge as a conference spot. Perceiving that that was a good idea, each denomination in turn built its own. Ridgecrest for the Baptists, Junaluska for the Methodists, Montreat for the Presbyterians, Kanuga for the Episcopalians, and more lately even some of the smaller denominations are doing the same thing. Blue Ridge continues, but it does so by dint of broadening its list of conference groups and topics. As with the churches, so with the unions. Each has its own interest in surrounding workers' education with full and friendly understanding of the administrative problems of each union.

At the meeting in question it was agreed that early in 1953 a special Board meeting should be called to go further into that idea. I went to that meeting also, and with the others, urged that Highlander try this summer an experimental institute in some topic in which labor would still have an interest but which would not be an exclusively labor subject. We settled on the matter of the Supreme Court and the schools. Labor's attitude in

this question in the South will be of great importance.

The original intent was to bring in a body of carefully selected and rather important labor union officials who would, in a three weeks' institute, explore the whole question about the pending decision. No sooner had the institute been arranged for than administrative reorganizations within the CIO made it difficult for some of those who had urged the institute to be sure of getting the labor students there. Merely a matter of the interested people being no longer in the direct line of authority and able to arrange such short-run absences from regular duties. Wherefore, Myles called me the other day in some distress and asked that I give him any help I could on finding additional students for the institute.

I have the same problem that you have of not relating the Southern Regional Council and Highlander Folk School intimately, as the two organizations have had quite different constituencies. None the less, I did some phoning around and I think arranged for seven or eight people interested in the Council's program in various Southern States to be present. I must say, the main reason I wanted my people there (and there for the first week for which I am getting them) was that Irene Osborne would be present and my people could be taught by her.

As to whether Highlander is Red or not, the answer is definitely, no. Shortly after CIO's purge of all of the Red-led unions in the CIO, the Education Department of CIO took up seriously the problem of the future use and relationship with Highlander. A statement of Highlander's principles was worked out and approved by the Education Department of CIO and officially adopted by the Executive Committee, which controls the school. I have forgotten the exact language, but the statement opposes totalitarianism, whether from the left or from the right, and defines the school's goal as democracy. I do not think Highlander has ever had any real links with the Communist movement. The school was fussed at, and still is, by the KNOXVILLE JOURNAL and still is criticized, I believe, by the CHATTANOOGA FREE PRESS. But the constitution of the school came to a head years and years ago, and the school won by showing that it had the warm support of the great majority of the county it is in. And such criticism as has come along in later years has been mutterings, rather than shrieks. I must say, in all frankness, that the school retains on its Executive Committee one member who is an official of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union—a union which was purged from the CIO and is generally regarded as having considerable Communist influence in it. The Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers in previous decades sent numbers of students to the school. The union is fifty per cent or more Negro, and no one supposes that its mass membership is touched by Communist philosophy at all. The link with Mine, Mill, and Smelter students is so old in the school's history that none of us had quite the heart to throw off the Board the one surviving Mine, Mill official.

For four or five years now, perhaps longer, a special committee of the Executive Committee, composed of Aubrey Williams, Paul Christopher, and myself, has had the final say on all staff personnel recruited by the

school, and that sub-committee has been exceedingly careful to see to it that the whole staff of the school is without any Communist connections.

Myles is no Communist, but I must say, he is not inclined to be vindictive toward people sincerely interested in labor progress who have, at one time or another, had some slight link with the Communist movement.

I arranged with Myles when I undertook to get some of my people up there that the school was to issue no publicity on the attendance of SRC people. I think it would be well if you wrote him yourself that, while AFSC is happy to send Irene Osborne to the institute, it does not wish publicity to be released bringing in AFSC's name. If you want to telephone Myles, the number is Monteagle 164, and Monteagle is reached through the Winchester, Tennessee, exchange.

The problem you raise in the letter is a problem I fully understand and sympathize with. My experience with Myles has taught me that he is generally trustworthy on his commitments and that he will work it out as you wish if he clearly understands.

I appreciate your writing me, and I am glad to tell you what I know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

July 6, 1953

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Church
Box 208
Staunton, Va.

Dear Carroll:

I am just delighted that you and Mrs. Brooke are going to the Highlander gathering! Excellent plan in every way.

I greatly hope that the meeting there will enable the real launching of discussion groups all about.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Chairman
•Henry J. Cadbury

Executive Secretary
Lewis M. Hoskins

Honorary Secretary
Clarence E. Pickett

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RIttenhouse 6-9372

July 1, 1953

PERSONAL

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

As you know, we are sending Irene Osborne to Highlander for the first week of their summer seminar on integrating schools. I have faced a considerable criticism for having gotten so involved in a relationship with Highlander. The fears that have been expressed from a few non-staff lay Committee members outside of the Philadelphia area involve the "questionable nature of Highlander's and Myles Horton's political associations". Happily, no one is willing to label Myles as a Communist nor are they willing to say that he is at this time a fellow traveler if that term means anything anymore. However, there seems to be some feeling that the only interest Myles might have in a Service Committee relationship has to do with the use of the Committee's name for the purposes of the school. I am not personally greatly concerned about this but, like yourself, I do have to answer to Committee members and Board members.

I am not suggesting for a moment that we not follow through on what we have planned to do. However, because of your close relationship with Highlander as a Board member and through the cooperation of the Southern Regional Council, I wonder whether you quite off-the-record without discussing this with anyone might share whatever judgment you have with me. Specifically, do you think that Myles would be offended or misunderstand if I urged on him the fact that he should not use the Committee's name beyond the limitations of our present arrangement of providing Irene as a resource person. In addition would you, for my own information and not for any wider circulation, be willing to give me your estimate of Myles' political slant and possible effectiveness working in this field in the South. I have already told you that I will not quote you or use any such advice as you may have for any other purpose than helping to determine my own position.

Needless to say, I am very squeamish about even raising such questions. I am greatly disturbed at the labeling that is going on these days and the tendency of liberals to attain some respectability by either denouncing other liberals or becoming conservative themselves. I mention these matters so that you will understand the framework within which these questions are asked and I especially hope that you will not burden Myles Horton with the fact that I have raised these

PERSONAL

questions with you as I, in one brief visit with him, found him to be a very personable and, it seemed, a very dedicated person whom I have no desire to hurt or offend. I only have in mind I must, as part of my responsibility in the Committee, look out for the best interests of the Service Committee whatever they may be. Obviously, they may well involve even fuller cooperation and closer relationships with such groups as Highlander but that remains to be seen.

Thanks for anything you are able to suggest or tell me.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Committee

rkb:h

TRINITY CHURCH
Augusta Parish (Founded 1746)
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE, RECTOR

Post Office Box 208

July 1, 1953

RECEIVED
JUL 6
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was good to have a telephone call from you yesterday; and I have about decided to attend the Seminar at Monteagle, Tennessee.

Mrs. Brooke is going to accompany me; and I hope that you will make reservations for both of us. As I understood it, the Regional Council will pay for my travel expenses, and the expenses for me at Monteagle will be provided; and I will only have the board and room for my wife during the week.

I am writing Emerson Smith today asking him if he knows of any persons who might attend, and telling him of your offer.

Your suggestion concerning local discussion groups is a good one and I know that we will put it into practice on the basis of our old interracial groups of some years ago.

I hope that you are having a not-too-hot summer in Atlanta.

With every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

Carroll Brooke

Green Copy

July 8, 1953

Mr. J. C. Artemus
Vice-President at Large
South Carolina Federation of Labor
2500 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Artemus:

Fine that you will go to the gathering at Highlander.

Mr. McClain's circular had in it a slight misunderstanding. The Southern Regional Council is interested only in the first week of the three weeks' institute at Highlander. A young woman named Irene Osborne who knows particularly about the Washington, D. C., school situation will be present that week, and we have been anxious for various people interested in the Southern Regional Council to be there that week. That's July 12-18.

Now it is true that the institute wants people, and particularly labor people, to come and stay the whole three weeks, and my understanding is that funds are available to Highlander Folk School to cover the board and lodging and tuition of labor students for that whole period. But all I have been authorized to make arrangements for is attendance for the first week. So when you get up there, check with Myles Horton, who runs the school, and see about staying on for the rest of it too.

The Council will pay your travel up and back, as agreed.

You will find Highlander an interesting place (perhaps you know it already!), and they and we are warm friends to organized labor.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

LOCAL UNION NO. 2260

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

INSTITUTED AUGUST 12, 1881

ALWAYS DEMAND THE LABEL

RECEIVED
JUL 8
Southern Regional Council

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1953

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is to say that I have accepted the invitation to attend the three weeks' institute.

Fraternally Yours,

J.C. Artemus, Vice-President at Large
South Carolina Federation of Labor

Schools

Mandeville La
July 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of the 2d reached me a little late as it had to be forwarded from my New Orleans address.

I shall go to Highlander. Am planning to get there either Sunday evening or Monday morning. I will know definitely after my today's trip to N.O. to obtain train and plane information.

After my stay at Highlander I'll submit a memo on travel expenses.

Looking forward to meeting you some time in the not too distant future, I am,

Sincerely yours

David Tillman

Schools

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

RECEIVED
JUL 15
Southern Regional Council

July 13, 1953

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks very much for your very good letter of July 7th. I have been out of the office and have not been able to acknowledge it until now. I could not hoped for a clearer, fuller, and more understanding reply than you sent to me. It is extremely helpful to me as well as re-assuring and, as you will note in the attached blind carbon copy of my letter to Myles, I have taken your advice in gently suggesting that we not be involved publicly with Highlander although I have not in any way tried to discourage Myles from the work he is doing or the new direction he is trying to find.

Thanks again. Have a good summer.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Committee

rkb:h

Attachment

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

July 13, 1953

Myles Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Myles:

Thanks very much for your letter of June 24th. Although I have not checked on it, my understanding is that the only funds which the Service Committee received from the Schwartzhaupt Foundation were for a special Interne-in-Community-Service Program and not for scholarships for seminars such as the one you are running.

While I am writing to you, I might just mention something which has been on my mind for some time. I have not had an opportunity to write sooner and did not think of it when we had our discussion here in Philadelphia. We are, of course, quite happy that Irene Osborne may be of possible service during her week with you. Certainly the story she has to tell about her experience in Washington may indicate at least one avenue of approach for people working toward integrated school systems. I think it important, however, that this kind of sharing of experience and staff which all organizations ought to do more often be kept on a fairly informal basis. Specifically, I think that it would be appreciated by others in the Service Committee as well as by me if Highlander did not undertake to issue any publicity bringing the Service Committee's name into the picture as in any way involved officially or formally with Highlander's program. Lest you think you are being singled out for special treatment, I should point out that this is a matter which is jealously guarded against by our Board. The exception to the rule of official involvement and relationships with other organizations is a very rare item and involves all sorts of official clearances. I hope you will keep this in mind and not use the Committee's name along these lines.

We all hope that the session at Highlander this summer will be quite successful and we will clear the way for you to play an active and productive role in working toward integration in the schools throughout the South.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard K. Bennett
Secretary
Community Relations Committee

rkb:h

cc: George Mitchell (not noted on original)

LAW OFFICES
HAAS, HURT & PEEK
HAAS-HOWELL BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

LEONARD HAAS
CHARLES D. HURT
J. CORBETT PEEK, JR.
GEORGE A. HAAS

WM. WALLACE LYONS (1922-1946)

RECEIVED
AUG 10
Southern Regional Council

August 7, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been informed that the race segregation cases have been reset for argument before the Supreme Court on December 7 instead of October 12 as previously announced.

This postponement of the argument of the cases was granted by the Court at the request of Attorney General Brownell who stated that the government needed more time for the study of the issues involved. All the attorneys of record consented to the postponement.

The above is for your information.

~~Very truly~~ yours,

Leonard

Leonard Haas

LH:FB

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOP
on
"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"
July 12, 1953 - August 8, 1953

First Week
Names and Addresses of Participants

HELEN K. BASS
1240 Heidt St.
Columbia, S. C.

PAUL BENNETT
P C S R
Greeneville, Ala.

IDA BERMAN
711 West End Ave.
New York, N. Y.

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
Trinity Church
Staunton, Va.

MRS. W. CARROLL BROOKE
25 Church Street
Staunton, Va.

DR. BEN CAMERON
University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee

DR. RUTH CAMERON
Emerald Hodgson Hospital
Sewanee, Tennessee

SUJETTE F. CRANK
242 Boulevard, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

DR. & MRS. EMANUEL FARBER
7024 Hickory St.
New Orleans, La.

RABBI DAVID FICHMAN
1626 Pine Street
New Orleans, La.

HAROLD FLEMING
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn St., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

MIKII FOWLKES
Heber Springs, Arkansas

MYLES HORTON
Highlander Folk School

J. C. ARTEMUS
Carpenters Local #2260
1202 Heidt St., Corner Gervais
Columbia, S. C.

HAROLD AND DAPHNE HOGSTROM
306 Roanoke Avenue
Riverhead, New York

MORT AND ANN ISAACS
Highlander Folk School

BYRON AND ETHEL KELHAM
2112 Virginia
Berkeley, California

MRS. ANNA D. KELLY
163 President St.
Charleston, S. C.

JULIE MABEE
Monteagle, Tennessee

MYRA PAGE MARKEY
85 Ridge Road
Yonkers, N. Y.

IRENE OSBORNE
American Friends Service Committee
104 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

ANNA GREENE SMITH
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

JACK TELFER
District #9 - UPWA
95 Merritts St., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

WILLIAM THOMAS
1323 - 6th Avenue
Bessemer, Ala.

UNITARIAN SERVICE CAMPERS (10)
Highlander Folk School

WILLIAM VAN TIL
George Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

JON VAN TIL
900 Tower Place
Nashville, Tennessee

HASKELL & MARION WEXLER
6240 N. Hoyne
Chicago, Ill.

EMIL & JOANNA WILLIMETZ
Highlander Folk School

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

RECEIVED
JUL 23
Southern Regional Council

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monteagle, Tenn.....July 20, 1953....The first workshop in the South on "The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools" was opened at Highlander by Irene Osborne of the American Friends Service Committee, who reported on the efforts to break down school segregation in Washington, D.C. Dr. William Van Til of George Peabody College described the integration of schools in Southern Illinois. Dr. Anna Greene Smith of Agnes Scott College and the Southern Regional Council described the present educational situation, and J. C. Artemus, South Carolina Federation of Labor official, emphasized the shortage of educational opportunities for Negroes.

The thirty workshop participants from the Tennessee mountains to New Orleans and Virginia to Charleston, recognize that segregation in the public schools is the South's number one problem. They include public school teachers, farmers, ministers, public health officials, social workers, college and high school students, Y.W.C.A. secretaries, adult education leaders, and members of the NAACP, and the Unitarian Service Committee.

The Supreme Court decisions, segregation laws, the economics and geography of discrimination, and techniques of integration are studied. A film strip on segregation is being produced for use in community discussions.

Workshop director Paul Bennett of Greeneville, Alabama, a rural school teacher, announced that the next workshop, August 9th to 15th, is open to anyone in a position to provide community leadership for an orderly transition from a segregated to an unsegregated public school system in the South.

Dr. Theodore Brameld of New York University, A. T. Walden, an Atlanta attorney, Grace Hamilton of the Atlanta Urban League, and Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College will be among the discussion leaders.

AN ARGUMENTATIVE POINT is raised by field rep. Ed Filliman, in the discussion on foreign policy, about which everyone in the UPWA staff school has strong opinions. Pondering over Filliman's remarks (l. to r.) are district two dir. Glenn Chinander, stockyards dir. George J. Paulson, and Etta Swank, district seven. Frank Brown, field rep. district four, is in the foreground.

EUGENE COTTON, general counsel, speaks firmly on the need for more women participating in union affairs. His attentive listener is Catherine Brosnan of the int'l office. Cotton also spoke on current legislation.

"WE MUST FIGHT BACK," SAYS UPWA STAFF SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—UPWA field representatives, staff and officers took a cold, hard look at the world situation and agreed that organized labor needs to reawaken its forces to stop the tide of reaction brought on by the big business victory in the November elections.

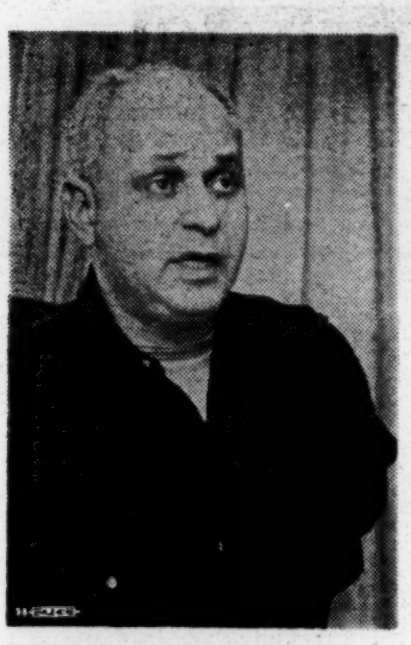
Meeting at the Highlander Folk School, the UPWA staff examined the problems facing the working people of the nation in the light of current tensions at home and abroad.

Among the problems considered were the effects of the Korean war on our economy, the present hysteria and witch-hunts against unions and liberal thought, the job to be done in fighting race discrimination, the need for bringing more women members into union activities, and the role the UPWA should play on the national scene.

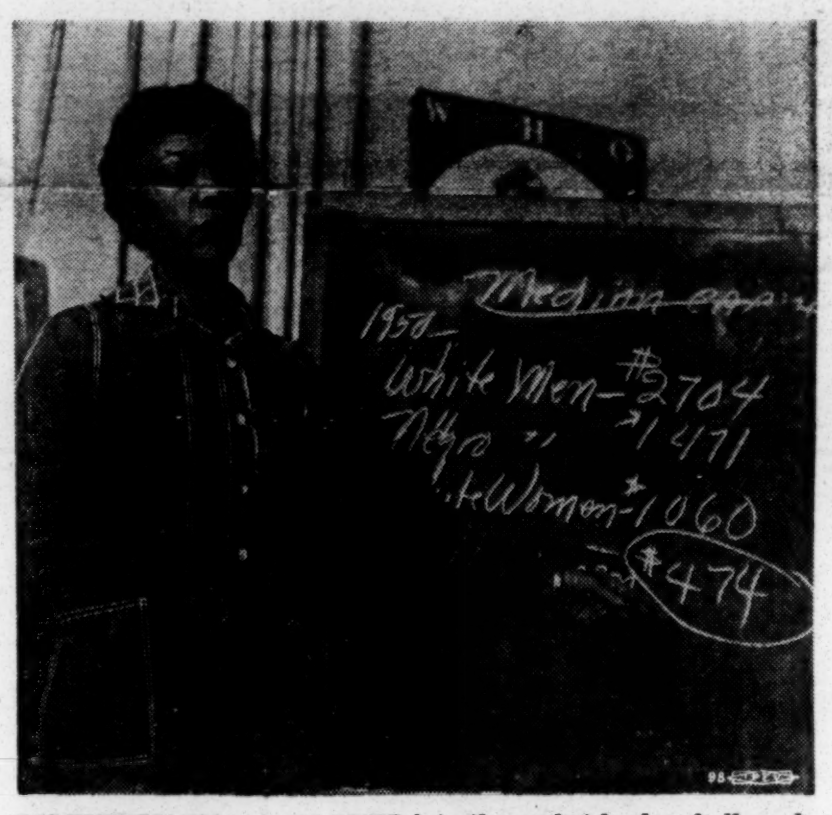
Hot discussions were held over the many controversial points that were raised, some going into the early morning. When the smoke cleared, however, the staff agreed that labor faces its greatest challenge since the union-busting days of the '20s and that unions, if they are to survive, must fight hard against the drive to crush them.

The schools also heard plans for the union's new coordinator program which will work with the local unions in carrying out UPWA policies.

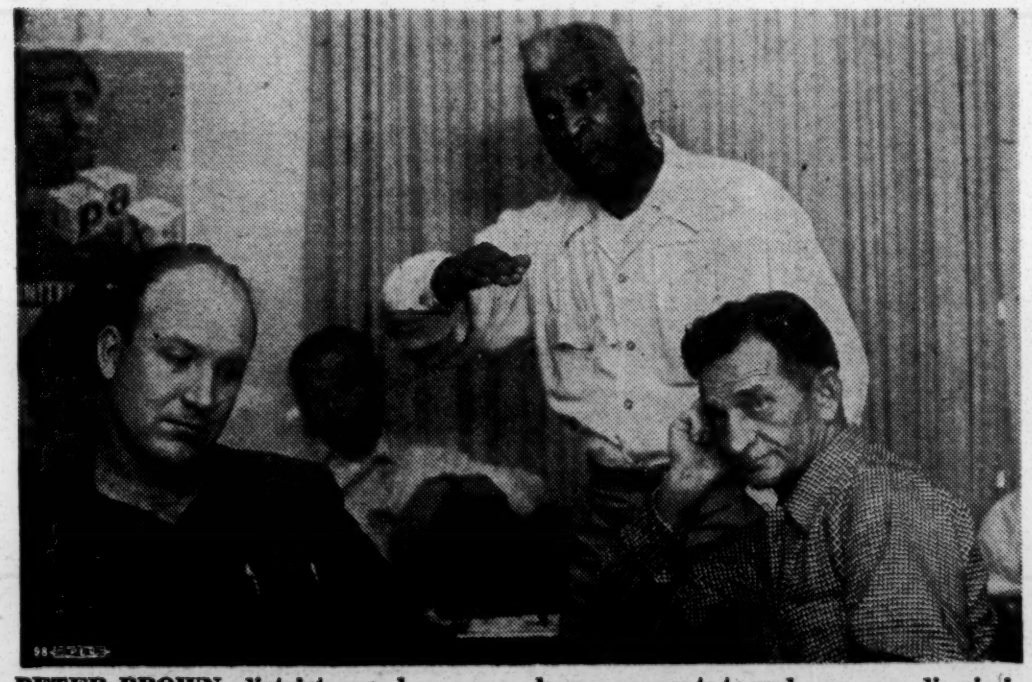
A full report on the school will be given in the next edition of the Packinghouse Worker.



PRES. RALPH HELSTEIN outlines to staff the hate-mongers raid against civil liberties.



DISCRIMINATION CUTS DEEP into the pocket-books of all workers, Negro or white, men or women, demonstrates Hazel Hayes of the int'l office during the discussion on women's activities. This was one of the liveliest sessions in the school term.



PETER BROWN, district one, has some sharp comments to make on race discrimination which brings serious thought to field reps. Wilbur Grimsley (l.) and Archie Brookins. In rear (partly hidden) are field reps. Al Shippey and Steve Mauser.

"WE HAVE TO FACE UP with our responsibilities" urges vice-pres. Tony Stephens at the Highlander sessions. His grim-faced listeners (l. to r.) are: district three dir. Russell Bull, coordinator Bud Simonson, and field rep. Les Orear.

August 11, 1953

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm
P. O. Box 271
Montgomery 1, Ala.

Dear Dr. Trenholm:

I am involved only incidentally in the matter about which Mr. Harper telephoned you. The Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation is currently carrying out a large-scale research program on the status of the segregated school systems, the likely effects of the various possible Supreme Court decisions, and the prospects for integration generally. Naturally, in such a study they would want the thinking of the State Negro teachers' associations and the American Teachers Association as a whole. Doubtless, you will be hearing in a few days from Mr. Philip Hammer, director of the project, or one of his associates. This project, I might add, is independent of the Southern Regional Council, though we see it as a valuable one, and are cooperating with Mr. Hammer and his staff.

I deeply appreciated the opportunity to share in the meeting at Orangeburg. The State association officers were most encouraging about the possibility of the Council's securing some additional financial support from them for its schools program. They asked that we submit a request for such aid to them in writing. Enclosed is a copy of the letter which we will be sending to each of the State association secretaries.

We hope that you will think well of this effort and will use your good influence on behalf of the Council.

With all good wishes from Dr. Mitchell as well as myself,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:ec
Encl.

August 17, 1953

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Leonard:

We have prepared this as a first item for use by local interracial discussion groups which we are trying now to get started over the South. As it touches on legal questions, it ought to have the benefit of your review. If changes are needed, we can still make them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

Mrs. Arnold F. Strauss
Algonquin Park
Norfolk 7, Va.

Dear Mrs. Strauss:

Congratulations on the July leaflet with the report of the president.

We've got a new booklet coming out in a week or ten days called QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS . Idea, to have it used as a textlet by local interracial discussion groups who will, with it, begin to prepare local public opinion for whatever may be the decision of the Court. Expect to follow it with another, which will be a guide on how to get the facts on local white and Negro schools.

I perceive that the Citizens Commission for the Public Schools has a local interracial group going in Norfolk. I have written to the Citizens Commission, telling them that as we go in for this discussion group thing over the South, we don't want to duplicate what they are doing, and that I am anxious to clear with them on it.

I will send a pamphlet up to you for your pondering. I think it will strike some sparks with you on ways to get it in use in the tidewater area.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 W. 45th St.
New York 36, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

My Council begins to enter a field that I perceive you are already working in. Our concern is to prepare public opinion in the South for whatever may be the final decision of the Supreme Court on the segregation issue.

Some of our local people have already started three or four bi-racial discussion groups. They write us for materials that will give them the background on the school question. We have prepared and sent to the printer a pamphlet called QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Out in a week or ten days. Simple, clear, temperate. Working with churches and with teachers' groups and other organizations, we hope to get a good many discussion groups which will use the pamphlet. We want to follow it with another that will be a guide to such discussion groups in collecting the facts about their local schools, white and Negro.

All that must be pretty close to some of the things you are doing. I feel the need of getting up to New York and clearing with you, in order that we can avoid duplicating your work. But I haven't got any early New York trip planned, and the budget can't stand an extra one. If you've got some roving Southern representative who could steer his way to Atlanta and drop in on us, we would like to talk to him or her.

I will send you the pamphlet as soon as it is out.

We benefit from your periodical leaflet and keep an account of its mention of local Southern groups. We rejoice to see the interracial one in Norfolk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

Mrs. A. W. Plump
National Council of Negro Women, Region IV
209 - 10th Court, N.
Birmingham 4, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Plump:

We've got something cooking, and I need some advice from you.

We've sent to the printer and will have back in a few days now this pamphlet. It's meant to be used by local bi-racial discussion groups. You can see that if in many towns and communities across the South a few white and Negro friends would gather and discuss this, there would be a basis of understanding and favorable local public opinion when the Supreme Court finally comes out with what it will say.

I'm working with churches, teachers, and every group I can reach to get discussion groups going.

How can I get the attention and real interest of the National Council of Negro Women?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Same letter: Mrs. Moulder

August 25, 1953

Mrs. H. C. Rivkind
St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations
3245 20th Ave., S.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Rivkind:

In a week or ten days I will have in gaudy print this pamphlet. Title--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Intended to be used by local bi-racial discussion groups. They will build grassroots opinion supporting whatever the Court may say. Want to follow it with another one showing how to get the facts about each local school situation.

Any ideas on how we can get local discussion groups going?

I will send you a copy or two when it comes out.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

August 25, 1953

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Secretary
Southeast Regional Office, NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 Fourth Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

We have sent this pamphlet, somewhat revised, to the printer, and will have it back in a week or ten days. Title--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. It's intended to be used by local bi-racial discussion groups. Purpose of that is to build grassroots opinion supporting whatever the Court may rule. We think it likely that if such groups can spring up in many communities, they will set public opinion when the question is really up.

We have drawn it up here, in close consultation with Negro leadership, including, among others, Mr. Harper. We have met with the various associations of Negro teachers at their Orangeburg meeting, and are asking each State Association to put up some money and a lot of activity toward getting discussion groups going.

Will you put on your thinking cap and see how far and in what ways NAACP in the South can and will help on getting such groups going? I would be glad to write letters to anybody you said.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

August 25, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We have sent to the printer and should have back in a week or ten days a new pamphlet called QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. It's intended to be a guide for local bi-racial discussion groups.

I will send you some copies as soon as it comes out. But this is advance notice that it is a comin'.

I do hope there are ways in which the Texas Commission can fit this notion in with its program.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director
American Jewish Committee
213 NE 2nd Ave.
Miami, Fla.

Dear Seymour:

We've got a new pamphlet at the printer's, out next week. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Clear, simple, conclusive, pretty good. Intended to be used by local discussion groups, preferably bi-racial.

I will send you a couple as soon as they come from the printer. But meanwhile, be pondering about ways you could help us get it actually put to use in local communities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Same letter: A. C. [illegible]er (Baptists), Malcolm Calhoun (Presbyterians), John Turner (Episcopalians), Philip Widenhouse (Congregationalists)

August 25, 1953

Mr. John Q. Schisler
Executive Secretary
General Board of Education
Division of the Local Church
The Methodist Church
1001 - 19th Ave., S.
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Schisler:

I will be sending you in a week or so a new booklet intended for use by local discussion groups. Title--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Simple, clear, accurate, temperate.

We hope it can find its way to use by local, usually bi-racial, discussion groups. So used, it will help a small group of people to discover their agreements and their differences on how to meet whatever the Supreme Court may finally say. And we suppose that the first group of people in each community who have found the facts and made up their minds will be influential in setting local opinion.

We expect to follow it with another simple guide to getting the facts about white and Negro schools and their needs in each community.

Do be thinking about whatever ways discussion meetings of this kind could fit into the program of the Board of Education.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

Rev. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Ave., N., Rm. 414
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I will be sending you in a week or so a new booklet intended for use by local discussion groups. Title--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Simple, clear, accurate, temperate.

We hope it can find its way to use by local, usually bi-racial, discussion groups. So used, it will help a small group of people to discover their agreements and their differences on how to meet whatever the Supreme Court may finally say. And we suppose that the first group of people in each community who have found the facts and made up their minds will be influential in setting local opinion.

We expect to follow it with another simple guide to getting the facts about white and Negro schools and their needs in each community.

Do be thinking about whatever ways discussion meetings of this kind could fit into the program of the Christian Life Commission.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

August 25, 1953

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun, Secretary
Division of Christian Relations
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
712 Henry Grady Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

I will be sending you in a week or so a new booklet intended for use by local discussion groups. Title--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE COURTS AND THE SCHOOLS. Simple, clear, accurate, temperate.

We hope it can find its way to use by local, usually bi-racial, discussion groups. So used, it will help a small group of people to discover their agreements and their differences on how to meet whatever the Supreme Court may finally say. And we suppose that the first group of people in each community who have found the facts and made up their minds will be influential in setting local opinion.

We expect to follow it with another simple guide to getting the facts about white and Negro schools and their needs in each community.

Do be thinking about whatever ways discussion meetings of this kind could fit into the program of the Division of Christian Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

September 14, 1953

My dear Bishop:

I dare say you are sent more pamphlets than you wish to see- but this one has some special claim to topicality and usefulness.

We hope that it can get wider into use in the South by local discussion groups. If in each community, a few people preferably meeting inter-racial will examine the issue and the facts carmly, the liklehood of confusion later on will be a great deal lessened.

I send one for you and one intended for your diocese chairman of Christian Social Relations.

I have sent seve al to Mr. Wieland in the National Council.

I do greatly hope you will care to interest people in your diocese in getting understanding of the issue set forth in a way in the booklet.

Respectfully

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/allo

HIGHLANDER was founded in 1932 and chartered for "adult education, the training of rural and industrial leaders and general academic education."

- Highlander's major purpose is to train community leaders for participation in a democratic society and to assist them in developing programs for improving the welfare of all people. The school works through non-segregated residence sessions, a southwide field program, and a community program in its own mountain neighborhood.

- The Film Center at Highlander has an experienced technical staff which devotes full time to the production and utilization of visual materials. Documentary films, film strips, displays and silk screen posters have been produced and an extensive picture library has been developed.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SEMINAR ON THE SOUTH

Sept. 13-19, 1953

Lectures, visual presentation and discussion of social, economic, and political developments. Field trips.

Cost: room and board and seminar fee—$60.00.

Write for additional information.

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

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HIGHLANDER

Announces

SUMMER WORKSHOPS

on

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS *and the* PUBLIC SCHOOLS

for

- men and women in positions to provide community leadership for an orderly transition from a segregated to an unsegregated public school system in the South.

- July 12 - August 8, 1953
  August 9-15, 1953
  Enrollment Limited

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL MONTEAGLE, TENN.

WORKSHOPS

SUGGESTED TOPICS

- Supreme Court decisions and local segregation laws
- Economics and geography of discrimination
- History of segregation
- Moral and mental limitations imposed on those who discriminate and who are discriminated against
- Study of communities where transition has been made, presented by participants, students and teachers
- Experiences at integrated army posts in the South
- Problems of tenure in the integrated faculty
- Planning follow-up programs for exchange of experiences and information

STAFF

The Highlander staff will be assisted by workshop leaders, speakers, and research people from the American Friends Service Committee, NAACP, Labor and Farm organizations, Southern Regional Council and a number of universities.

The staff will be made up primarily of people who have had successful experiences in dealing with the problem of segregation in public schools.

TENTATIVE DAILY SCHEDULE

8:30 - 10:00	Presentation of successful experiences
10:30 - 12:00	Discussion and evaluation
2:00 - 3:30	Outdoor recreation
4:00 - 5:30	Skill groups, special interest groups
	Work on film strips or discussion materials for use back home
	Individual conferences
	Reading and research in library
7:30 - 9:00	Lectures, movies, discussions

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Anyone connected with educational, religious, labor, farm, fraternal, or intercultural organizations, or otherwise in a position to provide community leadership.

COST

$150 — room, board and tuition for July 12-Aug. 8, 1953 workshop.

$40 — room, board and tuition for Aug. 9-15, 1953 workshop.

Students and staff share in one hour daily of work crew duty.

Applications can be made by letter. Please give organizational connections or sponsoring organization and state how training is to be used.

An effort is being made to provide scholarships for those who would otherwise be unable to attend.

Write for additional information or send applications to:

MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

If you cannot enroll, perhaps you would like to take part by providing a scholarship or contribution to a scholarship fund. Contributions are tax deductible.

HIGHLANDER is on a 200-acre Cumberland Mountain farm which supplies fresh food for the table. Students will share sleeping quarters in the farmhouse or cabins in the woods. There are no conventional school buildings or dormitories.

Life at Highlander is extremely informal. Everyone dresses for comfort. Bring outdoor clothes and shoes and bathing suit. Days are warm, evenings usually cool.

The workshop schedule provides ample time for reading in the library, talking with overseas visitors, workshop leaders and students, singing in the evenings (bring musical instrument if you play), swimming and fishing in school lake, hiking, volleyball, picnics and campfires.

C O P Y

November 4, 1952

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Many thanks for your letter of October 17. It clarifies a problem which is of great importance.

I am going to suggest that the substance of the issue which you discuss in your letter should be considered by the joint committee which our Association maintains with the American Teachers Association, and I am turning your letter over to Mr. Marston who is the staff contact for that committee.

Very truly yours,

/s/ William G. Carr
Executive Secretary

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 17, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 18 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Mr. Marion Wright.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM•dem

7 a

November 17, 1952

Mr. Marion Wright
Linelle Falls,
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

In a letter from Mr. Mitchell he states that you would like to have suggestions as to what the Council ought to do. I suspect the Council is doing all that it can do with the limited finances at its disposal. I do hope though that it will do all it can to get the south, Negroes and whites, prepared for the changes in race relations that must inevitably come as we improve our practices in democratic and Christian living.

It seems to me that an educational job needs to be done by the pulpit, newspapers, and radio people. When we have the south resisting change as is happening in South Carolina now I think the people could be helped to see that these changes are a part of the democratic process and they must needs be.

When I am in North Carolina again I hope to see you. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Mitchell.

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM.dem

CC: Mr. George S. Mitchell

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

November 21, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I am wondering if we ought not to begin to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court in the segregation cases. It would seem to me that our program might probably be altered to meet the situation presented by ~~with~~ a favorable or adverse decision. For the purposes of this letter, I will assume the decision or decisions go to the extent of outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Certainly such a decision will produce a good deal of turmoil and upheaval in the South. The Council should do everything within its power and means to reduce these effects so far as possible. Just what we may do is, of course, the question.

Purely as a suggestion for you and Harold Fleming to mull over, it has occurred to me that we might perhaps devote all or part of an issue of New South to the experiences of communities and institutions which have already to some extent eliminated segregation. Recently we had an excellent article on Kentucky's experience. If the article had any effect at all, it would be to convince doubtful states and institutions that segregation in higher education may be abolished without disastrous consequences.

My idea would be to print a cross section of opinion of teachers and public officials on the ease and lack of friction with which grammar and high schools, colleges and universities, state and parochial, havemade the transition from segregation to integration.

The Council did some of its most effective work in securing the employment of Negro policemen, by publishing frequently the names of communities which had employed such policemen and the satisfactory results flowing from such employment. The theory is a sound one. Nothing succeeds like success and everybody's doing it is a more powerful argument than you ought to do it.

The foregoing is idea No. 1 as to what we might do if the decision is favorable.

Idea No. 2: would it be possible to hold in Atlanta or elsewhere in the South a conference of teachers and others devoted to development of the general theme that the world is not coming to an end because the Supreme Court has reached a certain decision? One feature of such a conference ought to be a series of brief talks by those who have lived through the transition in their own communities or institutes. Brother Parrish's warm and humorous recital of his experiences in Kentucky should set the pattern. Other topics on the agenda of such a conference might well be (a) the relative ease of administration of an integrated school system, (b) decreased costs by reason of eliminating duplicated personnel and facilities and (c) the lack of restraint under which teachers will labor in teaching such subjects as History, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, Government, etc.

I should like very much for you to think about the foregoing and let me know whether or not you feel that the ideas advanced have any merit. It seems evident that if we are to justify our existence, we should provide leadership in a time of changing land marks and fading fixed stars. We will be at such a time if segregation in education should be outlawed.

I have not disturbed you with accounts of my efforts to put some money in your till. I have decided that my next communication with you on that subject will not be dispatched until I can enclose a substantial check. If things get too critical with you, I would once again ride that willing horse, Leonard Haas, who has so often and so nobly kept our frail craft afloat.

Keep your chins up.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

MA W:raj

ADL SOUTHERN OFFICE
11 PRYOR ST., S. W., ATLANTA, GA.

For your information 11-26

Dr. George Mitchell

Timely stuff for our Sunday discussion

Alex Miller

Richmond Times Dispatch - November 22, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1952
Southern Regional Council

ALMOND BACKS SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS

Collapse of System Seen in Abolition

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Nov. 21—Virginia's public school system "would wither and die" should segregation be abolished, Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., said tonight.

"No greater catastrophe could befall the public school system in Virginia," he said, than a court decision outlawing segregation of students.

"Many people, white and Negro, would withdraw their children from the public schools. The children whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools would receive a poorer quality of education, if they received any at all."

Attorney-General Almond's view of what might be expected in State schools came in a speech here tonight before a joint meeting of Lower Peninsula civic clubs.

Cases Not Mentioned

He did not mention cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court, decisions on which might strike down segregation laws. But he did say, should segregation be abolished.

"No power under the sun could compel a legislative body, State or local, to appropriate funds or levy taxes against the will of an overwhelming majority of a sovereign people. The public school system would wither and die. Any substitute would have to run the gamut of a long and debilitating period of adjustment, trial and error."

And, he went on, "the poor whites and the Negroes would be the appalling victims. The compulsory attendance law would either be repealed or become a nullity in actual practice. Tax-supported school bus transportation would become a memory."

Attorney-General Almond's views on what might happen in Virginia should segregation be halted in public schools were considered significant in that he is the State's highest legal authority and has been prominently mentioned as a likely candidate for Governor next year.

"Morally Right"

Almond said that segregation in Virginia's schools is "legally defensible, morally right and justifiable."

Reviewing the advancement of Negro education since 1865, he said that Negro people in the 87 ensuing years "have been brought from abysmal ignorance to a state of remarkable intellectual accomplishment and economic advancement." This he attributed to "the constructive efforts of the white race for their welfare."

Today he said, any "competent and ambitious Negro boy or girl can secure as fine an education in the public schools of Virginia as can be had anywhere in America."

Almond said more money is being spent for Negro schools in Virginia, in proporation to their percentage of the population, than is being spent on white schools. And he siad "the predominate percentage in favor of the Negro continues in acceleration."

"Misguided Effort"

"If it is an education for his child which the Negro seeks, he is entitled to and will receive it without discrimination. If it is complete racial integration of public schools facilities and amalgamation of the races which he seeks, he will not attain his objective, and in his misguided effort he risks the destruction of the best of both races."

The Attorney-General named high school for Negroes in Richmond, Roanoke and Charlottesville which he said were better than white high schools in the same areas.

"The Armstrong high School for Negroes in the city of Richmond is better than any other high school for white children in the Entire State ... In 63 of Virginia's 127 counties and cities facilities for Negro high school education are equal to those for the white, and in 30 of these counties and cities they are or soon will be better than those for the white."

He said no State among the 17 States segregating schools "can boast of a finer record."

Pay Average Higher

The average Negro school teacher gets higher pay than the average white teacher in Virginia, Almond said, explaining that this is because many white teachers entered the system before degrees were required and get less money for this reason.

He said the 5,243 Negro public school teachers in Virginia exceeds the total number of Negro school teachers throughout America outside of the District of Columbia and the 17 States which have legally segregated schools.

"The breaking down of our system of separation would inevitably deprive these Negro teachers of their employment. Right or wrong, we must face the stark realities of the situation which would confront us. White children in Virginia would not be taught by Negro teachers in a tax supported system."

Almond said that so long as Virginia endeavors to afford equality of facilities, opportunities and advantages "she has the reserved right under the Federal Constitution to maintain that kind of public school system which her own people, in the exervise of a sovereign right, believe will best serve their own needs."

However, should "subsequent events" strike down the present system, he said, "we must stand firm and work together for a just solution and not fall prey to the insidious wiles and blandishments of subversive forces which will move among us to arouse and inflame base passions and prejudices into a deplorable conflagration of civil strife." He expressed confidence Virginia's leadership would "rise to the occasion."

Almond said Virginians had cause to be proud "of the splendid program now under way, and the magnificent spirit propelling it, which is rapidly elmininating and, if not thwarted, will soon eradicate every ineuality.

He paid special tribute to the administration of Governor Battle "whose devotion to the cause of the public school system and its just and progressive advancement indelibly stamps his administration as one of the greatest and most constructive in the annals of the Commonwealth."

December 2, 1952

Mr. Galen R. Weaver
Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
287 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Galen:

We've all been thinking and meeting about things to be done anent whatever decision the Supreme Court comes out with. Thus far, various of us around Atlanta who have begun to dig in see a number of fields in which more information and more thinking and planning need to be done quickly. Some of these are: (1) the legal aspects of the kind of action South Carolina and Georgia threaten to take; (2) up-to-date facts on existing inequalities in school systems; (3) opportunity for the two groups of teachers, locally and on a State basis, to see into each other's minds; (4) the tactics of seeing that the South follows a lawful course; (5) bringing to bear on public opinion a knowledge of recent successful integration, in and outside the South, as thus far achieved.

For the time being, the plan is to explore in these directions as best we can with resources available to us here, and then at a meeting in January or February ~~to~~ enlist agreed action from the various bodies which have been meeting from time to time as a South-wide, informal conference of agencies interested in human relations. These include, of course, Herman Long and appropriate people from the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, and Jews, as well as specific human relations agencies.

Of course, it is desperately harder to do these things when we are all so pressed for money. I hope the Ford Foundation can be got to understand the urgency of pumping some strength into agencies about to confront a situation sure to be so strained.

Whatever we do, we want to do it in close association with you and your people over the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

Emergency Action

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

287 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

GALEN R. WEAVER
RELIGION AND RACE

November 26, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1952
Southern

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your good letter received today. You are quite right about Mrs. Childs. She and Mrs. Rowena Tobias are both white ladies. Mrs. A. T. Cornwall is the colored lady, wife of the prominent dentist in Charleston.

It has occurred to several of us that the urgency of this need to help prepare a climate of favorable opinion in the South in anticipation of Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation offers a special reason for renewing your application to the Ford Foundation. Short of that kind of help I realize that what you can do is bound to be very limited.

I do not know whether I left word that I had written on October 17 to Dr. William G. Carr, Executive Secretary, National Education Association, 1201 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. I offered to stop over and discuss the situation with him on my way to the South and also asked for the names of any persons who might be brought together to discuss this problem in the near future. Dr. Carr replied on November 4. I enclose a copy of his letter. The Mr. Marston he refers to is Mr. R. B. Marston who I understand is the staff contact person for the joint committee of the N.E.A. and the American Teachers Association. The latter is colored, I believe.

Very cordially yours,

Galen R. Weaver

Galen R. Weaver

GRW:a

The program of Religion and Race is jointly supported by the American Missionary Association Division and the Council for Social Action.

December 2, 1952

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Three or four of us here in Atlanta have been trying to thrash out ahead of time some of the implications for human relations in general in the South of whatever may be the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases.

Our interest for the moment is in such matters as establishing cross-over between white and Negro teachers; spotting people who can make wise and helpful public statements at any points of special tension; collecting the State statistics on continuing inequalities; apprising the South of helpful experiences in integration in northern and border States, and where thus far done, in the South; and so on. One of the things we need to set up for exploration is the legal foundations of the threat that Georgia and South Carolina make to do away with public education.

When you come down December 14 and 15 for the Ward Case, could you squeeze in an hour and a half for a conference with several of us especially interested in this just-mentioned legal angle? It would be Colonel Walden, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, myself, Morris Abram, and perhaps one or two others. We hope Mr. Carter is coming also.

If you can foresee the time, let me know, and we will pick the place and get together the little group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

THE TEACHER IN AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

SEMINAR FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

CHAIRMAN:
Miss Gertrude Noar
Director of Education
Anti-Defamation League

SPONSORED BY:
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
Washington, D. C.

CONSULTANTS: Dr. Walter Daniel, U.S. Office of Education; Miss Marie Denecke, Department of Education, University of Maryland; Miss Virginia Kinnaird, National Education Association.

OPENING SESSION: 4:00 P.M., Friday March 20
Implementing the Democratic Principles of Modern Education.

Miss Noar opened with a statement on the importance of the subject with which we are dealing, the building of a democratic educational system. The way the child grows up indicates the future; when he becomes an adult, he shows the result of his training as a child. Establishing democracy, and developing citizens for life in a democracy, requires building the right kind of education.

Participants shared a discussion of the reasons for their interest in the seminar and the objectives which they hoped to accomplish. A number of questions of particular interest were raised. How can we give reassurance to those teachers who feel threatened by the possibility of integration? How do we respond to children who are beginning to notice the trend toward integration and to ask questions about it? What can we learn from the experience of school systems which have integrated? What techniques can we develop for work in intergroup education at present? What guiding principle can be established for making shifts in pupil and teacher assignment to accomplish the transition? How can teachers find means to reach parents and the community? What type of in-service training for teachers is needed? How should the first steps of integration be accomplished? Do we need a pilot project or a temporary plan? Should we begin with a class, a school, or the entire city? How do our problems relate to the power structure in the community?

The following topics were agreed upon for the areas around which three sub-groups would be organized: (1) How can we build security in teachers, school personnel, and parents, to enable them to meet the experience of integration constructively? (2) How does the teacher work in the classroom; what techniques can be developed to deal adequately with problems of intergroup attitudes? (3) What are the means of in-service training by which we can give help to teachers?

It was agreed that all groups would focus on the Washington situation and would give attention to school-community relationships. Panel members were particularly asked to speak on the experience of school integration elsewhere. The entire group wished to share experiences of interracial projects in which they had engaged.

MEETING OF SUB-GROUP AND REPORTS: 7:30 P.M., Friday March 20

Each group chose a leader, a recorder, and a reporter from among its participants. As consultants, Miss Kinnaird worked with the group on building security, Miss Denecke with the group on classroom techniques, and Dr. Daniel with the group on in-service training. See the reports from the sub-groups given below.

PANEL AND DISCUSSION: 9:30 A.M., Saturday March 21

Dr. Daniel; Miss Kinnaird; Miss Florence Cornell, Principal, Adams School; Mrs. Elaine Jenkins, Director of the Children's Hour; Dr. Harold Snyder, Director of the Washington Seminar, AFSC.

I. SHARING OF EXPERIENCES IN INTEGRATION:

A. School Integration Elsewhere

Cities which have integrated show a wide variety of patterns in the means of making the transition. In one Ohio city, the Superintendent asked which white teachers would be willing to serve on an integrated staff. Enough volunteers came forth to allow reorganizing to fill a formerly white school which had been under capacity. In Tucson, Arizona, integration has recently been successfully accomplished with very little in the way of preparation (See March-April issue of American Unity). Cincinnati is integrating school by school on the elementary level, with the program extending over a five-year period. Indianapolis is proceeding grade by grade, with Grade 1 and the first year of high school as the beginning steps.

New Jersey shows variation throughout the state, with integration of elementary schools occuring in many places. Trenton also had segregated junior high schools which have now been integrated. The statewide experience had the effect of creating more jobs for Negroes. Teachers showed professional pride, wanting to make the experience successful. The result is employment on merit.

The one feature most commonly found when the transition is made is an initial declaration of policy. A clear statement of policy of non-discrimination is made by the Superintendent and the Board of Education. Some cities have established departments or divisions of school-community relations.

Mrs. Jenkins spoke of her experience as a Negro teacher in Denver. She was on an interracial staff and had an interracial student body. There she found that each person was known in a professional role. A Negro teacher was consulted or included because she was the fifth grade teacher, not because she was a Negro teacher. White teachers on the interracial staff were interested in making the school a good one to which no stigma would be attached. The result was considerable motivation for professional achievement.

B. Ways of Working in Washington

In several areas, neighborhood councils have been established which can bring together people of different races to work on common problems. Representing different area organizations, the council provides a channel for developing cooperative projects which in themselves have nothing to do with race.

In one area, an unpleasant incident occurred which resulted in injury to a child. Following this, the boy patrols from three schools were brought together for a training meeting, and the PTA's of the schools involved conferred. This illustrates how an incident can be met constructively.

On a number of the city playgrounds, there are pre-school play programs on an interracial basis. Some of the participants have taught in a church-sponsored vacation school with both teachers and children brought together on an integrated basis. Other instances of integrated activities for children are private and parochial schools, several summer camps, and the day camps.

Several suggestions for school procedure in Washington emerged from the discussion. A department of school-community relations could be headed by a good professional person who would collect information on constructive kinds of experience. Failing a Supreme Court decision which provides for integration, one or more pilot projects could be begun and designated Division 3.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE MATERIALS:

National Education Association has a kit of material in the intergroup field which can be borrowed by any teacher. Materials in the kit were displayed with some commentary by consultants. A number of useful books and pamphlets were cited by the consultants. A bibliography is enclosed with this report.

Participants viewed two films which may be useful with young people, "Heritage" and "The Toymaker," available from Anti-Defamation League, EX 3-5288

SUB-GROUP MEETINGS AND SUMMARY: 1:30 P.M., Saturday March 21. Following are the reports of the findings of the three sub-groups

GROUP I: BUILDING SECURITY IN SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND PARENTS TO ENABLE THEM TO MEET THE EXPERIENCE OF INTEGRATION CONSTRUCTIVELY

A change in a traditional system generates fear of lose of job, perhaps especially on the part of temporary teachers. Some fear possible loss of job status due to duplication of positions in the segregated system. There is some uncertainty resulting from not knowing whether the two divisions differ in standards of teaching. Some are apprehensive of domination by Negroes because of the increase in the Negro school population. Some fear social contacts on the student level. How can we build a sense of security, so that these fears will not be demoralizing?

1. Establishment of Policy: A clear statement of policy should be made establishing the principle of employment on merit, with appointments on the basis of competitive examination and assignments and promotions on a non-di criminatory basis.

2. Building Mutual Understanding of Common Problems: Teachers can learn to understand each other through joint consideration of teaching techniques and procedures, interpretation of curriculum, and educational materials. Specific suggestions for implementation are as follows:

A. Establishment by the Board of Education of a policy favoring inter-school activities between the two Divisions on student and teacher levels.

B. Arranging of inter-division visitations for children.

C. Intergroup meetings of school personnel on grade levels and subject matter fields.

D. Joint operation of professional groups - i.e., joining of the two associations of principals, the two organizations of classroom teachers, the two educational associations.

E. Inter-high (Division wise) student council.

G. Issuing resource materials, such as the "Handbook of Intergroup Education."

H. Rumors should be subjected to factual analysis, with study of the experience of integration in other places.

e. Public Relations: A well-informed community will react on a rational rather than an emotional level. This requires accurate press reporting, perhaps at the expense of dramatic presentation. School personnel from various levels should take part in press conferences. Some educational work should be done with reporters; the American Friends Service Committee should hold a seminar for the press.

GROUP II: CLASSROOM TECHNIQUES IN INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

1. There are materials available to help the teacher determine the needs of her class. The Pitkin Test, sociometric devices, and attitude questionaires are examples of such materials which can be adapted to various grade levels. These diagnostic devices should be followed by classroom work in the needed areas. This can be done as one unit, although there may be a danger that emphasis will be for a limited time rather than for all times.

2. The discussion method can be used. There is a danger that the class will be emotional rather than objective, with each one continuing to feel as he felt before. On the other hand, discussion can bring the problem out into the open, and then other types of materials can be used.

3. The children can work on a specific problem and through the solution of small problems approach a goal. In one area, there was some racial tension on the city bus. A sociology class tried to work out a solution as a step toward better human relationships. If such an approach is used, it is important always to keep sight of the main goal, the larger framework of human relations.

4. Intercultural Relations: Religious holidays are sometimes used as a means of teaching cultural backgrounds. Biographies can be used to teach cultural contributions of various groups. Units can be centered around geographic areas.

5. Inter-school Programs: Inter-school visitations can be arranged for such activities as music programs and special assemblies. Students can write letters to children in other schools and in other countries.

6. Classroom techniques: Fill classrooms with materials; have a reading table and posters. Guest speakers can be used who have competencies in different areas. The rumor clinic (available from ADL) demonstrates how sterotypes affect our perception. Children can write and enact original plays or stories. Films can start people thinking and stimulate discussion.

7. After integration, the basic job of the teacher is to give each child a feeling of acceptance. Problems after integration are going to be only different aspects of the same problems we have now. We will need to help children relate to the group. Our effort is to build a sense of unity and rapport within the group. The teacher needs to understand the relationships within the group. Sociometric devices may help to understand the patterns of relationships. The important thing is to be working with the group structure in a constructive way.

8. Teachers may be able to help other teachers who are less receptive. We should not reject those who do not share our views. If you work with those near you, they often can reach those far from you.

9. We begin our job now, we begin wherever we are, and we go as far as we can. Begin with the first person singular, and then go on to some other nice people!

GROUP III: IN-SERVICE TRAINING TO GIVE HELP TO TEACHERS

In-service training is defined as providing experience through which the personnel of an organization may be educated. In this instance, personnel includes administrators, teachers, officers, and parents.

1. In-service programs should be planned and carried out cooperatively. Teachers should have the opportunity to participate in selecting time, place, and program. Administrators and invited specialists should take part in all sessions of the continuous workshop program.

2. Every building should set up its own program now, studying basic human needs and how to meet them for every child, and the specific problems that integration will bring to that school. A committee should examine the school philosophy in terms of what democracy means. The "Handbook of Intergroup Education" can be used.

3. Programs of cooperation between schools and communities can be developed by means of organizing community councils and neighborhood groups.

4. A set of principles should be established by the Board of Education upon which integration should proceed, such principles to include plans for the allocation of teachers, protecting tenure, salary, and position, and establishing definite transfer policy.

5. Teachers should be allowed to use their two days of educational leave to visit other schools where integration is now practiced.

6. Policies should be developed by which teachers may have the privileges of leave that will enable them to teach in integrated systems in such a way that will contribute to their own professional growth and the good of the Washington schools.

7. Teachers should be encouraged to visit and participate in public integrated day camps and work camps in Washington.

8. The teachers' colleges should be integrated on both faculty and student levels.

9. Teachers" meetings, both divisional and departmental, should be integrated and should include all levels.

10. Some recreational programs should be developed so that teachers might get to know and understand each other better.

11. A workshop in human relations should be offered during regular school hours which teachers would attend and which would take advantage of the wealth of resources which are available here (speakers, printed matter, etc.). Perhaps a special time should be provided, such as a week before school opens or during school vacation time. Teachers should be encouraged to take courses in human relations such as those offered now by the Extension Service of N.Y.U.

12. There should be more inter-school cooperation between faculties and students.

13. A well-defined community program of human relations should be set up by a steering committee. Both Detroit and New York school systems have a director of community education. In these programs the teachers are used as community leaders or act as steering committees. PTA's and churches can help with parent education.

AGS did read Sum. Schools

"THE CLASSROOM PROBLEMS OF AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM"

SEMINAR FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

CHAIRMAN:
Dr. Dan Dodson
Institute of Human Relations
New York University, New York

SPONSORED BY:
American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Program
Washington, D.C.

OPENING SESSION: 4:00 Friday, March 6

CONSULTANTS: Hugh Smith, Principal, Jefferson Junior High School; Ernest Jenkyns Principal, Randall Junior High School

Dr. Dodson opened the seminar with a statement on the challenge to education presented by progress in the direction of racial integration. We have learned how to teach knowledge and skills. The army demonstrated through its rapid training programs how well we have established procedures for this kind of education. The frontier in education is in the area of how human beings will get along with each other. How can we meet these new demands in our work?

The participants engaged in an exploratory discussion. Many noted indications of growth in Washington in ability and opportunit to work together interracially. Attention was given to some problems that will be posed in an integrated school system. Problems noted included the climate of community opinion, reluctance on the part of some parents, outmoded attitudes on the part of some school people, the possibility of one racial group being a small minority in some schools and a large group in other schools, the necessity to make decisions about how integrated schools are to be arranged administratively, the need to make new assignments of teachers and the difficulties of arranging this.

The discussion pointed up many possibilities of constructive work. Both parents and children can work together interracially especially when they work on common problems which in themselves have nothing to do with race. Work can be done at the teachers college level to effect the next generation of teachers. Within the school system those most able to work in this area can be located and given strategic assignments. The children themselves can solve many problems; given the opportunity they can overcome racial barriers and can affect the attitudes of parents. In a new situation there will be a need for cooperative working of school people at various levels. We can build a base for our future needs by establishing good human relations within the system as it is now constituted. "The Handbook on Intergroup Education" points out many ways in which we can work now. To carry out the many suggestions of interracial projects which can be undertaken now will require some changes in our habits.

The group noted certain problems for special attention. How can we work when we find ourselves in a neighborhood which has an unfavorable climate of opinion? What items of the curriculum are important in this effort? How can we secure the support of parent groups at the local level? What are some of the areas in which we are free to work now? What interracial activities can be reported which may give us a clue about how to work?

DISCUSSION SESSION: 7:30 Friday, March 6

The discussion centered around three areas of major emphasis; (1) Building a favorable climate of community opinion: What are some projects which can improve intergroup understanding? (2) How can parents be helped to accept, plan for, and take part in integrated activities? (3) How do considerations of intergroup relations affect curriculum planning? Following are some of the suggestions for work in these areas.

The Neighborhood Councils provide a channel for people of different races to work together on problems which are a matter of common concern. These Councils can bring different organizations together and can make contact with parents, police, schools, and agencies. This makes possible area planning based on knowing where the community is. Consideration needs to be given to careful use of publicity or, at times, avoidance of it.

Many community agencies have roles of importance. Television, radio, and press are significant tools of public education. There is a need to impress the leaders and reporters in communication media with the importance of honest and objective reporting which involve intergroup relationships; integrated teams of policemen would be a help.

The school principal has an especially strategic role in the community which can be used constructively if based on the needs of all children. The principal can help in planning community activities which may take place at the school. Schools can work together on health problems such as police and heart drives. Joint planning can be undertaken in such community problems as vandalism, need for street lights and traffic lights, and training of the boy patrols. The principal can help the teachers to a better understanding so that they will feel secure in the new situation. Specific suggestions are courses for mother's groups and the formation of school-community councils.

The teacher has a vital role as a counsellor on "living with your neighbor." This may involve assistance in overcoming irrational fears based on myths and stereotypes. The teacher has the responsibility to treat each child as an individual. Teachers must avoid what may be a temptation to use different standards of performance for different racial groups. Integrated counselling service can help the teacher to understand the basis for classroom problems. School exhibits of art and craft work, concerts, and athletic events provide excellent opportunities to recognize achievement and promote respect for individual work.

School people need to act in accordance with principle. One should avoid compromises based on fears of what other people may do or upon anticipation (often in error) of an unfavorable stand. A baseball manager was asked to cancel a game scheduled in the south because he had a Negro player. He declined to do so, saying that if the game was not to be played, let those who objected take the responsibility for cancellation; he wanted to see the game played and therefore would not cancel. Our need is to act as we think and place full responsibility on the opposition for any compromise action.

The parent is most affected by the experience of his child. The child who has a good school situation is giving his parents an experience of security. The children themselves often have had the experience of interracial play activities. Parents can often understand that children in an integrated situation should not be handicapped by adult prejudices. In work with parent groups, consideration should be given to the composition of the groups. Economic, social, and educational levels often determine the limits of participation.

Curriculum planning should be on an integrated basis. There is a need for adequate textbooks based on factual data which avoid the use of sterotypes. Teachers need to crystallize their own thinking about what they consider adequate textbooks. The publishers should be informed of teacher interest in such books.

PANEL DISCUSSION: 9:30 Saturday, March 7. Panel of teachers who have experienced the transition in their own school situations.

Mrs. Bessie Hill, Trenton New Jersey; Miss Rhoda Smith, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Mr. Bernard McIlhenny, Gonzaga Senior High School; Miss Constance Bell, Burgundy Farms Country Day School

Atlantic City: The elementary schools of Atlantic City were changed from segregated to interracial on both student and teacher levels. Negro teachers assigned to previously all white schools were carefully chosen and the new arrangement worked out very well. On the first day one white parent protested that she did not want her child in a classroom with a Negro teacher. The principal asked the mother to stay until noon and they could talk later about the child's situation; the mother never returned to press her complaint. At the junior high school level, 16 Negro teachers were asked to transfer to previously white schools. Some of them were reluctant to accept the assignment. At the end of this first year these teachers were permitted to state how they would like to be assigned. All asked to stay in their new assignments. Desegregation in Atlantic City has been successful.

Burgundy Farms Country Day School: Burgundy Farms is a private school operated as a parent cooperative. When it was four years old the decision was made to include Negro as well as white children. Now they have 141 pupils with 15 teachers, including 9 Negro children and 2 Negro teachers. At the time the decision was made to integrate, there were a series of meetings to discuss the change in policy. At that time the issue appeared highly controversial, with many having doubts and fears. When the step was taken, they experienced no problem either on opening day or later.

Gonzaga High School: Gonzaga High School has 10 Negro students out of a school population of 550. They find that this presents no problem, with race being in no way an issue. Gonzaga need give no special consideration to the assignment of staff, since the faculty is provided by the Jesuits.

Trenton: Integration was begun in Trenton before the New Jersey state constitutional amendment requiring integration. The Trenton Council for Civic Unity undertook extensive action on behalf of Negro junior high school children who were required to attend a segregated school far from the area in which they lived. This drive was successful and the decision was made to integrate the schools. Both elementary and junior high schools had been entirely segregated. Integration there involved a complex process of reassigning both pupils and teachers.

The senior high school had an interracial student body but had never had a Negro teacher. Miss Hill was assigned as a counsellor in the high school, as the first Negro teacher ever to be placed there. She refused to accept the assignment of acting as a guidance counsellor only for the Negro students. At first she found herself given no assignment whatsoever; at the end of the semester she undertook regular counselling duties on an integrated basis. At the end of the year she had achieved good relations with fellow teachers. The process of integration resulted in growth on the part of administrators and principals who moved from reluctance to forthright implementation of policy.

There were problems in the situation. Sometimes Negro children felt they were the objects of discrimination. Some Negro parents were reluctant to attend school activities. At times, children expected favoritism from the teachers of the same race. These problems can be met and they have been met. The experience is now regarded as highly successful.

DISCUSSION: Each individual should be judged on his own merit. Legislation or policy creates the opportunities, then natural processes operate to take advantage of the opportunity. Growth on the part of personnel follows the establishment of policy. This can be done by a careful job of human relations with people already in the system.

Some features of policy appear essential. The two races need to be introduced into the new school situation on an equal basis. This should be done without putting the Negro children on display. Rather, the channels should be kept open with confidence in the children to carry through. On the teacher level, the basic policy should be one of placement in terms of competency; this is not the same as requiring a Negro teacher in every school.

The meeting of racial groups may be complicated by factors which are not racial in themselves, such as differences in socio-economic level. If the white group is of a high economic level than the Negro group some problems may be presented which seem to take on a racial implication. Participants from schools in mixed areas report that in their areas this is not the case, since the Negro populations are on at least as high an economic level as the white populations. It was generally felt that this disparity in class level would occur in only a few isolated areas in Washington.

Problems which are often called racial problems are largely simply human problems. Children get into fights with each other, some children are insecure, some children are bullies, and some inter-personal problems occur in any school situation. In an interracial group there is some temptation to think of these as racial problems. In fact, the teacher deals with these problems in much the same way as she deals with them as they occur with children of only one race.

SOCIODRAMA: Members of the group presented two role playing situations designed to dramatize the handling of problems of transition which may be expected. A Negro principal talked with a white parent who objected to having her child attend a school which she thought of as a Negro school. The principal gave assurance of the entirely adequate curriculum and opportunities for extra class activity. The attempt was to convince her that this was quite as good a school as her child was accustomed to attend. The progress of the sociodrama showed the importance of having an interracial faculty. If the faculty were all Negro she would tend to retain her picture of this as "a Negro school."

In the second situation a white principal talked with a Negro mother who felt that her child was being discriminated against. The principal attempted to increase security by verbalising her own confidence in her teaching staff. She explained that she knew all her teachers were interested in all the children and wanted the interracial school to be successful. She promised to talk with the teacher and to arrange for the mother to do so if she desired.

DISCUSSION SESSION: 1:30 Saturday, March 7

CONSULTANTS: Dr. Marian Wright, Howard University, and Mrs. Agnes O'Neill, Georgetown Day School.

Dr. Wright: presented a summary of problems encountered in integration in New Jersey, based on a Master's Thesis. The major problems noted were the necessity of outlining a plan for the transition, redistricting the schools, transfers of teachers to new assignments, and methods of informing teachers of changes in faculty assignment. Pupil attitudes may be improved by contact with teachers anxious to help them, daily

interracial contact on the pupil level, working interracially on common problems, and good use of extra-curricular program, often with use of slogans such as "We are all one." PTA projects present a natural opportunity for work with parents. Teachers are helped by participation in developing policies and use of teacher councils, careful personnel handling when reassignments are made, and assistance if confusion is felt in a new situation.

Mrs. O'Neill reported on the experience of Georgetown Day School, a private school with integration of both faculty and students. Within the school itself integration presents no problem and race is not an issue. Sometimes there are questions of relationship with the wider community. Sometimes the school arouses some curiosity on the part of outsiders. One child wanted to invite her class to her home for a birthday party, but the mother was concerned about the opinion of the neighbors. The party was held at the school; the next year the situation had become sufficiently comfortable that the party was held at home with complete satisfaction. Sometimes the children must face a problem when some children can go to a movie theater while others cannot. The school doesn't enter into these problems except to discourage any child from "passing for white" in order to go to a theater.

CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRANSITION:

Some children may come into the situation with faulty attitudes resulting from oppression as a minority group. Some may reflect serious deficiency in background. The problem cannot be met by making special concessions, but by giving the child help in earning on his own.

Some people fear that Negroes will have less opportunity for leadership in an integrated system. Actually, abilities cannot be properly tested in a segregated system. We cannot say how Negro athletes measure up as long as they are on only Negro teams. Leadership is properly evaluated only in a situation of open competition.

We may want to emphasize creative activity in the curriculum, thus giving opportunity for self expression and respect based on achievement.

Perhaps teacher training should include courses on the contributions of ethnic groups to American life. Teachers need knowledge in order to meet intergroup objectives in various parts of the curriculum.

Teachers need to feel security in the institutional framework in which they are working. Many felt they could do much good work this spring if a favorable policy were clearly established.

Under either a segregated or an integrated system, the teachers can do a better job if they have the opportunity to develop understanding across the racial line.

SUMMARY: A committee developed the following statement of highlights, or major themes of the seminar. It was approved by the entire group.

1. Many common fears about the problems which will occur in an integrated system are exaggerated. Experience of school systems which have made the transition demonstrates that many anticipated troubles never occur.

2. Given the opportunity, children transcend racial barriers and are able to influence the thinking of adults.

3. Many school problems which are sometimes regarded as racial problems are in fact normal occurremces. We should distinguish between usual school problems and racial ones.

4. Much voluntary cooperation on the teacher level is possible now. Success depends upon the extension of services above and beyond the call of duty.

5. Complete integration of faculties is a necessary step in the success of an integrated school system.

6. Both teachers and children can be helped in the process of integration by sympathetic and understanding treatment on the part of principals and administrative officers.

7. Principals and teachers should have an intimate aquaintance with their communities, knowing the available resources and areas of possible tension.

8. Interracial activity is most fruitful when it involves unified effort on common community problems which in themselves have no racial implications.

9. Children can be helped by work in the creative arts which allow them opportunity for self-expression and for mutual respect of achievement.

10. In making decisions in difficult situations we need to stand by principles. If compromises are to be made, responsibility must be placed upon those who object to forward action.

11. Although the dynamics of this meeting stem from the pending Supreme Court decision, it has opened new avenues for professional growth and development. Such joint activities should be continued with freedom to share experiences.

CLOSING STATEMENT BY Dr. Dodson:

The sense of identity of the child is partially involved with the conception of his ethnic group. His attitudes toward his group are self-attitudes; the sense of heritage is important. Teachers may need to give attention to the contributions and achievements of groups, so that all may have a sense of dignity and pride in tradition.

We are aware of the challenge of a pioneer field in education. It demands our fullest resources. Much of this is a matter of being able to see the child as a person and to be aware of his creative potential. Perhaps it is harder to see the creative qualities in a child who is shabby and impoverished in background, but the obligation is ours to do so.

We used to believe that results could be achieved by simply finding the right and true things to say and saying them often. Now we know that teaching and learning require more than this. We are obligated to pay attention to process, both the process of learning and that of group development.

[School Committees]

1- Law - legal aspects

2- Public relations + strategy

3- Facts on inequalities in schools

4- Opportunity for 2 sets of teachers to see into each others' minds.

5- Law & order - maintence of.

6- Northern + other Southern experience

N.J.
Southern Ill
St Louis - Parochial Schools
Baltimore
Ft. Bragg, Benning
Higher education

7- List of reliable people to speak in soothing manner at crucial moments.

8 - Map of South indicating areas of less than 3% negro population

Regional YM YW - Mary Jane Willett

REPORT ON TENNESSEE

In order to get a statewide picture of Tennessee anticipating the Supreme Court ruling on segregation in schools, I have consulted:

Lawrence G. Derthick, president of the American Association of School Administrators and superintendent of the Chattanooga Schools.

Dr. Andrew Holt, of the University of Tennessee, who was president of the National Education Association in 1950 and who has written the difinitive history of the public school system in Tennessee.

Frank E. Bass, executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association, with headquarters in Nashville.

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., who was one of the leaders in the Good Government group which gave Mr. Crump a setback in the 1948 election.

Dr. David Lockmiller, president of the University of Chattanooga.

They expressed themselves fully after I had told them their replies were not for publication. I have made a summary of these replies which I sent to Gov. Frank Clement. I think that we all realize that the attitude of the governors of the southern states may determine the reaction of those states to the Supreme Court decision, whatever that decision might be. At this writing I have not received a reply from Governor Clement. He has been out of the state to attend the governors' meeting with President Eisenhower.

I suggested, however, that he might wish to consult the gentlemen I named or a committee of his own choosing on this subject.

The information I have received is that at the Supreme Court hearings the various Justices by their questions gave some hint as to their viewpoints in the sense that repeatedly the question was asked by the Justices as to what effect ruling out segregation might have on local communities. Their questions were put in such a way that one could sense that they feared turning things upside down.

However, if the Supreme Court should invalidate segregation altogether one of my informants says: "Certain adjustments have been made in spots throughout the country where, on the local level, segregation has been eliminated.

"There are ways in a community such as ours if the issue is forced to resolve difficulties without results that are too explosive."

If the Supreme Court adheres to the "separate but equal" theory there are two ways in which equality of facilities could be considered in Tennessee. So far as actual buildings are concerned the facilities are far from equal. A case is in the courts now for Negroes in one East Tennessee county contested a system whereby

their children have to be conveyed by bus to attend a Negro high school in another county. Some of the East Tennessee counties have very few Negroes in their population.

Another sort of equality, however, is the equality of "climate". We must consider teachers salaries, appropriations for Negro education, etc. Tennessee was one of the first states in the South to eliminate all distinction between Negro and white schools in the distribution of state funds for public education. For many years Negro schools in Tennessee have had the same length of school term, the same state salary schedule for teachers, the same teacher certificate standards, the same curriculum, the same State Board regulations concerning class size and the same standards concerning supervision, teaching materials, transportation and physical plant as the white schools have had.

Of course, many Negro schools do not measure up fully to regulations established by the state board of education, but neither do many of our white schools. Perhaps as many white schools as Negro schools fall short of the standards.

Since sales tax funds became available in Tennessee for school construction there has been a great improvement in Negro school buildings. One of my authoritative informants says: "I know of no county which has not done something for the improvement of Negro school buildings in recent years."

As for higher education, the state's appropriations for A & I Negro State University have more than doubled in recent years. One Negro is now enrolled at the University of Tennessee. At times there have been three Negroes enrolled. One of my experts says that the main reason for the dearth of Negro students in courses open for them at the University of Tennessee "is the fact that Negroes prefer to attend school with people of their own race."

My own opinion is that if segregation is eliminated entirely and the unfair taboo is thus eliminated a suggestion made to me by Dr. Lockmiller concerning Chattanooga schools alone could be carried out in a number of southern communities.

In Chattanooga we are building a $2,000,000 Negro school and we have equality of salaries and conditions. The suggestion was that agreements could be made if the Supreme Court decision allowed it for continuation of the Negro schools. I don't know, of course, whether this could come about but I believe that tensions would be eased eventually after the first shock of the banning of segregation so that a number of plans could be studied.

Our school terms are ending in a week or two and we would have the summer vacation period to study the Supreme Court decision. I feel

that Tennessee will consider this situation calmly and I am endeavoring to do what little I can to set the stage for calm consideration, whatever the Supreme Court may decide.

Respectfully submitted,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

~~The number of cases of rapereported rape or attempted rape have been so great for the past few months as to be alarming. These cases have involved White men and white women, Negro man and Negro women, Negro men and white women, and white men and Negro women. This latter group has been little publicized in white newspapers, xxxx

A study of the twenty-four cases warrants these conclusions:

(1) Many white women report that they have been attacked by Negro men in order to "cover up" affairs with white men.

(2) In certain cases white women have consented to illicit relations with Negro men and have later reported that they were attacked (a) when the white community discovered what was going on; (b) when the Negro men failed to pay as they had promised.

(3) In many instances, particularly in the ~~early~~ Thirties when lynching was more prevalent, Negroes were ~~often~~ "framed" with an rape or attempted rape accusation by white families in order that the family might gain the property of the Negro or slide out of a debt owed him. Once the Negro was lynched and out of the way, the white family had freedom to do as they pleased about the property or money in question.

(4) Negroes are often blamed with ~~rape or attempted rape with~~ a crime of sex violence which has actually occured when there is no evidence to warrant this conclusion except that "it is a rape case, so a nigger must have done it". In many such cases white men are later found to be guilty. In other c ases, the Negro is convicted in the court on slight evidence.

(5) White women have been frightened by white men or by Negroes and in their hysteria they have claimed to have been attacked by a Negro, when actually an attack has never occured.

(6) There is a group of cases in which evidence ~~points~~ or a court decision points to the innocence of the Negro but in which no motive for the false accusation han be discovered from the newspaper account or report of the investigator. The woman might have been the victim of hysteria or a vivid imagination, or she might have been covering up for a white man or for her consented relations with the Negro.

~~CASES FOR WHICH NO LYNCHING OR ATTEMPTED LYNCHING TOOK PLACE~~

ATTACK BY NEGRO CLAIMED BY WHITE WOMEN TO "COVER-UP" THEIR ILLICIT RELATIONS WITH WHITE MEN.

In June, 1947, a white woman in Columbia, South Carolina said a "dark-skinned man, 125 or 130 puunds, in his mid-twnties" tried to attack her. She claimed this three different times, on three different occasions, Each time the entire community joinedin the search and more than 100 men were arrested for questioning. White youths used this occasion to terrorize the Negro community. Finally even white neighbors and policemen began to get suspicious. According to the neighbors, the woman's second husband, after a long search, finally located her and began attacks in revenge for her living with another man. (Afro-American)

Not always influenced found

The Chicago Defender of September 7, 1946 carried a story of an Escatawpa, Miss. white girl who allegedly stayed out all night with a white male compainion in a friend's truck, then returned the next morning with story that she had been attacked and her escort robbed by an armed Negro who had jumped on the running board and forced her escort to drive into the woods. Local citizens and peace officers accepted the story and organized a search with blookhounds. No trail was found at the alleged scene and the story boomeranged.

According to the Raleigh News and Observer for October 19, 1946, Virginia Layden, high school senior of Elizabeth City, N.C., admitted to police that her story of an attack by an unknown assailant was false, invented to cover up for her boy friend who had torn off her clothes in a jealous frenzy. Bloodhounds led officers, during search for "unidentified" suspect, to home of two Negroes, who were jailed along with another Negro suspect. After questioning the girl, the officers termed the case solved and released the Negro suspects.

About August 9, 1946, Southern and Negro newspapers carried a story of an attack by two Negro men, unidentified, on Betty DeLoach and her boy friend Elixson on a lonely country road near Savannah, Georgia. According to the girl's story, the two Negroes came up to the car parked on the raod, shot her ex-sailor boy friend to death, and both assaulted her. Elixson was out of the car when shot, she said, and was dragged back to the car. Later police found the bullet with which he was shot in the back of the car. They discovered no signs of his having been dragged. The girl's physician say she was not assaulted. Her clothes were found neatly folded some distance from the car. City police say girl was arrested twice in May and June of 1946 on disorderly conduct charges. Elixson and another boy had quarreled over some girl the week before the murder. Police discount girl's story of attack and murder by two Negroes. (Pittsburg Courier, 8/17/46; Atlanta Daily World, 8/9/46; and Chattanooga Times, 8/9/47)

~~A FAKED DEVICE FOR GAINING PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OR~~

The details in the following case are not too clear from newspaper accounts and from the report of an investigation by an ASWPL member. Names were withheld in the reports. The Negro in the case (in Tupelo, Mississippi, January of 1937) was recognized in the town as a reliable person, respected by white and colored citizens. He had worked in one filling station for eleven years, and at the time of his alledged trouble with a white woman, he was working as a porter in a white hotel. A certain white woman of not too savory a reputation had used the Negro to make appointments with a very influential white man in the city of Tupelo. Policemen told the ASWPL investigator that they thought the

It became known in some way by certain people that

"tipped off"
Negro had been ~~taxxxx~~ to write a letter to the white woman, telling her to meet him ~~xxx~~ in a certain place. She turned the letter over to police. When the Negro appeared at the appointed place, police called to him to halt and Negro ran; police shot him. Later he was taken to a hospital. The police judge and policemen arranged with the hospital to have the Negro leave just as soon as he was able. There was never any trial, and policemen told ASWPL investigator that there would never bee one, for "a court trial would reveal too much". The white man was very outstanding and "'we have to protect our women'. (Guess he maant the repuation of the man was at stake.) I was so outraged for the moment I said to them that my reaction was that the low-type woman and the so-called influential man should suffer the consequences and that the respected Negro should be given justice and exonerated."

There is another large group of alleged rape cases which have been disproved by police or by trial juries in which the motive for the attack-by-Negro report is not made clear by newspaper accounts. They are sufficient in number, however, to warrant some consideration here. In many cases the woman is perhaps "covering up, for a white man; in other cases the woman may have been the victim of hysteria or fright.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide of July 5, 1947, carries a story of alleged rape of a white woman, with the notation that county police are checking on the case and have found several discrepancies in the woman s story. The nature of the discrepancies was not revealed. The woman alleges that she was picked up on a downtown Norfolk street around 9 o'clock at night by what she thought was a colored taxicab. When she got in the back, a coat was thrown over her head by someone in the rear and she was held while the driver drove around Princess Anne County for about 5 hours. She says she was raped twice during that time and afterwards was thrown from the car at 3 o'clock. She then made her way to a restaurant where she was given a bathrobe and the police called. She was taken to a hospital where a physician's examination confirmed an attack.

Joe Whidby, 55-year old porter at Atlanta's Pickwick Hotel was accused of attempted rape of a white woman guest at the hotel but was exonerated in the Fulton County Superior Court. The woman charged that Whidby came to her room while her husband was away and attempted to rape. She made the complaint to police approximately three hours after she left the hotel. Whidby denied the allegation, saying that the woman rang and when he got to her room she asked him to get her some milk. He complied, and on his return the woman offered him a drink of whisky. The woman was in bed. She asked Whidby to hand her the clothes ona nearby chair. The clothes had fallen to the floor, and as he turned around to pick them up, the woman got out of bed and stood there unclothed. Whidby seeing this, nervously threw her the clothes and left the room. The woman tried to get him to stay, he said, but he immediately rushed out. A few miuntes later the woman left the hotel, saying nothing to the clerk or manager about attempted rape. She reported to her husband, however, and three or four hours later police were notified.

The motive for the woman's allegation of rape was not given inthe newspaper account (Atlanta Daily World, June 17, 1947). Whidby was cleared of the charge, however.

The (Tampa?) Sun for February 2, 1947, carried a brief news artide to the effect that the Circuit Court petit jury had acquitted James Bradley, Negro, of Tarpon Springs, Florida, of the charge of attempted rape. Bradley was arrested by Tarpon Springs police on the strength of the description furnished by the woman. According to the report of the assault, a Negro was alleged to have asked the woman for a drink of water. When she brought it, the man grabbed her and attempted to throw her to the ground. In the melee that followed the woman screamed and the family dog began barking; ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the confusion scared the Negro, who ran. Bradley was picked up some time that day as the culprit. He denied the charge, saying that he had been home all day. His sister verified his story.

According to the Atlanta Constitution for 8-2-35 and the Kansas City Call for 10-6-35, a young white white woman in Topeka Kansas, told officers that three Negroes killed her married companion, then attacked her. The woman, Marie Fink, aged 22, drove car with her companion's body to the police station, then told her story of the hold-up and shooting. She said she would be unable to identify her assailants, as it was night when the attack occurred and she "did not get an opportunity to note the appearances of any of them." Police doubted her story, questioning her for long periods. ASWPL files did not give the final outcome of the case.

Eddie Lee Spivey, Macon, Ga., Negro, was accused of attacking an elderly white woman and subsequently arrested. He refused to confess, even after the sheriff told him he would give him to the mob to be burned to death unless he confessed. The mob took him, but later freed him when he would not confess and a mob member allegedly talked to the white woman and learned that she could not identify him. At the trial the woman denied saying this. Conficting evidence failed, however, and Spivey was freed. (Pittsburg Courier, Dec. 11, 1941)

(Cont.)

On December 15, 1933, Cord Cheek, twenty-year old Negro of Columbia, Tennessee, was kidnaped by a mob of seven white men and hanged near the scene of an alleged criminal assault on an eleven-year old white girl. The Maury County Grand Jury had released Cheek earlier in the day for lack of evidence to indict him. (The Changing Character of Lynching, by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames.)

II

There is another group of cases of alleged rape which are rather difficult to prove true or false and are rather ticklish to handle. These are cases in which evidence points to the fact that white women had been having illicit relations with Negro men, and when this became known or suspected in the community, the women cried "rape to cover up. In other cases Negro men failed to pay the women, who in retaliation reported that they had been raped. These are practically impossible to prove, for it seems to be the peculiar disposition of the Southern mind to refuse to admit that white women ever willingly submit to Negro men, and when such cases actually come up in court, the tendency seems to be to find the Negroes guilty.

The following case is illustrative of this point.

A white woman, Mrs. Dorothy Freye and her companion, a married man by the name of Frank Straughn, visited the Negro section of Lumberton, N.C., after midnight in search of whiskey--the night of March 17, 1946. The story is that when the couple was ready to leave, the car would not start and Straughn and a Negro drove into town in the Negro's car to get help, leaving Mrs. Frye. She says that a Negro by the name of Powell grabbed her and carried her to an unfinished house across the street where he and three other Negroes attacked her.

Straughn's story is that when he returned and found Mrs. Frye missing, he assumed she had gotten tired and left. When she returned to town she went to Straughn and together they went to the police to report the happenings.

Powell's story is that Mrs. Frye had visited him on the average of two or three times a week during the past year. On this occasion she told him she wanted a drink but had no money, as Straughn had taken it back to town with him. Powell said that he would give her a drink if she "would have a date with him." They went across the street to the unfinished house. She became angry with the four Negroes when ne slipped out without paying her and Powell paid $2.00 less than he had bargained.

The Jury sentenced the four men to die, but the Governor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. An editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer for May 2, 1946 ~~said that~~, "The Governor is well advised to take unusual care in this case. Several features about it have disturbed thoughtful people. The number of defendants involved in one crime of this nature is sufficient in itself to suggest extraordinary circumstances. The fact that the womanhad visited the Negro section of the city after midnight with a white male companion in search of whiskey supplies another extraordinary circumstance. Moreover Judge Walter Bone has recommended clemency, although he denied a new trial which was sought on the basis of a formidable array of newly discovered evidence." (The reports from which this account is ~~given~~ taken appeared in the News and Observer, March 1946 and May 2, 1946 and the Pittsburg Courier, May 4, 1946.)

That white people had grave doubts as to the rightness of the Court's decision is evidenced by

The Atlanta Daily World for July 24, 1940, carried a newsstory to the effect that two Negroes, the Grant Brothers of Monck's Corner, S. C., had been accused of attacking two white girls. Negroes in the community say evidence points to the fact that the girls had had illicit relations with the Negroes and when their act was discovered by two white men, they charged that the Negroes had attacked them. (No account of this incident as reported in white newspaters was found in ASWPL files, but it is perfectly possible that such an account did appear.)

The following case is that of four white men who were accused ~~of~~ by a white girl of assault but who were later freed when the admitted that she was angry because the men had not paid her as they had promised. It is included merely as an indication that such things do happen and can win acquittal for white culprits. Three of the men, in Wake County, N.C."were cleared of charges that they attempted to rape a 17-year old Raleigh girl Sunday morning, and indications are strong that a fourth, accused of rape, will be absolved before the week is over." The girl had charged three of the men will attempting to criminally assault her in a ~~xxx~~xparked car. She charged that the fourth man carred her from the car to a patch of woods and raped her. #The girl admitted to Constable Eugene B. Buffalo, who arrested her alleged attackers, that she would not have filed charges against Morris if he 'had paid me' to have relations in the woods, Buffalo reported." The girl is supposed to have told officers that she was able to pay her living expenses by making dates with men. (Raleigh News and Observer, 6/24/47)

Add Cuddy case

Closely akin to these cases is one in Newton,Texas, in 1934 in which a white man acted as panderer and the Negro was subsequently lynched even though evidence pointed tp the fact that no assault had been made on the white girl by the Negro. The name of the white man was never revealed in the investigation wh ch took place. The account is taken from the report of an ASWPL investigator.

On June 19, Emancipation Day in Texas, a young white man, aged 25, took a white girl to the Emancipation Day celebration, got her drunk, and took her to the home of John Griggs, a Negro. Another white man saw the two entering the house and called the sheriff. When he entered the room he foung Griggs and the white girl in bed. He arrested the girl, but not until several hours later was the Negro taken into custody--for vagrancy. After the Negro had been lynched, the sheriff tried to tell the investigator that the Negro had been lynched because he had committed rape, but the investigator reports that this is highly improbable as the Negro would certainly have been arrested when the girl was taken--but on the other hand the sheriff might have been afraid of Griggs, who was a powerful man.

Both the white girl and the white man were from prominent families--prominent in the sense that the families had lived in the county for several generations, had many relatives, and controlled many votes. The father of the girl was a drunkard, however, and the girl was said to be not "very bright."

The name of the white man was withheld all through the case, although he was held for questioning at one time, later released. It was never established whether or not he was paid to act as panderer or whether he took the girl there on his own initiative.

Griggs was a "bad" Negro by white standards--that is, he felt himself as good as white people and acted so. He held one of the few good paying jobs at the local box factory, so he was evidently trusted by his employer.

The investigator reported that from no one could the name of the white man be learned, nor was any satisfactory reason given for lynching the Negro. "...the sheriff started to tell, or rather to indicate that it was because he had raped the white girl. But he was arrested on the charge of vagrancy some hours after the white girl had been taken into custody. It may have been necessary to lynch the Negro to prevent some kind of trial. If there had been a trial, the part the white man played in this affair would have come out. He was a member of a large and old family, controlling many votes. Also to disclose the fact in court that a white man of a prominent family had acted as panderer for a Negro with a white girl would be too damaging for the white race in East Texas, and maybe every where."

ASWPL

The following case is one which resulted in lynching, so it is impossible to judge on the basis of what has been printed about the matter whether or not the Negro was actually guilty of rape or whether, as some people charge, he had had illicit relations with the woman before and when it was discovered she cried "rape". At any rate, Dan Jenkins of Union, S. C. was accused of having attempted yo assault a sixteen year old white girl and of having assaulted her older sister-in-law. Arthur Raper in The Tragedy of Lynching reports that white people say that the two sisters were at a store when Jenkins saw them. He followed them at a distance and stepped out from a clump of bushes with drawn revolver and warned them he would shoot if they disobeyed his orders. Jenkins attempted to rape the younger girl, was successful with the older sister. The younger is supposed to have escaped and brought her brother who arrived on the scene to find the older girl in the grasp of the Negro. The Negro shot at the brother, and he fell to ground, feigning death. Shortly afterward the father arrived and the Negro fled. He was later captured and lynched. The editor of the local newspaper and a former paster of the white girls talked to them soon after the incident became known and said he was convinced that Jenkins had committed the crime of which he was accused. The girls identified Jenkins as their attacker.

The stories of local Negroes differ from those of whites (as is usually the case) as to this charge of alleged rape. One story current among Negroes is that Jenkins had been seeing the older of the two women for some time, and on occasion had given her money. When the community found out about it, she cried "rape". Another story among Negroes is that the older sister and the Negro had met on several occasions on the pretense of his buying milk and that on the day when the reported assault was made, the 16-year old younger sister saw the two together and, not understanding the situation, told what she saw. The older woman then accused Jenkins of rape in order to explain the matter.

What actually happened will of course never be known now. If white people gave credence to such stories as were current among the Negro population, it is extremely doubtful that they would have admitted it. On the other hand, would the Negro group have admitted the Jenkins was guilty of rape, or would the natural thing be to explain it away? The differing stories suggest strongly, however, that careful investigation should always be made into reports of rape before full credence is given to them.

IV

There are cases of alleged rape or attempt to rape in which evidence points to the fact the white family "framed" the Negro in order to get his property or to slide out of a debt to him. These also are difficult to prove conclusively, for in most cases on file with the ASWPL, the alleged rape resulted in a lynching. In these cases Negroes of the community say privately to investigators that they doubt the Negro's guilt, but that the white man wanted the Negro's property, or in some cases that the white man didn't want to pay wages owed the Negro and so trumped up the charge of rape. A lynch mob forms, the Negro is killed, and the case is forgotten. Evidence in some cases is stronger than in others.

A case in which evidence points rather conclusively to a "frame" is that of Allen Green of Walhalla, South Carolina, accused of having criminally assaulted a white woman on Mar. 20, 1932. He was subsequently lynched. The case is discussed in Raper's book, THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING.

About 9:30 on Easter Sunday morning a young white man, his wife of a few months, and his sister went to the home of Allen Green, Negro, for the purpose

of buying or renting from Green a mule to cultivate his crop. He or his father had previously got a mule from Green, but it had died; they were now trying to "trade" for another.

At Green's examining trial the white man testified that he had gone to Green's house with his wife, leaving his sister in the front; Green suggested that he get his sister, which he did, leaving the young wife and Green alone together. The white man testified that he was gone only a minute and a half. He said that on his return he found his wife bound to a chair, Green just completing an assualt on her. He called to Green to come out, which he did, and the party talked together for a few minutes. The white man, his wife, and sister returned home, making no outcry or report of the matter.

The man's wife testified that Green bound her, etc. "Having accomplished his purpose, he pulled off one of her shoes, put two little red bows in it, replaced it, gave her a 'compact' or powder puff case, and then released her. Asked on the witness stand if all this did not make her very angry she replied, 'No, I never even got mad.' This evidence is on record in the courthouse and was the only evidence introduced against Green."

About sundown of the day of the alleged rape, the young white man's father reported to the sheriff that his daughter-in-law had been assaulted. The sheriff went immediately went to the white man's house and questioned the woman who said that the Negro had not achieved his purpose, only attemptedit. "This answer she repeated and stood by until her husband said, 'That isn't what you told Ma!' Then she replied,"'Well, he didthen!'""

The sheriff arrested Green at 11 that night; he protested his innocence, but was jailed and at a preliminary hearing on Tuesday morning was bound over to the court.

Talk of mob action began on Monday night and continued til he was lynched on Wednesday night. Murmurings and mublings of lynching were so strong that the sheriff was urged by pastor of the Methodist Church in the mill village to get Green out of town. "These warnings the sheriff refused to take seriously. 'Icouldn't believe anybody really though Green guilty', he stated later, 'and I hadn't the slightest idea that a lynching would be attempted.'"

The town was divided on the subject of Green's guilt. The better element of the town thought he was reliable, energetic, versatile, always busy; the poorer element resented his high-hat attitude toward "poor whites". He made more money than most of them and took no pains to hide his contempt of them. He was reported to be tricky in money deals. In the recent mayoralty election the young man who won promised to "get rid of Green", who held a city job; this became one of the campaign promises and had great appeal to mill people. It was also asserted throughout the town, even among Green's friends, that he had a "hankering for white women" and he is supposed to have talked a lot. He had been jailed on a similar charge years before, but had been pardoned by the Governor. The character of the woman in the first offense was bad, it is reported, and even if Green had seized the woman her reputation was such that the "'defendant's conduct could be construed in the light of solicitation, rather than an attempt to commit a crime'"--this from the district solicitor who prosecuted the earlier case. Even the jury who sentence him must have had doubts, as they recommended mercy. This earlier offense and pardoning must have rankled in the town, however, for all apologists for the lyching of Green on this second occasion referred to his first offense.

"Of all the persons interviewed who heard or were familiar with the testimony against Green--officials, lawyers, prominent citizens--not one believed the charges. All agreed not only that the crime of rape was not committeed, but that it would not have been committed under circumstances alleged. Whatever its basis in fact, the charge was obviously a 'frame up' and a very clumsy one." No one has ever solved the motive for the "frame". It might have been that the white family wanted to blackmail Green into "staking" them for a mule, or Green might have taken some liberty with the young woman which infuriated her husband, or something might have aroused the husband's suspicions of improper relations between his wife and Green that led to a "frame."

There is less conclusive evidence in this next case that there was a "frame-up", but such charges were hurled by certain Negro newspapers and many local Negroes. The story follows: Hughes, a farm hand, went to the home of his employer on May 30, 1930, to collect $6.00 in wages due him. The white man was gone, his wife reported, telling the Negro where he could locate him or that he could come back that even ing. About 45 minutes later the Negro returned with shot gun and demanded money. He forced the woman into the bedroom and assaulted her. He told her he meant to kill her and her child and that he knew he would be killed himself, but he meant to satisfy himself first. When Negro left room to go to barn to look for the child, the woman escaped and fled to neighbor's house. When the men arrived on the scene, the Negro fled. He was later arrested and confessed his crime. The principle evidencein the case was a written statement secured from the woman by the county attorney.

The alleged crime was greatly exaggerated by word of mouth and by wild newspaper stories. One of the men spreading the rumors was later indicted as a mob leader; some people feel that Jones was the oral agent for a senile Klan making a last effort to demonstrate its importance.

Hughes wife, whom he had lived with for 2 years as common law wife before marrying her and whom he had "quit" some weeks before the lynching, emphatically asserted that he was guilty and that he had commented several times on his victim's physical attractiveness and had indicated what he intended to do. It was alsmost unanimously reported that Hughes was mentally unstable, some saying he was crazy and others that he had "spells". The County Attorney said that Hughes was as bright as any "nigger"--that he knew what he wanted and meant to have it hell and hanging notwithstanding--just a _____beast.'" A former employer said Hughes was trustworthy, but did not appear to be bright at all times. "Though known as a half-wit, and considered crazy at times by those who knew him best, it is well established that Hughes had never been before the courts."

Certain Negro newspapers and many local Negroes say that "Hughes was lynched because he went to his employer's house asking for wages and that the employer, being unwilling to pay him, had his wife to report that she had been assaulted. On the other hand it was current among the whites that the Negro had raped and mutilitated the woman."

Hughes was lynched at the conclusion of his triad. The lynching resulted in the "burning down of the courthouse" to get him.

Another case resulting in lynching was that of Will Roan, Negro wage field hand of Bryan, Texas, accused of attempted assault on a white farm woman, wife of his employer. The woman stated that her assailant fled whn her screams attracted the attention of anaged Negro man living in a cabin nearby.

A friend of the white farmer stated that on the day before the alleged assault the white woman's husband thad had trouble with the Negro for being

"sassy" with his wife, and after reprimanding him he took him to the barn, stripped him, and beat him with a wet rope.

Roan had been in the community six or seven years. Local Negroes considered him an outsider. According to a Negro physician, Roan was of very low mentality and generally irresponsible. The sheriff and a number of other white people made similar reports. Local farm Negroes say Roan was generally peaceful and attended to his own business. Many of them do not credit his guilt; they think, rather, that he and his employer got into some personal altercation and that the charge of attempted rape was trumped up as an excuse for getting rid of him. (taken frmm Raper's book, THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING.)

In the case of Joe Love and Isaac Thomas, Negroes of Lambert, Miss., the charge of a "frameup" seems a little more evident. The two men had worked for a Mr. Richards who rented his farm. Richards had once before refused to pay them for work they had done and the two had quit, They came back to work for the man only after he had tricked them into thinking that they had broken their contract, which was a penetentiary offense. An ASWPL investigator wrote of the lynching of the two men on June 8, 1934, committed on the charge that they two Negroes had attacked the wife of the employer: "According to the evidence I have gathered around the place these boys were simply falsely accused because they left the place when they were so badly needed in the crops." Richards had repeatedly promised to pay the boys for their work and had as often failed to pay them. They were lynched.

In many cases of real attack Negroes are blamed immediately with no evidence, when later white men are proved to be guilty. Such was the case in Savannah, Georgia, September, 1946, when Bertha Mehrtens, 38 year old white woman known as the "Good Samaritan of Pin Point" was attacked. According to the story in the Chicago Defender, September 9, 1946, Miss Mehrtens was called at her home about 4:30 A.M. on a Sunday morning and told that a neighbor had been injured and was dying. She dressed and accompanied the man. Several hours later she was found strangled, slashed, criminally assaulted, and dying alongside the road. A mob quickly gathered and the murmur began taht "it must have been a nigger." A member of the woman's household said that the man who called for Miss Mehrtens was obviously white "by the sound of his voice", and suspicion pointed to a certain white man who was subsequently arrested and is said to have confessed the crime.

Henry Argo of Chickasha, Oklahoma, was lynched for his alleged attack on a white woman; later many people, both white and colored, expressed doubt that he had committed the crime.

There are many versions of what took place, but the following is generally accepted as true, according to Arthur Raper in THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING. Argo had often fished in the river on whose banks the woman lived in a "dug-out" house with her husband and 19months old baby. On the afternoon of the alleged assault Argo was fishing in this vicinity and the woman was alone except for her baby and dog which often attacked people. Beyond this point, the stories differ. One is that Argo, while tramping along the river pursuing his fishing,was attackedby the dog, which he struck. The woman picked up her hoe and started toward Argo, who took the hoe and struck her with it. Another story is that Argo went up to the house to ask for a cigarette and when the woman refused it he cursed her. The woman "sicked" the dog on him, only to have Argo pet and calm it; this irritated the woman and she started toward Argo with the hoe, which he took away from her. A third version is that Argo went to the

dug-out and assaulted the woman and the hoe and dog versions grew out of the woman's attempts to defend herself.

Raper says that "probably just what happened will never be known, for the woman persistently swore that Argo had assaulted her, while the Negro just as persistently swore that he had not. The majority opinion, including people of both races, seemed to be that the Negro did not assault the woman , or even attempt it. Several of the woman's neighbors who saw her in ten or fifteen minutes after the alleged assault report that there were no indiccations that she had been attacked."

The boy had been arrested for a sex offense earlier in his youth and had spent some time in an Arkansas reformatory. Afew weeks before he was lynched for ~~this~~ the assault on the white woman in the dug-out, he had been arrested and charged with assault on the complaint of a Negro girl, but had been released when the complaintant failed to show up for the trial. His mother and father had separated in his early childhood and he had known no home life.

Another case in which all the facts were never satisfactorily brought out is that of LeRoy Scott, 17 year old Sylvania, Georgia, farm hand, who is alleged to have entered his white employer's farm home, struck the wife over the head with an axe, and attempted to assault the eighteen year old daughter. Scott is said to have confessed the crime, but under pressure. During one period of questioning he ~~said~~ said that the farmer had hired him to kill his wife, the the sheriff thought this evidence had been secured by methods which invalidated it, and it was never brought into court.

The farmer refused to believe that the boy was guilty and while ~~the~~ he was being held in jail as a suspect the farmer took such an active part in trying to get him out that some white people became indignant and demanded an explanation. The sheriff explained it by saying that the man had a "single track" mind, and having once decided Scott was not guilty he held doggedly to that opinion.

Scott was sentenced on his own confession, but he was never once identified by the girl as her attacker , or by the woman he was accused of striking. From the outset the girl had declared that she could postively identify her assailant, yet she never did implicate Scott.

According to the boy's confession he got the notion of attacking the girl when he saw her moving around the kitchen preparing meals. On the afternoon of the alleged attack he and his employer were plowing, and he left the field a few minutes and committed the crime. The white man said that he did not know that the boy had left the field, but a Negro tenant working on an adjoining farm is reported to have said that in the early afteroon of the day the crime was committed Scott was away from the field for something like an hour.

The courts did not give Scott the death penalty ~~,and xxlynchin~~ but settled for 30 years in prison. A lynching was narrowly averted. (from THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING)

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The recent action taken by Governor Cherry of North Carolina against seven would-be lynchers is a powerful argument for caution in accepting reports of white women having been criminally assaulted by Negroes. On May 23, 1947, a Negro of Rich Square, N. C., was said to have "leaped at" a white woman. He was apprehended by the police, and was later taken from the jail by an armed mob. He managed to escape from the mob and a short time later surrendered to law-enforcement officers. On August 5, a Northampton County grand jury cleared the Negro of the charge of assault with intent to rape. Although the grand jury failed to indict the seven white men who took him from the jail, Governor Cherry intervened to cause their rearrest on charges growing out of the attempted lynching.

This is only one of a considerable number of cases of recent years in which reports of assault by Negroes have proved unfounded -- often too late to prevent mob violence. Many cases of alleged criminal assault are authentic, of course, but the number of false accusations has been great enough to emphasize the need for coolheaded investigation before such allegations are accepted as fact.

The unfounded charge against the Rich Square Negro, it appears, was the result of a veritable tragedy of errors. The white woman was walking home on the night of May 23. The Negro was waiting for his girl friend outside the house where she was employed. The white woman suddenly came upon him in the darkness. Though he did not touch her or speak to her, she screamed in fright, and he took to his heels. He was later arrested by the police chief of Rich Square on a charge of attempted assault with intent to rape. Not

till the Negro had miraculously escaped from the lynch mob and surrendered to police did the true facts come to light.

The commonly held view that the word of the woman, if white, is not to be questioned in such matters has led to more than one injustice. Often the supposed victim is of a nervous temperament, and her story is rendered unreliable by hysteria. And, difficult though it may be for some persons to accept, the woman accusing the Negro is sometimes of such character that she deliberately concocts the story to accomplish some personal end. Examination of cases of falsely alleged assault reveals that some reported victims have falsely accused Negroes in order to conceal illicit relations with white men, in order to prevent the discovery of voluntary relations with Negroes, or in order to deprive the Negro of his property. In some instances, Negroes have been blamed on no other evidence than the fact that a sex crime has occurred, while white men are later found to be guilty.

In September of 1946 a young white girl reported to the police of Elizabeth City, N. C., that she had been criminally attacked by an "unknown assailant." Bloodhounds led the officers to the home of two Negroes, who were jailed along with one other Negro suspect. Later, during questioning, the girl confessed that she had invented the story to protect her boy friend, who had torn off her clothes in a jealous frenzy. Fortunately, there had been no attempts at mob violence, and the Negroes were safely released.

A similar incident, involving murder, took place in Savannah, Ga., on August 7, 1946. A white girl reported to police that two Negroes had shot and killed her male companion and then raped her, on a lonely country road near Savannah. A woman physician examined the girl and declared her claim that she was assaulted "impossible." Police investigators found other discrepancies which discredited her story of the alleged Negro assailants.

Circumstances surrounding an alleged assault on a white woman by four Negroes in Lumberton, N. C., at least hinted at the possibility that the woman had consented to relations with them. The woman had gone into the Negro section with a white man after midnight of March 17, 1946, in order to buy liquor. According to her story, the white man left her there while he went into town, and the four Negroes forced her to submit to their assaults. At the trial, the Negroes claimed that she agreed to "have a date" with them in return for the money she needed to buy liquor. They said she grew angry when they failed to pay her what they had promised. The jury found the Negroes guilty, and they were sentenced to death. The judge recommended clemency, however, and the Governor was moved by the doubtful circumstances of the case to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Commented the Raleigh News and Observer: "The Governor is well advised to take unusual care in this case. Several features about it have disturbed thoughtful people. The number of defendants involved in one crime of this nature is sufficient in itself to suggest extraordinary circumstances... Moreover, Judge Walter Bone has recommended clemency, although he denied a new trial which was sought on the basis of a formidable array of newly discovered evidence."

Several less recent cases involved a trumped-up charge that would enable the white accuser to profit from the Negro's death. One such case, which took place in Lambert, Miss., in 1934, was investigated by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. It was found that the two Negroes involved had been employed as farmhands by a white man. Sometime previously he had refused to pay them for their work, and the two Negroes had quit. The white man had induced them to return by threatening to prosecute them for "breaking their contract." When he failed to pay them again, however, the Negroes quit for the second time. It was then that the white man's wife alleged that the two men had assaulted her. They were never brought to trial, but were

lynched on June 8, 1934. The investigator for the ASWPL reported that there was no evidence of assault and that the Negroes appeared to have been falsely accused "simply because they left the place when they were so badly needed in the crops."

Sometimes there is no apparent motive for a false accusation brought against a Negro; the charge is simply found to be untrue during the investigation or trial. Probably many of these cases grow out of the desire of unbalanced women for attention or sympathy. Some such motive as this must have caused a white woman guest at an Atlanta hotel to bring charges of attempted rape against the Negro porter of the hotel in June, 1947. She alleged that the porter came to her room while her husband was away and attempted to rape her. Her story appeared doubtful in view of the fact that she had checked out of the hotel without mentioning any such incident and had not called the police until several hours after the alleged assault. The Negro maintained that the woman had asked him to perform an errand for her, and on his return offered him a drink. She was in bed, he said, and asked him to hand her the clothes on a nearby chair. He claimed that as he bent over to pick them up, the woman got out of bed and stood there unclothed. Seeing this, he nervously threw the clothes to her and fled from the room, although she called to him to stay. He was exonerated in a hearing by the Fulton County Superior Court.

When a rape occurs and there is no evidence at all of the identity of the culprit, mob hysteria usually attaches the blame to Negroes. This is well illustrated by an incident reported from Savannah, Ga. In September, 1946, a 38-year-old white woman, well known for her charitable actions, was attacked and murdered by an unknown assailant. Apparently she had been summoned early Sunday morning by a man who told her that a neighbor had been injured and was dying. She dressed and accompanied the man. Several hours later she was

found beside the road strangled, slashed, and criminally assaulted. A mob quickly gathered and the rumor began that it must have been a Negro. Fortunately, race violence was prevented by a member of the woman's household who reported that the man who called for the victim was obviously white "by the sound of his voice." Suspicion pointed to a certain white man, who was subsequently arrested and confessed to the crime.

It must be understood that these facts are not intended to suggest that sex crimes never occur as charged. There are obviously many authentic cases of criminal assault -- not only by Negroes against white women, but by white men against white women, white men against Negro women, and Negro men against Negro women. The fact that the last two types do not receive adequate attention, either in the newspapers or in the courts, does not alter their seriousness. All sex crimes are serious -- so much so that the possibility of error by impassioned judgments cannot be allowed. The Southern Regional Council believes that the only way to stamp out such crimes, whatever the races involved, is by swift and impartial application of the laws of our country, which guarantee justice for all citizens.

#

January 2, 1958

Mr. Charles Livermore
Executive Secretary
State of New York Executive Department
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Chas:

Thank you for your letter of the 27th with the enclosed check. Considering the bureaucracy of any State government two months is not too great for the largest State in the Union. Thanks for the kind comments.

Best regards for the New Year.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

P.S. Thought you would be interested in the Christmas present we received from the New York Times.

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
TEL.: BARCLAY 7-1616

CHARLES ABRAMS
CHAIRMAN
ELMER A. CARTER
J. EDWARD CONWAY
JOHN A. DAVIS
MARY LOUISE NICE

CHARLES LIVERMORE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
HOUSING DIRECTOR
HENRY SPITZ
GENERAL COUNSEL
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

December 27, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frederick:

The enclosed check, as you will note, is being sent to you promptly. After only two months, this is what we in the North regard as gradualism. We are for moderation in payment of bills. If you cash it real quick, there may still be some money left in the till. I thought you had received this long ago.

Over and over, I hear people comment on how fortunate we were at having you at our staff meeting.

Yours,

Chas.

Charles Livermore
Executive Secretary

CL/or
Encl.

November 19, 1957

Mr. Riley H. Pittman
Executive Director
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 North La Salle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pittman:

At the request of Emory Via of the Southern Regional Council I am sending you enclosed an interim report on our survey of the race issue and unions in the South which the AFL-CIO has given us permission to make available. However, please note that it is not for publication. I understand that Mr. Via is sending you directly copies of the questionnaire forms used in this survey. I hope the material may be of some help to you.

I was very interested to learn that the Illinois Commission on Human Relations is making a study of labor unions in the Chicago area, and would appreciate it if you would inform me of the results.

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153
enclosure

Sir Spingell

November 14, 1957

Mr. Riley H. Pittman
Executive Director
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 North La Salle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pittman:

I am sorry that there has been so much delay in getting even the simplest of our materials to you. Enclosed are blank copies of the various instruments used in the Southern labor and race survey. Manny Muravchik of the Jewish Labor Committee in New York will send you a copy of their report on this survey as soon as it has been mimeographed.

The survey in each state was conducted by a person familiar with the labor movement and with that state; the persons interviewed were familiar with given local union situations, either as top officers or responsible staff persons. Some informal cross-checking was done with knowledgeable community persons or other union leaders.

This seems to be the limit of the information which we are able to supply you at this time. I am sorry that it cannot be more but trust that the forms plus the Jewish Labor Committee report will be of aid to you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
N. CHANIN, *Chairman, Office-Committee*
B. TABACHINSKY, *National Campaign Director*

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J. GOLD
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CH. KREINDLER
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A. SNYDER
W. STERN
L. STULBERG
J. TUVIM
J. TYBERG
M. VLADECK-BROMBERG
O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

November 12, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I didn't understand that you meant the blank forms. Certainly, no reason why they shouldn't be sent to Pittman. If you would send him your spare copies, that would be swell. I'll send him my report as soon as it is mimeographed.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik

EM:gs
oeiu-153

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark

H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

November 6, 1957

Mr. Emanual Muravchik
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Manny:

My letter regarding Pittman of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations was intended to seek clearance for sending the survey instruments used in the JLC survey. By this, of course, I only meant to send him the blank copies of each of the instruments used. Pittman does not know that the question of his receiving the tabulations is even being considered. I spoke briefly with Ben the other day regarding this situation and he saw no obstacle to sending the blank survey instruments and such reports as you were ready to release. Certainly we would not be interested in sending the filled in questionnaires. There is nothing in the Mort Elder report that would be of use to Pittman.

Although the tabulations might be sent to Pittman on a confidential basis this is certainly a matter which we would need to think through and give proper clearance to. If you feel no further reluctance regarding the blank forms I think it would be good to send copies of them to Pittman. Shall I leave this for you to do or would you like for me to send the spare copies which I still have in my possession?

Thanks for your answer to my letter and I am sure that Pittman will welcome your own report.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

cc: Ben Segal

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
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I. H. GOLDBERG
P. L. GOLDMAN
H. GREENBERG
DR. L. HENDIN
S. HERSHKOWITZ
J. HOCHMAN
L. HOLLANDER
L. HYMAN
E. JESHURIN
B. KAPLAN
J. KESSLER
CH. KREINDLER
I. LEVIN-SHATZKES
M. LEWIS
A. MILLER
I. MINKOFF
N. M. MINKOFF
S. RIFKIN
J. ROBERTS
G. RUBIN
E. SCHACHNER
J. SCHLOSSBERG
DR. S. SILVERBERG
A. SNYDER
W. STERN
L. STULBERG
J. TUVIM
J. TYBERG
M. VLADECK-BROMBERG
O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

November 4, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I was glad to receive your letter of October 23 and of course will be happy to send Pittman the document which we have now been authorized to make available not for publication but for restricted circulation. It will be ready in a few days. I assume that in your letter all of your references to the survey instruments, tabulations, etc. refer to those done in connection with Mort Elder's report, not to those related to our study. If I am in error, do write me at once. I would not want any of the other materials associated with the JLC survey sent except after proper clearance, etc.

Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik

EM:gs
oeiu-153
cc? Ben Segal

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark

H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

October 23, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:and Manny:

We have a recent request from Riley H. Pittman, Executive Director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, for a copy of our study "made among labor groups in the Southeastern section of the United States." He refers specifically to Mort Elder's report. Of course Elder's informal report to SRC is not for release.

I suggest that we at least send copies of the survey instruments, of such JLC reports as have been made public, and that we consider sending the final tabulations of the survey. The reason for this last consideration is that an exchange of their own study might be of use to us.

I think that I have extra copies of the survey instruments here which I could send if you approve. Perhaps Manny could send the JLC report from New York. We could wait until later to decide about sending the tabulations. Enclosed is a copy of the Illinois Commission's letter to us and of my reply.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

Illinois CHR

October 23, 1957

Mr. Riley H. Pittman
Executive Director
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 North La Salle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pittman:

In the absense of Mr. Fleming from the office I am answering your letter of October 15. A survey was made of Southern unions relative to racial relations. It was not a survey of union member attitudes. The survey involved the collaboration of several agencies and our commitments to each other and to those interviewed require some clearance before any information can be released. There is no full formal report, but it is possible that we will be able to supply you with a summary report and the survey instruments used and some indication of the kind of sampling that was involved. I have already taken steps to see if this much information can be released to you immediately.

We are sorry for this cumbersome procedure, but it was necessary to the kind of study we conducted and each of the agencies involved has wisely adhered to the letter and spirit of our agreement. We do wish to cooperate with you in every way possible and will do so. Certainly we are interested in your own survey and its results.

Sincerely yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

EFV - ans. in my absence

Telephone Financial 6-2000

STATE OF ILLINOIS

WILLIAM G. STRATTON, GOVERNOR

ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CHAIRMAN
C. GEORGE DIMAS
JOLIET

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
RILEY H. PITTMAN

REV. LEE ANTHONY
QUINCY

DR. CONRAD BERGENDOFF
ROCK ISLAND

VIRGIL L. CAMPBELL
DANVILLE

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MRS. ORVILLE N. FOREMAN
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FREDERICK S. GREEN
URBANA

PHILIP HECHT
DECATUR

R. EMMETT KELLY
CHICAGO

JUDGE PEYTON H. KUNCE
MURPHYSBORO

REV. JITSUO MORIKAWA
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SPRINGFIELD

DR. LEONARD B. SHPINER
KANKAKEE

GENERAL JOSEPH A. TEECE
WAUKEGAN

R. J. TORRES
CHICAGO

DR. DAVID A. WEAVER
ALTON

177

October 15, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 East Auburn
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I understand through Miss Margaret Garrity of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, that a study was made among labor groups in the Southeastern section of the United States. I was told that Mr. Morton Elder had some responsibility in this study.

Currently, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations is doing a study of organized labor unions in the Chicago Metropolitan Area. We are interviewing local labor officials.

We would like to have a copy of the study that was made in your section, as we want it for background and comparative purposes. If there are sections that we would like to quote from, we will seek your permission.

Sincerely yours,

Riley H. Pittman

Riley H. Pittman

July 25, 1962

Mr. William K. Williams
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Bill:

The SNCC office in Atlanta informs me that it's well and closely informed about the operations in Cairo though not directly calling the shots. Mary McCollum is the (Mary) Selyn McCollum who was active in Albany last November and December. The SNCC office thought that Chuck McDew, SNCC chairman, was supposed, by now, to be in Cairo. In short, if you should need to talk with headquarters I gather that you would find headquarters informed and certainly eager to be of help. The Atlanta address is 135 Auburn Avenue, N. E. The telephone number is MU. 8-0031 and the head of the office is James Forman whom I have always found to be an able and helpful person. He often, however, is not in the office and the procedure is to talk with whomever you get.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

August 2, 1962

Mr. William K. Williams
Human Relations Consultant
Illinois Commission on Human Relations
160 North La Salle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Bill:

Maggie Long is on vacation this week and I have been asked to reply to your letter of July 31. We don't have any current information on the policy of the Peabody Hotel in Memphis. At the time of our 1960 survey of convention facilities, however, we were informed that leading Memphis hotels permitted private biracial meeting and dining, though there were restrictions as to the number of Negroes who might attend. I recall that a Memphis resident active in interracial organizations told us at that time that the Peabody was highly erratic in application of its policy, sometimes cancelling at the last minute because Negroes were to attend a scheduled function. As far as we were able to determine at that time, Negroes were not permitted overnight lodging at the Peabody.

Of course, this information is thoroughly dated. We suggest that you write directly to any of these persons:

1. Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr., Lane and Lane, Commerce Title Building, Memphis (President of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council);

2. Mrs. Stanley Ish, Jr., 1483 So. Parkway East, Memphis, former vice-president of TCHR;

3. Mrs. Lawrence Coe, 3580 Watauga, Memphis 11, who is active in the Memphis group and usually a good source for such information.

Best regards from all of us here. Paul reports from Europe that he and Miggie are having a ball.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OTTO KERNER
Governor

Chairman
DR. WILLIAM G. COLE
Lake Forest

Vice-Chairman
LES BROWNLEE
Skokie

MRS. HARPER ANDREWS
Kewanee

JOSEPH N. BERZ
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JOHN M. DUCEY
Park Ridge

ROBERT S. FIFFER
Glencoe

MRS. EARLE C. HUNTINGTON
Joliet

ROBERT W. JOHNSTON
Park Forest

DR. H. L. KING
Ottawa

DR. JOHN A. KINNEMAN
Normal

TRUMAN KIRKPATRICK
Lombard

CHARLES J. KOMAIKO
Chicago

THEODORE V. PURCELL, S. J.
Chicago

DR. E. G. ROBERTS
Rockford

REV. WILLIAM S. ROYSTON
East St. Louis

LOUIS SCHWARTZ
Springfield

NATHAN SCHWARTZ
Chicago

JUAN G. SOSA
Chicago

JACK SUNDINE
Moline

IRWIN R. TUCKER
Chicago

ROGER W. NATHAN
Executive Director

ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
FINANCIAL 6-2000

MM ✓ would you please get a photo of Lorraine to Bill (show postmark to Maggie)

Maggie — (letter already answered - MM)

July 31, 1962

Mrs. Margaret Long
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Maggie:

We have an inquiry regarding the Peabody Hotel in Memphis. It seems that a conference involving both Negroes and whites is tentatively scheduled for there, and there is some uncertainty as to their policy.

Is it possible that any of you there would have any information on this, (Hotel) or do you know anyone in Memphis who might make a check?

Regards,

Bill

William K. Williams
Human Relations Consultant

WKW:sg

P.S. Enjoyed your personal column in the last <u>New South</u> immensely.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
FINANCIAL 6-2000

file

OTTO KERNER
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Chairman
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Lake Forest

Vice-Chairman
LES BROWNLEE
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JUAN G. SOSA
Chicago

JACK SUNDINE
Moline

IRWIN R. TUCKER
Chicago

ROGER W. NATHAN
Executive Director

Wednesday

WB - for file
SB - file
MJ - file

RECEIVED
APR 17 1969

Dear Les -

Many thanks for the most pleasant evening - please convey my appreciation to your good spouse. Such occasions are all too rare -

Thought you would appreciate the enclosed clipping. You can put it in that slender file with others labeling the SRC "respectable"! The right recognition comes slowly.

Sincerely,

Bill

MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1954

TO: GSM, HCF, FBR, CHP, MET, KS, AH, File

FROM: GTH

RE: MEETING OF STAFF OF SRC STATE AFFILIATES - Nov. 9 - 11

ATTENDANCE: The following state personnel is expected for the meeting of November 9th:

		(Negro Assoc.)
Alabama	Hughes	
Georgia	Wells	Pitts
N. Carolina	Jones	
S. Carolina	Spearman	
Louisiana	Vigo	
Virginia	Emerson Smith	
Texas	Sutton	

Key

FBR and I have talked about our hopes for the meeting and we make the following suggestions as to areas needing attention and for procedure.

1. Brief description of the historical background of the SRC, and the basis of assistance by the SRC to state organizations "to help establish ongoing, self-sustaining state race relations agencies." (GSM would do this.)

2. A description of the region. This will be done by the staff members present from states with comments about the states not represented contributed by members of the SRC central staff -- FR, CHP, GSM. We suggest the following order for state reports:

Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Louisiana
Tennessee
Kentucky
Arkansas
Mississippi
Texas
Oklahoma

Each state representative would be asked to answer the following questions in his comments:

What are the forces influencing the social climate of your state?

What organizations and/or institutions are influencing the climate?

Memo, Nov. 1, 1954, From GTH, Re Meeting of Staff of SRC State Affiliates

How do you see the role of your state organization in this situation?

3. A review and census of problems and/or questions needing answers.

It is likely that the period from 10:00 through lunch will be needed for this part of the meeting.

We have listed the following topics as ones upon which time should be spent during the afternoon. (We would expect questions within these areas to be raised during the period spent on Item 3 above.)

Race relations and publicity (HCF)
Principles of budgeting and financing
Bookkeeping and finance reporting procedures (KS)
New South promotion
State organization membership promotion
Relations with other organizations
Program resources available and/or needed

My suggestion is that we talk over this plan to determine other consultants who might be invited to work with the group on some of these matters, in addition to the SRC members who, of course, would be involved in the areas of their particular competence. (GSM, HCF, CHP, FER, MET, AH, GTH) These periods could be handled like "workshop sessions."

The evening period (7:00 to 9:00) following dinner at Atlanta University with Mrs. Rachel Davis duBois will be regarded as part of the staff's consideration of program techniques which they may find helpful (the Gokalos have been invited to participate in this period and to have supper with the group).

The schedule at present in terms of time and place is as follows:

Tuesday, Nov. 9 — 10:00 to lunch
Lunch
2:00 to 4:30
(Nominating Committee at 2:00, GSM and GTH involved)
Dinner
Evening period - 7:00 to 9:00

All meetings to be held at the Atlanta University School of Social Work building -- place of dinner to be determined.

Wednesday, Nov. 10 — S R.C. Moody

Thursday, Nov. 11 — 10:00 to 12:30 - a completion of staff meeting through lunch, AU School of Social Work

(Annual meeting of Georgia Committee at Library on this day.) also scheduled for Exhibition Room,

FLORIDA June 1955 JUN 16 1955

The two people from Florida Council of Human Relations on the SRC Board of Directors are:

Chairman Dr. Paul F. Finner

Chesham, N.H.
June 15, '55

Ex-officio Representative

My new Gainesville address is 209 Boulevard. But we will be at Chesham, New Hampshire until after Labor Day. I have offered my resignation as Secy of Fla. Council as they have important summer meetings in sight. You better send this out again — Sincerely

Secy

Tina H. Starr

Name of Florida "representative" on SRC Board.

Have no recollection at all of any action having been taken on this matter and find nothing in the minutes.

Will put it on the agenda for the next meeting of the Executive Board which should be held immediately after the Fisk Institute which I hope to attend.

Paul F. Finner,
930 W. park Ave.,
Tallahassee, Florida.

6/17/55

LOUISIANNA JUNE 1955

The two people from the Louisianna Council on Human Relations on the SRC Board of Directors are:

Chairman Rev. D'Orlando

Ex-officio Representative Numa Rousseve

Milton C. Vigo

Exec Dir

MISSISSIPPI June 1955

The two people from the Mississippi Council on Human Relations on the SRC Board of Directors are:

Chairman Rabbi Mantinband

Ex-officio Representative Mr. A. L. Johnson
Prentiss Institute
Prentiss, Mississippi

R. S. Lyons
Exec Dir

NORTH CAROLINA June 55

The two people from the N.C. Council on Human Relations on the SRC Board of Directors are:

Chairman Dr. R.D. Wellons

Ex-officio Representative John R. Larkins

Harry S. Jones
~~Exec Dir~~
Exec. Dir.

PROGRAM EMPHASES OF COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 1960-61

ALABAMA: The Alabama Council on Human Relations remains the only regular channel for interracial communication and coordination in this Deep South resistance state. Although one of the smallest, the Alabama Council is one of the best organized of the state councils. It has developed a tradition of unity and loyalty, and has been most effective from the stand-point of self-support and financial solvency.

The Alabama Council works through a series of district and local organizations which completely cover the state. The local groups, ten in number, meet regularly on a monthly basis for study and discussion. In Birmingham the local council was one of the first groups to speak out for law and order and in appeal to federal government during the riots in the wake of the Freedom Rides. In Montgomery the local council publishes a responsible regular newsletter of comment and analysis concerning local affairs, which is mailed to a wide variety of community leaders. The state headquarters has been particularly effective in interpreting local developments to newsmen throughout the nation. The Council is also an effective crisis agency, which has frequently come to the aid of persons subjected to pressure or intimidation.

Last fall the able director of the Council, the Reverend Robert Hughes, was jailed because of his refusal to divulge financial records and membership lists of the ACHR to a grand jury probing New York Times articles concerning the Birmingham situation. The incident brought considerable national sympathy and some sympathetic interpretation of the Council through Birmingham news media. Bob, who is now studying to fulfill a life-long ambition in the missionary field, will be replaced August 1 by the Reverend Norman Jimerson, who has been serving as the Federal Prison Chaplain in Hopewell, Virginia.

ARKANSAS: Among recent activities of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations have been: (1) the organization of an informal, interracial committee to attempt to consider and resolve the sit-in controversy in Pine Bluff. (2) The sponsorship of a retreat for ministers of the Little Rock-Pine Bluff area, focused on the complications facing the minister in the area of human relations. (3) The organization of a local Council on Human Relations in Fayetteville, and the sponsorship with this group of a community-wide community relations workshop. (4) The successful sponsorship with several other groups of a poll-tax and registration contest between the churches of the Negro community to stimulate increased voter registration. (5) The coordination of the first southern conference of NAIRO, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officers, held in Little Rock.

The Arkansas Council has recently filled its post of Associate Director with the employment of Mr. Ozell Sutton, a former staff supervisor at the Winthrop Rockefeller Farms in Arkansas.

FLORIDA: The Florida Council on Human Relations issued several analyses on the Jacksonville riots last year, virtually the only complete reports made available to the people of that area. The FCHR director was personally active throughout the trouble in Jacksonville.

The Council is carrying out a survey of clergy in 31 cities to examine the organization of ministerial associations and the role of minority representatives.

The FCHR was able to use its good offices to mediate a controversy over hospital facilities in Fort Lauderdale. Public officials of three communities were convened with Negro leadership to consider a tense situation growing out of wade-in rumors. Successful workshops were sponsored in five Florida communities, with over 2,000 persons attending a four-evening workshop in Tampa.

GEORGIA: The Georgia Council on Human Relations now has its first full-time director in Mrs. Frances Pauley, a former president of the state League of Women Voters and a field representative of the HOPE organization. A new local council was organized in Savannah recently, at the height of the tensions growing out of the boycott of a major Negro high school there. The GCHR recently held a workshop for members of the state and of local boards.

The state Council recently produced the first full-scale slick paper magazine to be issued by any of the state groups. It is planned that the publication will appear on a quarterly basis. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations has substantially increased its membership in recent months and is heavily involved in an interorganizational effort to create a constructive climate for the school transition this fall.

KENTUCKY: KCHR is the only unstaffed Council assisted by SRC. Although small in membership, it has made significant contributions over the years through commissioned research efforts and the administration of a few effective special project efforts. It recently issued a report on the job aspirations of Negro high school students in Lexington, Kentucky. This year KCHR has focused primarily on the matter of merit employment and has sponsored one state-wide workshop in this area.

A former director of the Kentucky Council, Galen Martin, is now the staff director of the newly created Governor's Commission on Human Relations.

NORTH CAROLINA: The North Carolina Council has continued its program of mailings of special documents and analyses to a select list of 2,000 leaders throughout the state. This year the NCCHR organized a new group in Raleigh, which now has 75 members.

During recent months the North Carolina Council has negotiated with the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce for more participation of Negro groups and individuals, carried on an unremitting campaign against the building of two new segregated colleges in Charlotte, protested before a state advisory committee the state policy of tokenism in public school desegregation, and issued a helpful and thorough analysis of the meaning and impact of the Freedom Rides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: One of the most effective achievements of SCCHR during the past six months has been directed toward the reestablishment of communications at the college level. Two student conferences have taken place, with representatives from the major white and Negro colleges involved. These are the first such meetings to have been held in the state on an interdenominational basis for some years.

The SCCHR also sponsored a series of district conferences and worked with several Negro groups for the organization and motivation of more effective Negro leadership in several communities. Special state-wide meetings have been held in the area of church concerns and of merit employment.

TENNESSEE: One of the least effective of the state groups until two years ago, the Tennessee Council has displayed continuously increasing strength since the employment of two successive full-time directors. This year TCHR was helpful in the successful mediation of Nashville theatre stand-ins; it interpreted the needs in Haywood and Fayette Counties to the state advisory committee and to the Civil Rights Commission, participated in a conference with the Governor and Vice President Johnson on the merit employment problem, and took the lead in successful efforts to desegregate cultural public institutions.

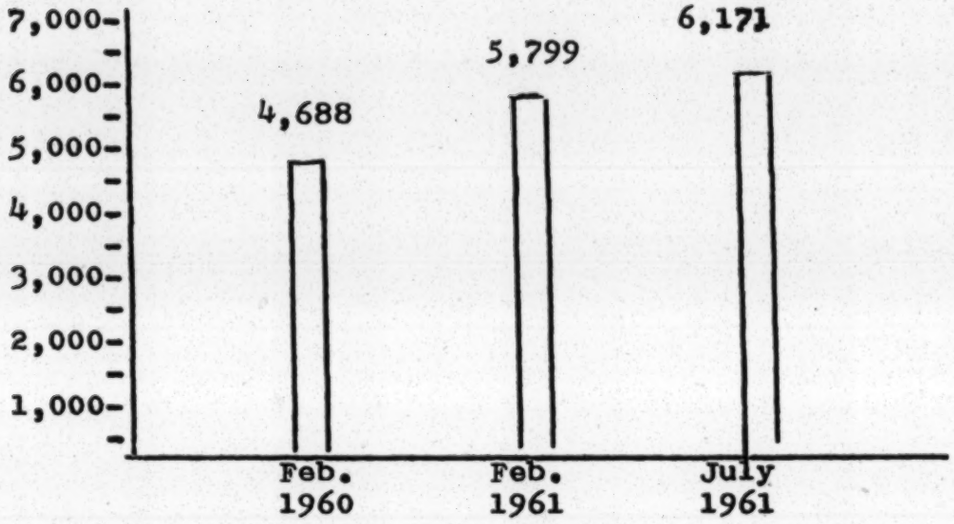
The Nashville Community Relations Conference held its second annual meeting. The director of TCHR was able to organize a promising council in Jackson, a difficult western Tennessee area.

VIRGINIA: VCHR's able director of the past two years, the Rev. Dan Bowers, who resigned his post to return to the ministry, will be replaced as of August 1 by the Rev. Heslip Lee. This Council continues to be the largest of the state groups both in terms of membership and in terms of local councils. During the past few months, local groups have been organized or have affiliated with VCHR in Norfolk, Roanoke, and Loudoun County. In Charlottesville, the local council has been able to organize a council on human relations among University of Virginia students. The Council in Norfolk was instrumental in desegregating the YWCA cafeteria. In Fairfax County, the local Council gained some significant breakthroughs in Negro employment and organized a high school youth council which successfully campaigned for the extension of extra-curricular participation to Negro students in desegregated schools.

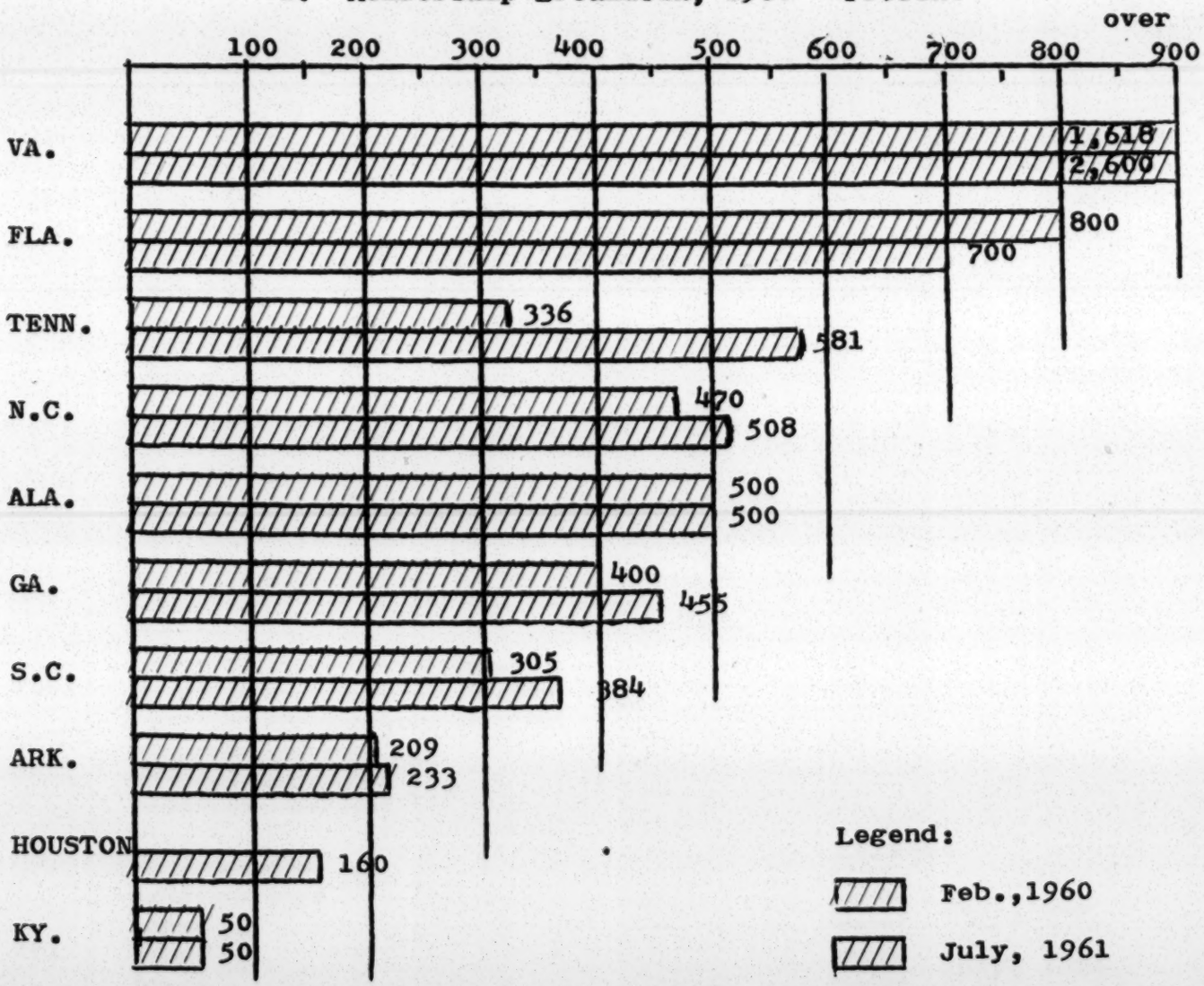
The state office of the VCHR has been in close touch with the Prince Edward County situation, and has been a major channel of news for national consumption.

HOUSTON: Last fall the board of SRC voted to assist the Houston Council on Human Relations, a new local group, if the HCHR could secure local support in the amount of at least $3,000.00 by the first of this year. It did so; it has now secured SRC assistance, employed full-time staff, and has 160 members and five working committees. The Council called last fall for real rather than token desegregation; it sponsored a series of ministerial meetings, and completed a survey of cultural opportunities in Houston. It recently coordinated a post-mortem session on the local experience of the first year of school desegregation.

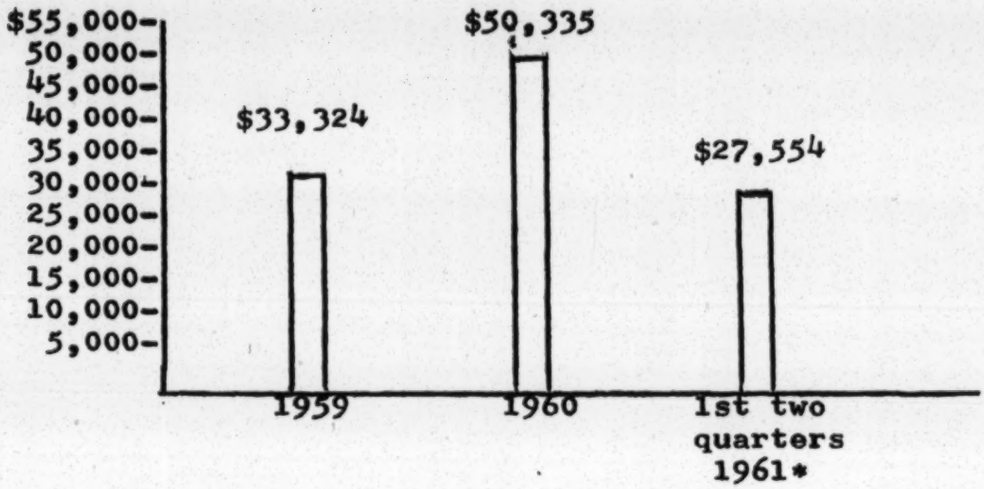
1. Total Membership, 1960 - Present



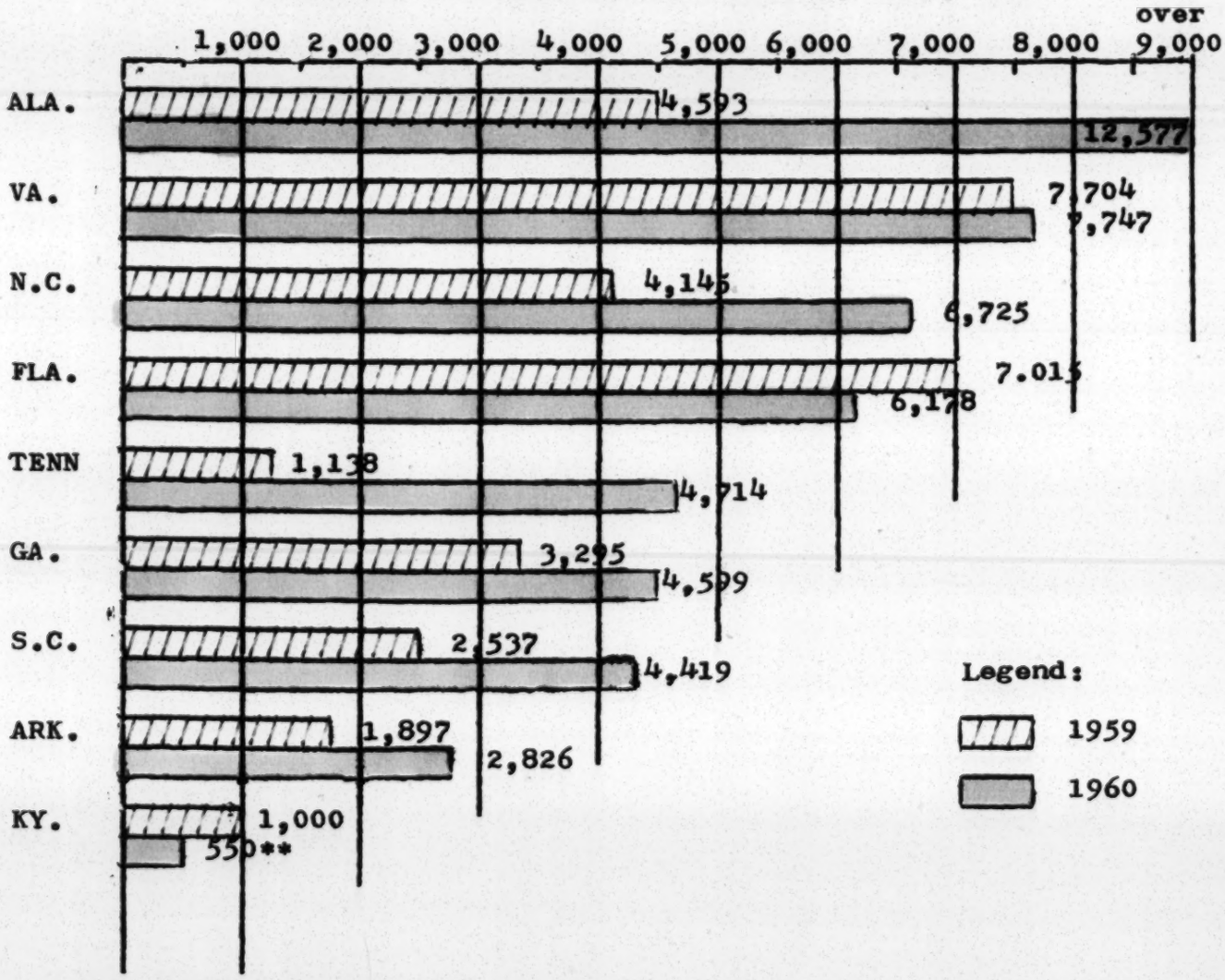
2. Membership Breakdown, 1960 - Present



3. Total Funds Raised Locally, 1959, 1960, 1961



4. Breakdown of Funds Raised Locally, 1959, 1960



* Total omits Kentucky; includes first two quarters plus two months in the case of Arkansas.

** First three quarters only

5. Number of Local Affiliated or Cooperating Groups

	Feb., 1960	Feb., 1961	July, 1961
ALABAMA	10	8	8
ARKANSAS	1	1	1
GEORGIA	4	4	5
FLORIDA	11	12	11
KENTUCKY	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1	3	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	5	5
TENNESSEE	3	6	6
VIRGINIA	10	11	14
AUSTIN, HOUSTON	-	-	2
TOTALS	44	50	55

June 20, 1962

Miss Frances C. Query
Sermons and Pictures, Inc.
P.O. Box 8295
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Miss Query:

Thank you for the information about the tapes available from the center. In addition to the Dabbs tape, there are several in which some of the state councils on human relations might be interested.

Therefore, we would like to send the folder, "The Churchman's Recorded Library of Taped Sermons and Addresses" to the councils and several other organizations. May we have about 20 of the folders for that purpose? We would be happy to take care of any cost involved.

Thank you for your interest and for thinking of the Council.

Sincerely,

PA:bp

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

HAMILTON SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE CHURCHMAN'S RECORDED LIBRARY

Taped Sermons by

DR. J. WALLACE HAMILTON
Minister, Pasadena Community Church
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, reminiscing in the August 5, 1959 issue of THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY about his first visit to hear Dr. Hamilton said, *"I knew that I was hearing one of the great voices of our contemporary pulpit."*

Sermons listed as JWH-1-10 were delivered in a studio for the Protestant Hour Series; all other sermons were delivered at Pasadena Community Church, St. Petersburg, Florida.

These are available from THE CHURCHMAN'S RECORDED LIBRARY, Sermons and Pictures, Inc., P. O. Box 8295, Atlanta 6, Georgia. They are recorded on twin track tape at 3¾ ips.

TAPE NO.	TITLE	REEL	PRICE
JWH 1	Missing the Highest	5"	$1.75
JWH 2	What a Man Learned in Church		
JWH 3	Lest We Forget	5"	$1.75
JWH 4	The Best Things in the Worst Times		

SERMONS AND PICTURES, INC.
P. O. Box 8295, Atlanta 6, Ga.
Cooperating with The Protestant Radio and Television Center

TAPE NO.	TITLE	REEL	PRICE
JWH 5	The Most Thrilling Thing in the World	5"	$1.75
JWH 6	The Contagion of Attractive Religion		
JWH 7	No Room at the Inn	5"	$1.75
JWH 8	How to Become a Christian		
JWH 9	What Are You Lifting Up?	5"	$1.75
JWH 10	If You Get Where You're Going Where Will You Be?		
JWH 82	The Marks of a Christian	7"	$2.50
JWH 209	The Fulness of Time		
JWH 118	Be Thankful for Now	7"	$2.50
JWH 307	Missing the Highest		
JWH 150	How to Make Religion Vital	7"	$2.50
JWH 181	Twenty Five Years at Pasadena		
JWH 154	The Achievement of Poise	7"	$2.50
JWH 168	Beachheads to Brotherhood		
JWH 155	A Gentleman's Gratitude	7"	$2.50
JWH 157	Say "Yes"		
JWH 158	Wisdom from Above	7"	$2.50
JWH 164	Make Room for the Children		
JWH 159	The Angel Is Not in the Centre	7"	$2.50
JWH 416	The Most Valuable Letters in the World		

TAPE NO.	TITLE	REEL	PRICE
JWH 166	How Much Is Love Worth?	7"	$2.50
JWH 180	How Can I Become a Christian?		
JWH 200	The Sound of Gentle Stillness	7"	$2.50
JWH 283	What Good Is Good?		
JWH 210	Going Home Another Way	7"	$2.50
JWH 212	What Kind of Religion Must We Return to?		
JWH 218	The Great Compulsion	7"	$2.50
JWH 229	The Hall of Human Mothers		
JWH 219	Shopping for a Revolution	7"	$2.50
JWH 220	Standing Up to Life		
JWH 254	Altar and Pulpit	7"	$2.50
JWH 256	The Chapel in Your Soul		
JWH 260	Principles and Peccodillos	7"	$2.50
JWH 262	Like Light Shining in the Dark		
JWH 268	The Question of Sovereignty	7"	$2.50
JWH 269	Providence		
JWH 270	Jesus Said "Father"	7"	$2.50
JWH 329	The Mystery of God		
JWH 272	The Other Words of God	7"	$2.50
JWH 312	The God Who Speaks His Mind		

TAPE NO.	TITLE	REEL	PRICE
JWH 273	The Image of God	7"	$2.50
JWH 309	The Faithfulness of God		
JWH 274	The Significance of His Silence	7"	$2.50
JWH 330	The Love of God		
JWH 275	Power and Patience	7"	$2.50
JWH 276	The God of the Living		
JWH 314	No Room in the Inn	7"	$2.50
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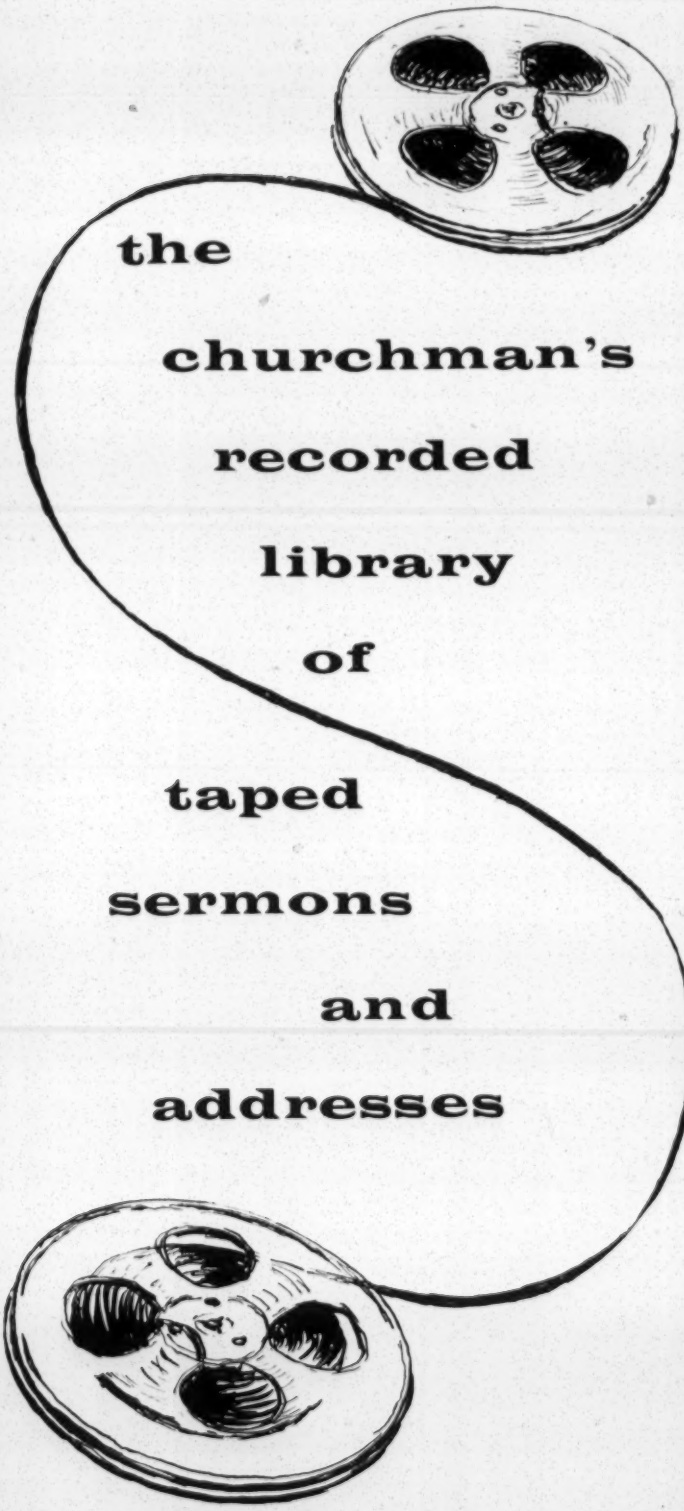

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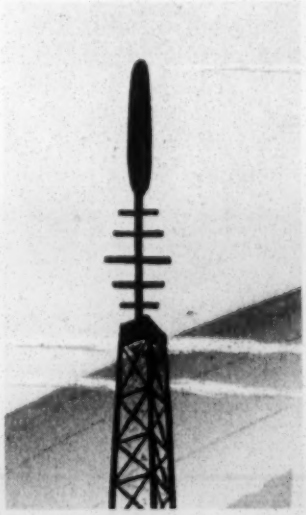

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Mr. Russell has established Susan V. Russell Tape Libraries in over 65 Theological Seminaries in this country and overseas, in honor and memory of Mrs. Susan V. Russell who died in 1954. Many more will be added as quickly as they can be contacted and adequate production can be realized from the new facilities here at the Center.

In addition to the tape libraries, the new facilities of the Sermons and Pictures Room will be available to various inter-denominational groups and other non-profit organizations who would like to avail themselves of the tape duplication room for speedy and economical service.

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LWD ✓
file Al. C. H.

June 22, 1962

Mr. Alan Reitman
Associate Director
American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Alan:

The Alabama Council on Human Relations has asked us to inform you of some recent developments in Alabama which seem to have a strong civil liberties concern.

As you may know, the Attorney General of the State of Alabama has recently secured temporary injunctions against a number of individuals, enjoining them from sit-in demonstrations, kneel-ins, street parades, and picketing.

The judge has continued the temporary injunction until October 8, at which time there will be hearings on permanent injunctions. The students and administration of Talladega College are named. Among those others under injunction is the Rev. Norman Jimerson, Executive Director of the Alabama Council.

The Alabama Council has retained counsel for Mr. Jimerson in the person of Charles Morgan, Jr., liberal Birmingham attorney who was the attorney for Jimerson's predecessor, Bob Hughes, when he was jailed for contempt of court several years ago. Morgan and Jimerson are contending that: (a) Jimerson was not involved in the activities described, and (b) the activities named are perfectly legal and constitutional. The case will mean a bill of over $2,000 in legal expenses for the Alabama Council, which that organization can ill afford.

It occurred to us and to the Alabama Council that this situation might be well within the concern of the ACLU. The Alabama Council would appreciate any aid or support that

ACLU could provide. You might want to interest yourselves in the total action, involving a number of others whose civil liberties are being thus infringed.

Charles Morgan's address is: 15th Floor, Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama; his telephone number is FA. 2-2642.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mm

MEMORANDUM

July 10, 1962

To: State Council Directors
Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Mrs. Eliza Paschall

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

Re: Memorandum from National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor

The attached memorandum from the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor should be of interest to all of you; some of you may see program possibility in it.

November 12, 1962

FUNDS RAISED LOCALLY BY STATE COUNCILS, HOUSTON COUNCIL, FIRST THREE QUARTERS, 1962 (COMPARED WITH FULL FOUR QUARTERS, 1961).

	4 quarters 1961	3 quarters 1962
Alabama	$7,712	$5,317
Arkansas	3,481	2,922
Florida	5,585	2,638 *
Georgia	9,116	7,207
North Carolina	6,468	7,262
South Carolina	5,128	4,010
Tennessee	4,687	3,644
Virginia	10,499	9,087
Houston	3,500	4,507
TOTAL: 1961:	$56,176	3 qtrs., 1962: $46,594

* The Florida Council has been without professional staff or normal office operations since May, 1962.

MEMORANDUM, TO December 5, 1962

Mr. W. Theodore Baptist, Chairman, New Orleans Community Relations Council

Dr. A. D. Beittell, Chairman, Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Dr. Ralph Dreger, Acting Executive Director, Florida Council on Human Relations

Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary, Houston Council on Human Relations

The Rev. Nathaniel Griswold, Executive Director, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

The Rev. Norman Jimerson, Executive Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director, N. C. Council on Human Relations

Miss Katherine Jones, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

FROM: Leslie W. Dunbar

As your organizations grow, fund raising becomes an increasing problem, and several of you have, consequently, been turning more frequently to the foundations. We would like for you to know that we stand ready to be of whatever aid we can, in suggesting sources, in helping to draft proposals, and in recommending proposals. You realize already, on the other hand, that our help sometimes is meager. There is no magic wand to wave before the foundations, and if there were one we wouldn't own it.

Maybe one thing we can do is serve as a clearing house of information. We would like for you to regard this memorandum as simply a beginning in the exchange of ideas and information,

which we'll try to carry on from time to time. In the meantime, please send in any thoughts you would like for us to share with all directors, as well as any queries you think we might help with.

This memo is about one subject only: proposals to foundations which now support SRC and, indirectly, you. Of these there are six principal ones: Field, New World, Rockefeller Brothers, Rockefeller, Stern, and Taconic.

The first thing I would like to remind you of is that, with only one exception in my experience, any request made by you to one of these is referred to us for comment and advice. We don't ask that this be done; it simply is done. Consequently, you put your application at a disadvantage if you do not discuss it with us and send us an advance copy. When I am called by a foundation executive regarding an application from one of you and have to admit, as a couple of times I have had to do, that this office doesn't know about it because we haven't seen it, your chances are not improved. (You understand, of course, that our advice is not always taken by the inquiring foundation.)

We would suggest to you, therefore, that if you wish to apply at any of these foundations you follow these practices:

- send us a draft of your proposal for comment and suggestions,

- send us a copy of your final proposal at the time you mail it to the foundations,

- inform us in advance if you plan to visit one of these foundations for informal discussions.

Finally, a brief word about each of these six:

Field - roughly half the grant-in-aid you receive from SRC comes from Field, which has also shown the greatest interest lately in furnishing direct aid as well. Field is now giving directly to three state councils.

New World: although some years ago New World contributed to one state council, my impression is that it is not prepared now to add to its grants in our field.

Rockefeller Brothers: now aids one state council directly. I have the feeling that it does not plan to do more, but I also believe that there is always a receptivity here to sound ideas.

Rockefeller Foundation: it was quite a breakthrough when R.F. made its grant to SRC, for it was its first in this field of controversy. I suspect it is not a

fertile field for you to dig in unless you have a very sound project tying in with R.F.'s traditional interest in Negro education.

Stern Family Fund: contributes to us only for the Voter Education Project, and seemingly will not do more. Might be worth trying, but only for special projects: there is a bias here against general support.

Taconic: roughly one-half of the grant-in-aid you receive from SRC comes from Taconic. My impression is that Taconic feels that this is it. Many of you know Harold Fleming, however, who is on the Taconic board, and you might turn to him for informal guidance.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL December 6, 1962

MEMORANDUM, TO

Mr. W. Theodore Baptist, Chairman, New Orleans Community Relations Council

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman, Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Dr. Ralph Dreger, Acting Executive Director, Florida Council on Human Relations

Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary, Houston Council on Human Relations

The Rev. Norman Jimerson, Executive Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Miss Katherine Jones, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Other friends

FROM: Leslie W. Dunbar

Paul Rilling, after serving as S.R.C. Director of Field Activities since July, 1959 and before that as staff director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, is departing December 7, 1962 to become Executive Director of the Commissioner's Council on Human Relations of the District of Columbia. We shall miss him greatly. S.R.C. has been training and supplying talent for other agencies, public and private, for some years, and we ruefully note that this continues. The District of Columbia has got itself a good man.

Effective December 10, Paul Anthony becomes our Director of Field Activities, reassigned from his present position as Executive Assistant. I ask from all of you the same cooperation with him that you have given Paul Rilling.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 1962

1. The Alabama Council.

The Rev. Norman Jimerson has completed his first year as the new director of the Alabama Council. During that time he has taken hold of the potentialities of the position and has proven himself to be an energetic and able tactician in the field of human relations. He has had impressive success in moving back and forth across the chasm that divides white and Negro communities in the troubled city of Birmingham. Mr. Jimerson certainly deserves some share of the credit for the interracial discussions now going on at the highest level in Birmingham and for the fact that various crises passed within the city during the year without the kind of major trouble that could so easily have happened.

Mr. Jimerson was active in efforts to try to uncover areas of negotiations during the Talladega disturbances last Spring. As a result he was named in an injunction against further activity in Talladega by an Alabama state court. He is currently in court in an effort to have the injunction removed.

Because of the climate in Alabama it is not possible for the Alabama Council to do much in the way of open public program. Its local interracial committees, however, operate in most areas of the state and provide the only continuing channel of interracial cooperation within the state.

2. The Arkansas Council.

The Arkansas Council has continued to be of ongoing and constructive service to forces for progress within the state. The Council has been particularly active in the Little Rock-Pine Bluff area. The group sponsored several small workshops in the areas of merit employment and interchurch cooperation, and an interracial, interfaith ministers' group has been meeting on a regular basis in Pine Bluff under the leadership of Nat Griswold, Director of the Council. During August and September, the Arkansas Council cooperated with the Little Rock Urban League in the sponsorship of a voter registration campaign in Greater Little Rock. The effort showed substantial results.

During the month of September, the Arkansas Council sponsored "Project: Bridges Across the Barriers," an effort to link white families of Little Rock with colored families with children in desegregated schools. Over 30 white families are involved in this communications effort and the Negro students have expressed considerable appreciation and benefit from the project. The white families remain in continuing contact with the Negro students, interest themselves in the school careers of the students, and in other respects attempt to be helpful and to emphasize the general community interest in the process of transition.

3. The Florida Council.

The Florida Council is presently without staff and somewhat uncertain about its future. The Rev. William K. Williams, who served as Executive Director since the founding of FCHR, resigned last Spring to accept a position with the Illinois Commission on Human Rights. Dr. Ralph Dreger, professor of psychology at Jacksonville University, is serving as acting director, without pay, during the interim. Dr. Dreger is doing a capable job of keeping the organization together and maintaining contact with the various local committees.

4. The Georgia Council.

Several years ago the Georgia Council was the least active of the state organizations. It is now one of the most active. Under the dynamic and tireless leadership of its new Executive Director, Mrs. Frances Pauley, the Georgia Council has doubled its membership in the last year, has organized new local interracial groups in Rome, Albany, and Brunswick, and has achieved some notable program successes.

Two years ago there was one part-time staff member associated with the Georgia Council. There are now two full time professionals working with the GCHR and two others working directly for the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The Associate Director of the Georgia Council is the Rev. Oliver Wendall Holmes, a Negro minister who formerly served with distinction in Savannah and made a notable contribution to the health of human relations there. The two staff members of the Atlanta Council are made possible through an agreement between that group and the Unitarian Service Committee.

Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Holmes have spent much time in the confused and tragic Albany situation. An interracial committee has been formed there and Mrs. Pauley has been of frequent service as mediator between the Albany movement and various concerned white groups. The new Council in Rome has been successful in accomplishing without fanfare the removal of segregation signs in the court house and other public places. The new Brunswick group was instrumental in the lunch counter desegregation in that deep southern community.

5. The North Carolina Council.

The North Carolina Council has concentrated during the year on the problems of moving beyond tokenism in Charlotte, Raleigh, and other communities of the state. A group of members of the executive committee has met several times with Governor Terry Sanford and, with the Governor's blessing, the North Carolina Council is drawing up plans for a state-wide conference in the area of full employment. The NCCHR issued a public statement calling for more honest implementation of school desegregation. This statement received wide publicity throughout the state and led to discussions with six school superintendents in different sections of the state.

6. The South Carolina Council.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations expanded its staff during the year and has been working in a number of areas. Mr. Gil Roland, newspaper man from Greenville, has become a full time staff member of the Council with the particular responsibility of liaison with white community leadership throughout the state.

Projects of the SCCHR during recent months have included workshops on merit employment and the preparation of a conference on The Church and Human Relations, which will involve church leaders on an interfaith and interracial basis.

7. The Tennessee Council.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the TCHR during 1962 was the opening of state parks to all citizens. This change in state policy occurred as a result of a series of discussions between a committee of the Tennessee Council and the park commissioner and members of his staff.

Other activities of the TCHR have included merit employment workshops in four Tennessee communities, the presentation of testimony at hearings of the harassed Civil Rights Commission in Memphis, activation of an affiliated Council in Memphis, and efforts to negotiate a conflict situation in Lebanon.

8. The Virginia Council.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations continues to be the largest, best financed, and probably the most effective of the state councils. Under the vigorous direction of the Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, the VCHR has organized five new local Councils during 1962. One of these is in the Southside community of Danville, Virginia. The VCHR has doubled its space and added modern office equipment and is currently seeking a full time associate director.

The Richmond Council on Human Relations has sponsored an ambitious public forum for the general community. Speakers have included Mr. John Feild, Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and Mr. Berl Bernhard, Director of the Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Ralph Bunche is scheduled to speak to the group in February.

The VCHR recently convened a consultation on the problems of Prince Edward County, Virginia, involving some federal representatives, top Negro leadership, and leaders of concerned white and interracial groups. Committees of the Council have also met with officials of Neighborhood Theatres, Inc., and the C & T Telephone Company seeking desegregation of theatre facilities and a more open employment policy by both groups. These discussions are continuing.

9. The Mississippi Council.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations was reactivated last Spring and immediately came under heavy fire from the Jackson press, the White Citizens Council, and the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The group plans to maintain a public identity and issue public statements but to conduct its meetings and business primarily in "closed" sessions.

10. The Houston Council.

The Houston Council is the only local Council on Human Relations with full time professional staff directly assisted by the Southern Regional Council. The budget and membership of the Council compare favorably with several of the smaller state Councils on Human Relations.

The Houston Council has concentrated this year on educational activities and on the broadening of opportunities for interracial contact and cooperation. A series of eight weekly public forums was sponsored, focusing on such problems as juvenile delinquency, health, recreation, etc.. From fifty to eighty-five persons attended these meetings. A special Youth Seminar was sponsored in the meeting room of a newly desegregated department store which brought together a selected number of high school students representing various racial and ethnic groups. The Houston Council worked to desegregate the "Junior Olympic Track Meet," a publicly sponsored local activity. This effort was almost successful, but fell through at the last minute. The group was involved in discussions leading to the desegregation of hotels in Houston, and also the desegregation of seating at baseball games.

11. The New Orleans Community Relations Council.

In September of 1962 some 75 white and Negro leaders in the city of New Orleans organized a Community Relations Council which they hope will be a coordinating channel for human relations activities in the city and an effective agency for peaceful change. Involved in the organizing effort were staff directors and lay leaders of the New Orleans Urban League, the NAACP, SOS, and other groups.

The group is underway and is working on several projects, but is still in the preliminary stages of development.

File Copy
(Only copy)

PROPOSED STATE AID - 1962

	BASIC BUDGET				SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET		1961
	Proposed Basic Grant	Proposed Matching Grant	Base Point for Matching Funds	Total Aid, Basic Budget	Additional Matching Funds	Total Assistance Possible	Total Assistance Available, 1961
Alabama	$3,900	$2,400	$3,000	$6,300	$300	$6,600	$6,300
Arkansas	3,200	2,000	1,700	5,200	200	5,400	5,200
Florida	3,400	2,000	3,700	5,400	---	5,400	5,400
Georgia	3,800	2,300	2,700	6,100	200	6,300	5,500
North Carolina	3,600	2,100	2,700	5,700	200	5,900	5,700
South Carolina	3,700	2,300	2,000	6,000	300	6,300	6,000
Tennessee	3,300	2,300	2,300	6,100	200	6,300	5,600
Virginia	3,900	3,300	4,500	7,200	300	7,500	6,300
Houston	---	2,000	3,500	2,000	300	2,300	1,500
	$29,300	$20,700		$50,000	$2,000	$52,000	

We are proposing that any funds allocated for state assistance but not claimed by state councils shall automatically revert to the state discretionary fund. Funds unclaimed this year which will be placed in the discretionary fund for 1962 will be between $1,200-$1,500.

1,500	Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1,000	Discretionary Fund
$50,000	

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors, State Councils and Houston Council

FROM: Paul Anthony

At your earliest convenience would you please send me the information listed below. This is to be used in various ways in our effort to increase salaries and staff benefits to a more equitable level where at all possible.

1. Salary of each professional staff person.

2. Listing by type and amount of any special compensation such as housing allowance or regular auto allowance.

3. Listing by type and cost of any staff benefits such as travel insurance, retirement program, etc.

Thanks.

Salary - Executive Secretary — $7200.00
Retirement $18 per month, which is approximately one half of cost of annuity of $100 per month at age 65.
Hospital insurance, allowing $15 per day for room, and other benefits — $171.60 per year.

Harry S Jones

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

April 29, 1963

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Katherine Jones KJones

RE: Salary Information Memo - April 26, 1963

1) SALARIES: Katherine Jones, Executive Director
$6,000 per annum - gross
Dorothy B. Webster, Adm. Assistant
$3600 per annum - gross

2) No special compensation

3) No retirement program, except Social Security in which Council pays employer part. Travel outside of Nashville is reimbursed at 7¢ per mile. Hospitalization insurance, car insurance, etc. is carried at employee's expense. Actual travel expense is reimbursed.

Such fringe benefits have been discussed, but Council's operating funds have not allowed for serious consideration.

/dw

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

May 3, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Re: Memorandum of April 26, 1963.

1. Salary - Mrs. Frances Pauley - $6000
   Mr. Oliver W. Holmes - 5700

2. Travel - 8¢ per mile and actual expenses.

3. No benefits.

This is a bleak picture and we should work to change it.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Frances

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

114 B BROAD - GRACE ARCADE RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Phone MI. 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

May 8, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In answer to your recent questions regarding the professional staff members of VCHR:

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director - Salary $8,000.00 per year; 8¢ per mile travel allowance when his car is used. All meals, hotel bills, etc. are covered as is all travel expenses when traveling other than his car.

Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Director - Salary $4,250.00 per year; 8¢ per mile travel allowance when his car is used. All meals, hotel bills, etc. are covered as is all travel expenses when traveling other than his car.

Gregory E. Shinert - Director VEJOB - Salary $11,000 per year; 8¢ per mile travel allowance when his car is used. All meals, hotel bills, etc. are covered as is all travel expenses when traveling other than his car.

Edward Peeples, employed to do research and write THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY STORY, from a grant received from Taconic Foundation for that purpose. Contracted for the salary of $1250.00.

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, employed as co-ordinator of the PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY STORY and also to write the final draft to be published by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for the salary of $1,000.00.

There are no provisions for any staff members for benefits such as travel insurance, retirement program, etc.

Sincerely,

Happy

Heslip M. Lee

OFFICERS Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, *President* Dr. Frank Daniel, *1st Vice-President* Mrs. George A. Eddy, *2nd Vice-President* Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

State Councils Presidents

REGARDING

Structure of State Councils, staff directors, leadership and salary for directors, etc. (Letter written by Leslie W. Dunbar)

DATE

June 5, 1963

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Marge Manderson's files - State Councils

file State Councils

St. Cncls Gen - St. Cncls. Staff benefits

June 5, 1963

Mrs. Kay Hoffman
470 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Rev. Charles R. Kelly'
406 E. Rittenhouse
Houston, Texas

Mr. Ralph M. Dreger
2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Friends:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to all presidents of state Councils on Human Relations. Although the problems and the structure of local councils is not the same as that of the states, I hope that my letter may also be of interest to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

We are all fortunate to have such people as they are, lucky too that they are people deeply committed and without concern for personal gain.

It is, therefore, all the more necessary that officers of the councils recognize how miserably the staff directors are paid.

To the best of my knowledge, the highest salary paid by any state council is $9,000. That salary is paid in only one state. The next highest salary is $8,000.

The lowest salary paid is $6,000, and that salary is paid in more than one state.

I know of only one state which pays even modest fringe benefits.

I most earnestly recommend that you and the Boards of each state council consider this problem; and, of course, if you raise -- as I hope you can -- the salaries of staff directors, scaled increases for other staff should also be granted.

I suggest to you that $7,500 should be an absolute minimum for any staff director. I have also suggested to Paul Anthony that, when meeting later this month at Blue Ridge with the state directors, he consider with them a desirable schedule of minimum staff benefits.

I am, of course, aware of how severely limited are your finances, and of how difficult now is the assignment of your finance committee chairmen. But I believe fair and at least mildly competitive salaries must be paid.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

June 5, 1963

Rev. Powers McLeod
Box 1290
Auburn, Alabama

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer
Box 314, Route 1
Scott, Arkansas

Mr. Ralph M. Dreger
2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville, Florida

Rev. Charles Demere
2493 Leslie Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Rev. Fred Reese
4600 Daniel Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. George Barrett
Suite 927, Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
512 N. Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Friends:

The state Councils on Human Relations have had a marked growth in the last couple years. I believe this growth should and will continue, because the period for the greatest service and opportunity of the councils has come.

Much of the success of the councils to date is attributed to the work of your staff directors. On their leadership will depend also how well the councils meet the obligations of present and future.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 5, 1963

Rev. Powers McLeod
Box 1290
Auburn, Alabama

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer
Box 314, Route 1
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2867 Justina Road
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With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

PA

fine

do you know about Foley's statement?

State Council Ala

MS

July 23, 1963

Father Albert S. Foley, S. J.
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

I am shocked as well as puzzled by your statement that I was, at one time, considered for a position on the Alabama Advisory Committee for the United States Civil Rights Commission, but was turned down because I could not pass the FBI security clearance. This is particularly surprising in view of the fact that shortly after the creation of the Commission, I was asked by an official of the Commission from Washington if I would be willing to serve on the State Committee and I told him I could not.

Statements of this kind can be most damaging unless answered and I would, therefore, appreciate your advising me of the source and details of your information.

If membership in any organization that has "been under fire" is a disqualification for public service, then all of us who would like to do our bit for justice and humanity might as well retire to caves and lead the lives of hermits. There would certainly be no place in our society for the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Durr

MEMORANDUM October 8, 1963

To: Executive Directors
State Councils on Human Relations — file

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

- : -

Last week while in New York I was given a showing of the film done about six weeks ago by Time-Life titled, "Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute." The film has never been distributed, and I cannot learn of any plans for doing so. It runs about 25 minutes, and is 16mm with sound.

I have seldom been as moved, both intellectually and emotionally, by any similar production. The beauty of the film is that Lillian Smith is allowed to talk with little interruption. She talks about segregation, censorship, the women of the South, and her own struggle to be heard.

I recommend this film to you for program use at your meetings. Time-Life does not know what to do with it, apparently, probably because it is so good. I was told that it likely could be made available to groups such as yours for non-profit showing, either free or at a nominal charge. Although this is not certain, I suggest that if you are interested you write to Mr. Dick McCutcheon or Miss Joan Titus, Time-Life International, Time-Life Building, New York City, and inquire.

State Councils on Human Relations: Finances

Funds raised locally, excluding foundation grants and SRC assistance, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

	1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	$8,604.23	$7,705.21
Arkansas	3,945.89	8,707.85
Florida	4,563.33	5,654.90
Georgia	3,803.90	3,178.25
North Carolina	9,625.04	8,378.10
South Carolina	4,441.00	5,614.33
Tennessee	4,698.20	4,813.66
Texas (Houston CHR)	5,907.25	8,139.38
Virginia	10,750.00	13,333.13
TOTAL:	$56,338.84	$65,524.81

File
State Councils
Gen. Corresp.

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

Membership, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

	1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	350	420
Arkansas	322	503
Florida	400 (est.)	882
Georgia	913	1023
Kentucky	In process of reorganization	
Louisiana	No activity	
North Carolina	534	514
South Carolina	600 (est.)	945
Tennessee	570	676
Texas (Houston CHR)	239	509
Virginia	1243	2367
TOTAL:	5171	7839

— Note - through Nov. 63 only. See PA for further figures.

State Councils on Human Relations: Finances

Funds raised locally, excluding foundation grants and SRC assistance, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

	1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	$8,604.23	$7,705.21
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Tennessee	4,698.20	4,813.66
Texas (Houston CHR)	5,907.25	8,139.38
Virginia	10,750.00	13,333.13
TOTAL:	$56,338.84	$65,524.81

Through Nov. 1, 1963 -

State Councils - General

GEORGE S. MITCHELL AWARD

The George S. Mitchell Award is hereby instituted by vote of the Southern Regional Council at its 1963 Annual Meeting.

Purpose

The purpose of the Award shall be twofold: one, to perpetuate the memory of George S. Mitchell, second executive director of the Council, and his life-long interest and service to the South; and two, to help build the State Councils on Human Relations that were so dear to Dr. Mitchell's heart and help emphasize the grass-root ideal so central to his thinking.

Criteria for Selecting Recipients

The Award shall be presented annually to the State Council on Human Relations that has the largest, percentage-wise, increase in its membership during the preceding year, from October 1 to September 30, as determined by the records on file in the office of the Southern Regional Council. The State Council winning the Award shall be notified not later than October 1 of the year the Award is to be made.

The Award

The Award shall be in the form of a suitable citation and an appropriation of $1,000.00 to be presented annually to a State Council on Human Relations, as provided herein. This shall have no bearing on any other grant-in-aid.

Presentation

The presentation of the George S. Mitchell Award shall be at the Annual Dinner held during the Annual Meeting of the Council. A representative, chosen by the Council winning the Award, shall be invited to attend the Annual Meeting to receive the Award, and the total expense of his trip shall be borne by the Council.

PROPOSED GRANTS IN AID TO COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 1963
(1962 figures in parentheses)

	Basic Grant		Matching Funds		Base Point		Total Assistance Possible	
Alabama	$3,900	($3,900)	$2,700	($2,700)	$3,000	($3,000)	$6,600	($6,600)
Arkansas	$3,200	($3,200)	$2,200	($2,200)	$1,800	($1,700)	$5,400	($5,400)
Florida	$3,400	($3,400)	*$4,000	($2,000)	$3,500	($3,700)	*$7,400	($5,400)
Georgia	$3,800	($3,800)	$2,500	($2,500)	$2,700	($2,700)	$6,300	($6,300)
N.C.	$3,600	($3,600)	$2,300	($2,300)	$2,700	($2,700	$5,900	($5,900)
S.C.	$3,700	($3,700)	$2,600	($2,600)	$2,000	($2,000)	$6,300	($6,300)
Tennessee	$3,800	($3,800)	$2,500	($2,500)	$2,300	($2,300)	$6,300	($6,300)
Virginia	$3,900	($3,900)	$3,600	($3,600)	$4,700	($4,500)	$7,500	($7,500)
Houston	-	-	$2,600	($2,300)	$3,600	($3,500)	$2,600	($2,300)
Mississippi							**$500	(
New Orleans							**$1,000	
						***TOTAL:	$55,800	($52,000)

* $2,000 of this amount is regular matching funds for 1963. The remaining $2,000 is to assist the FCHR in employing new professional staff and will be available to them if and when they have $3,500 on hand and are proceeding to employ a new professional director.

** To be made available to these groups at the discretion of SRC staff.

*** Of this total amount of $55,800, only $52,000 is at present expectable. It is recognized that unless sufficient means of support become available, SRC will have to adjust these figures downward.

We are proposing that any funds allocated for state assistance but not claimed by state councils shall automatically revert to the state discretionary fund.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING:

Re: Asking Field Foundation for their support toward The Councils on Human Relations.

DATE
1/8/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed under Foundations - "Field".

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

STATE COUNCILS

REGARDING

Letter to Maxwell Hahn, Field Foundation, regarding support for the Councils on Human Relations

DATE

~~XXXXXXXX~~ 1-8-64

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD 1964 - Maxwell Hahn

Sent to Cecil Alexander 1/9/64

File Jan. C.R.R. Draw 18 in Secy's Office

January 9, 1964

The Heart of Savannah Motel and the Holiday Inn Motel have recently been desegregated and are within six (6) blocks of the DeSota Hotel, and they are filled to capacity most of the time. The DeSota Hotel has been losing business. It is believed by the businessmen that this is because of the fact that the DeSota is an old hotel while the motels are new and modern. The two major hotels in Savannah are the Manger and the DeSota. The Manger seems to still be running at capacity, and has felt no loss of business.

STATEMENT OF MRS. F. P. MCINTIRE of SAVANNAH:

"The desegregation of Savannah hotels and motels is a manifestation of how simply it can be done if everybody wants to do it. Propaganda has made it seem a much greater effort than it turned out to be in practical action. The enormity of the undertaking is imaginary."

CROSS REFERENCE SEEHT

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FIELD FOUNDATION ASSISTANCE

REGARDING:

$75,000 grant to State Councils on Human Relations for years 1965, 1966, and 1967, at the rate of ~~$24&&~~ $25,000 per year, beginning January 1, 1965.

DATE

Hahn ltr. dtd. April 4, 1964
LWD ltr. dtd/ April 24, 1964

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Foundations: Field Foundation, 1964

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

STATE COUNCILS - - - GENERAL

REGARDING:

Re: Ernest Lent's Employment

DATE

May 20, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed in BOARD: General Corresp.

File: State Councils on Human Rels. Gen. Concep

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O

June 25, 1964

TO: LWD

FROM: PA

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the state staff people on June 19:

"We urge much closer communication between the SRC and the state councils on human relations, especially in prompt mailings of all materials and in the joint distribution of materials."

"We urge much closer cooperation among state council staffs and between state councils and the SRC, especially in planning and carrying out program."

"We note Mr. Dunbar's statement that if closer cooperation is to exist, the initiative must come from us. Therefore, we request that Paul Anthony appoint a committee of three or more state directors to meet and consider specific ways in which closer cooperation can be achieved. We ask this committee to consider how the state councils can plan and work together in areas of mutual interest and to consider means for drawing SRC and the state councils closer together."

File
Board Executive
Cr. Ref. State Councils Gen
State Councils Gen

MEMORANDUM June 26, 1964

To: Members of the Executive Committee

From: Leslie W. Dunbar

-1-

For your information and consideration, I am sending you the text (below) of a resolution passed by the staff directors of the state Councils on Human Relations at their annual meeting here on June 19.

> "We urge much closer cooperation among state council staffs and between state councils and the SRC, especially in planning and carrying out program."
>
> "We note Mr. Dunbar's statement that if closer cooperation is to exist, the initiative must come from us. Therefore, we request that Paul Anthony appoint a committee of three or more state directors to meet and consider specific ways in which closer cooperation can be achieved. We ask this committee to consider how the state councils can plan and work together in areas of mutual interest and to consider means for drawing SRC and the state councils closer together."

file State Councils - gen.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF STATE COUNCIL DIRECTORS

At the June, 1964 meeting of the state Council staff, a strong opinion was voiced for a closer cooperation between the state Councils and SRC. Leslie Dunbar expressed agreement with this, but suggested that the initiative for any such action come from the state Councils and not from SRC. Thereafter a committee of three state Council directors was appointed to consider specific ways in which closer ties, in structure and/or in program, could be achieved. (This committee met with the SRC field staff in Atlanta on September 18.) The committee consists of Mrs. Frances Pauley of Georgia, Mrs. Alice Spearman of South Carolina, and Edwyn Lewis of Florida. Their report and recommendations, to be submitted to the other state Council directors and to the SRC staff and Executive Committee, are as follows:

1. The objective.

The committee reaffirms its strong belief that there should be a closer relationship, in structure and in program, between the SRC and the state Councils. We believe the trend toward "independence" has gone too far for the good of either party. We realize all cannot be accomplished overnight, but we do feel the effort should have the highest priority of all concerned.

2. Immediate steps for state Councils.

We also feel there should be far more communication and cooperation among state Councils. In most instances the proposals involve SRC too, but the initiative here is with state directors.

(a) All items mailed by a state council office should be sent to all. The same is true of the larger local councils.

(b) Council directors and other staff should visit each other more frequently to observe other operations and to be of assistance where possible.

(c) The meeting of state staff, which has been held annually, should be held at least three times a year, probably more.

(d) Council directors should serve on standing committees to work on the major areas of concern which the Councils have in common.

3. SRC staff.

(a) We ask the SRC field staff to prepare a monthly memorandum exclusively for state directors. We believe this will be of more value than a newsletter intended for wider circulation.

(b) While we would applaud an increase in the SRC field staff, we feel much can be done if all the SRC staff relates more closely to the state Councils. We feel much could be accomplished if state directors had a relationship (somewhat akin to that we now have with the Director of Field Activities) with others such as the SRC Director of Research, Director of Information, Economist, Special Project Directors, etc.

(c) SRC should assemble a panel of specialists and technicians to provide the highly specialized skills which the state Councils badly need and cannot hope to secure independently.

(d) A list of a large number of qualified persons willing to speak to local Councils is also needed. We ask the SRC field staff to prepare this and hope many members of the SRC will be willing to be included.

4. Program planning.

We believe the state Councils and SRC should do more joint program planning, especially in areas shared by all states. This planning would consider the state councils as having the role of program implementation, the SRC supplying its "headquarters" resources.

(For instance, should it be decided that the existence of poor police departments was a serious problem in many southern communities, the state Councils could encourage and assist programs to improve this situation with the help of local Councils. The SRC could:

(a) Help develop specific programs and materials for local councils and community leaders.

(b) Conduct research and provide thepublished results. In some instances this could result in the economical printing at one time of thousands of pieces of literature which could be widely distributed. (The state Councils frequently need more than the limited number of copies of SRC publications which are available.)

(c) Call attention to the need, through its information channels such as New South and its influence with the national media.

(d) Assemble and make available a wide range of consultants.

In summary, we believe there is much value in joint planning followed by joint implementation using all the resources which we have in a concentrated effort. This will become increasingly true as we move from local efforts at desegregation to the much more difficult efforts at working on basic problems.

5. Finances.

Our problems in this area are too numerous and too well known to bear repeating here. We do feel there is no more critical problem than this, none which we are less capable of solving separately, and none with which the SRC can be of more assistance. We propose:

(a) That the funds of the SRC grants-in-aid program be increased substantially as soon as possible. We note the funds expended in this program in 1964 were approximately the same as in 1958, while all other areas of SRC's budget have increased substantially and regularly.

(b) That serious consideration be given to the possibility of eventually resting all fund-raising responsibility with the SRC but with strong cooperation from state Councils. We feel, whatever the difficulties of the regional approach, it is considerably more efficient and less difficult than our several separate efforts.

(c) That the state directors cooperate with the new SRC Development Committee especially in recommending local persons to assist the committee in suggesting potential sources of support and in helping to cultivate that support.

(d) That the state Councils share in the results of the Development Committee's efforts.

(e) That we consider realistically what are minimum adequate budgets and plan a program to meet that amount. In our opinion a minimum adequate state council operation cannot be financed for less than $50,000 a year. This means a southwide expenditure of approximately $500,000- $600,000. In light of the funds being expended this is not a staggering amount. If the Council on Human Relations movement has value it is not, in our opinion, radical to recommend that we mount an effort to raise funds in these amounts.

In summary:

We believe that "community effort" which involves people is at least half of the job which has yet to be done.

We feel we need the SRC and that SRC needs us. We need the identification and resources of a strong prestigious organization. The SRC needs grass roots and an outlet for its programs.

After more than 10 years of experimentation we are convinced the results prove we need a strong central coordinating agency. It will take considerably more thought to determine just what the specifics of this will be. Whatever it is, we urge SRC to be it.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING:

RE: A three-year renewal of its grant for the aid to the state Councils on Human Relations, in the amount of $25,000 per year for the period 1965-67.

DATE

7/30/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed under FOUNDATIONS: Taconic

vj ✓
pat
pw ✓
BP - file speech
MJ - file ltr. from Lent w/ book materials

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE

129 E. Forsyth St.

Jacksonville, Fla. 32202

August 24, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les,

Greetings to you and all my friends at 5 Forsyth. I gather from the news that your summer has been at least as "hot" as ours. Things do, however, appear to bear promise.

I have been working since last winter with Attorney William H. Maness, currently top legal counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line RR and former Duval County Circuit Judge. He is one of the very few prominent Jacksonville people who been outspoken in defense of justice and fair play. He has paid heavily for his courage in terms of social status and has received heavy abuse. I understand that his law firm is on the point of breaking up over his public stand.

Judge Maness is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Churches of Christ. He was elected Chairman of the now dormant Com unity Relations Committee which was spawned during the riots of last March.

I am sending, under separate cover, two copies of a speech which he delivered to the Meninak on July 20, 1964. It seems to me that this remarkable document is worthy of reproduction and wide distribution and I aubmit it to you with the hope that SRC might accomplish this.

Les, as you know I am looking for a job. My budget will run out on December 31, 1964. I wonder if I might have the priviledge of using your name as a reference, and if you might have any suggestions. I would be very grateful.

If you wiould like more information about Judge Maness, or if I can be helpful in any other way please dont hesitate to let me know.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest E. Lent, Jr.
Executive Director

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - GENERAL CORRESP.

REGARDING:

Introduction of George Lloyd to SRC by Rev. Charles Kelly, Executive Director, Houston Council (See ltr. of 8/11/64 from Kelly)

DATE

September 2, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

"L" - General Correspondence

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING:

LWD urges SRC Staff to become members of state and local Councils.

DATE

September 2, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

LESLIE DUNBAR'S - MEMOS

I got your ... consideration by the Nominating ... Mrs. Rayzor's term is not up, so she will ... to be a valued member. As to the other names there

File
Hale Council
gen. corresp.

September 22, 1964

Reverend Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

By this time you must believe that I have not seriously meant my several-times-repeated statement that I would like to come to Houston. The dates just don't work. On the morning of October 8 I am speaking at the NAIRO meeting in New York. I have to go down to Philadelphia that evening on a matter which John Wheeler helped to get me into. And I have to be back in New York on the 9th.

I got your letter suggesting names for consideration by the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Rayzor's term is not up, so she will continue to be a valued member. As to the other names, there may be a little confusion. They all seem to me to be much more likely prospects for Council membership rather than for life fellowships. If you don't mind, I will put them before

the Nominating Committee in that category.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

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VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
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TREASURER

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CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

September 9, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

Sorry to hear you are hospitalized and do hope the cause is not too serious. While you are at it, Enjoy!

I called yesterday to talk with you and had to take Paul instead. He told of your confinement. Anyhow, when you return to the office please check to see if you can attend our Annual Meeting on October 8th. John Wheeler will be our major speaker and we want you to give a short presentation on the Southern Regional Council that night, remain for a Board of Directors Meeting the next day. While here, we will call on the Humble people and others.

I hope you can work it out to attend our sessions of Thursday, Oct. 8th and Friday, Oct. 9th.

Best wishes for a hurried recovery.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:MEC

State Councils — Gen.

October 6, 1964

LWD PA

Virginia: Over 30 local councils, 3,000 members.

Richmond-Petersburg Council strong influence in that area. Many of the more than 700 members involved in program work through the "committee" approach. Good lecture series held 4-5 times year at Mosque, seating 5,000. Human Relations night at Ball park. Employment bill boards contributed as "public service." (Billboards first used by Houston Council.) The mayor of Richmond publicly endorses Richmond and state councils. Lee appears regularly (several times weekly) on TV to comment on recent developments. ~~Mayor of Rl~~

Strong tutorial programs in a number of councils. Northern Virginia group runs full-time day nursery. Charlottesville group has over 40 qualified volunteers working in tutorial program there which has the endorsement of school board.

North Carolina:

New staff director uniquely qualified. ~~St~~ Strong board, good support from John Wheeler. Recently NCCHR began assisting ~~in~~ tutorial program in Charlotte started and staffed by Negro teachers. Council has gotten good publicity for the project, and now jointly sponsors the program with the League of Women Voters and white and Negro PTA's. Plans are to integrate program and attempt to use this first joint sponsorship as beginning to integrate the PTA's.

Greensboro group very active in recruiting Negro students, in tutorials, and in summer-long project (third year) of training and recreation for new students who will be together for first time.

Considerable editorial support throughout state.

South Carolina:

Strong program in rural areas, close cooperation with state and federal agencies concerned with employment, retraining, child welfare, etc. James several times asked to recruit Negro participants for MTDA programs.

State-wide Student Human Relations Council. (Harvey Gans of Clemson made a number of friends with future white classmates through student council meetings.)

SCCHR plans winter public meeting in Columbia with Phil Hammer as speaker. Remains the only group in Columbia holding large integrated meetings in downtown hotels, restaurants, etc. Frequently several hundred in attendance.

Georgia:

Intensive community work in places like Albany and Americus. Considerable work in establishing local Councils in unlikely places like Rome. Close relationship with some public officials such as Mayor of Savannah (with Holmes and Pauley). Sponsors city-wide college students council in Atlanta, has begun work on state-wide council.

Good publications, such as study on Albany.

Florida:

Like Alabama, has support of Milton Cummings. Spring Board meeting held in conference room of Brown Engineering at Cape Kennedy. FCHR director invited to consult with personnel managers of over 70 contractors in Cocoa area. Wider Horizons program sponsored by Dade County Council - a tutorial program covering all age groups.

Daytona Beach Council just completed third annual summer long program (integrated) for pre-school children.

Several local councils have done considerable work in public accommodations law acceptance somewhat along line of Partners for Progress. Members in Tallahassee have called on many businesses. The Ft. Meyers group has done the same, as well as much work with elected officials.

Alabama:

Office moved to Huntsville where it seems Ed Stanfield is being well accepted by some businessmen (including Cummings of Brown Engineering), the newspaper publishers, and some public officials. Stanfield will work hard on strengthening the local councils in North Alabama, the Tuskegee-Auburn area, and Mobile. Dr. Gomillion thinks very highly of Stanfield.

Tennessee:

Now reorganizing its program to begin concentrating on "basic problems." TCHR Board has indicated Capital Punishment, Illiteracy, Urban Renewal, and Education as four major areas of future program. The program committee is headed by Will Campbell who also chairs personnel committee.

Group now looking for Executive Director to effect these program ideas. Emphasis will be on work through local Councils, of which there are nine at present.

Much work this past year in public accommodations. Employment workshops in Chattanooga and Nashville.

Kay Jones has worked closely with Governor's Committee, a majority of whom are TCHR members. (Gov. Clement asked for list of suggestions from TCHR before making appointments.) Prominent young attorney, Bill Willis (of what is considered the most politically powerful law firm in Tennessee) is president. Willis is campaign manager for Ross Bass, made much publicly of his association with TCHR. Other leaders in state include Matt Lynch, President of Tennessee AFL-CIO, Martha Ragland (longtime manager of Kefauver campaigns.)

Arkansas:

Sutton on leave for VEP. Nat Griswold enjoys close relationship with Hugh Patterson, publisher of Arkansas Gazette, and other leading businessmen of Arkansas, including Winthrop Rockefeller. Sutton and Griswold have several times been called into communities at times of tension by public officials. Ruth Arnold, secretary, is former president of Ark. League of Women Voters, is presently member of Ark. Advisory Committee. Membership has grown from approximately 350 at end of 1962 to over 750 at present.

Mississippi:

Reorganizing under former leadership of Dan Beittel and presently Duncan Gray. Some 200 members. Public meeting held for first time this summer in Jackson. Over 100 attended at the Catholic High across street from governor's mansion. This was the first meeting off campus of Tougaloo. Gulf Coast meeting just completed at Waveland at a church conference center; an overnight integrated affair. Heavy Catholic participation led by Father Bernard Law, editor of Mississippi Catholic newspaper.

copy of this letter forwarded to each director of the Councils on Human Relations

October 15, 1964

Mrs. Harry McAlpin
President
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
13321 Aiken Road
Anchorage, Kentucky
a
Dear Mrs. McAlpin:

Listed below for your use and information are the names of the citizens of your state that were invited by President Johnson to serve on the National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations, as an advisory group to the Community Relations Service, established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Robert Begley, Richmond
Barry Bingham, Louisville
Bert Combs, Lexington
Frank L. Stanley, Sr., Louisville
Hal H. Thurmond, Hopkinsville
William Wood, Harlan
Wilson, Wyatt, Louisville
Whitney M. Young, Sr., Lincoln Ridge

It may be that you can involve some of these people in your program activities, or make some other use of their talents and influence.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director

VEJ:nm

VJ - I assume
CRS is on
our mailing
list. What
about Collin
himself? Southern
member?
A divisional Committee?
How about informing
each St director & name
of state member?

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Rec'd 10/9/64

October 6, 1964

Gentlemen:

As you know, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 established the Community Relations Service. Its primary function is to provide assistance to communities and persons in resolving disputes relating to discriminatory practices which impair the rights of persons. The Act also provided for the selection of a Director of this Service, and the President has asked me to take over this job.

Shortly after my appointment the President invited several hundred influential citizens from all walks of life and from different parts of the country to serve on a National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations, an advisory group to the Service. This group constitutes a pool of manpower for voluntary assistance and will be called upon for specific duties commensurate with the Service's special needs. Mr. Arthur Dean of New York serves as its chairman and a list of the members of the Committee is enclosed.

We are aware of, and deeply appreciate the efforts you and your organizations are making in the task of bringing about full compliance with the Civil Rights Act. This Service and the members of the Committee do not in any way wish to engage in needless duplication of efforts of existing civil rights organizations, public or private. We desire to be helpful in any way we can, and want to encourage organizations and agencies such as your own to call upon us for help in matters falling within our powers and responsibilities. In return, we hope to be turning to you for cooperation and assistance in our program. We thought you would find an appropriate way in which to inform branches of your organization of these facts.

So that you may have some further indication of the role to be performed by this Service, I am sending you the enclosed pamphlet.

Again, let me express my appreciation and urge you to contact me if you have further questions about our work.

Sincerely yours,

LeRoy Collins

LeRoy Collins

Enclosures:
Membership list
CRS Pamphlet

NATIONAL
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
FOR COMMUNITY
RELATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
August 19, 1964

ALABAMA

Winton M. Blount, Montgomery
Milton Cummings, Huntsville
Leroy S. Gaillard, Jr., Birmingham
Mayor Joseph N. Langan, Mobile
George LeMaistre, Tuscaloosa
Frank Newton, Birmingham
Thirwell Nolen, Gadsden
Arthur Shores, Birmingham
Sidney Smyer, Birmingham
Bierne Spragins, Huntsville
David Vann, Birmingham
Nat Welch, Auburn

ARIZONA

William Gordon, Tuscon
Lester Oliver, San Carlos
Jones Osborn, Yuma
William Reilly, Phoenix

ARKANSAS

Bill Becker, Little Rock
Rev. Robert Brown, Little Rock
Fred Darragh, Littler Rock
A. L. Fletcher, Little Rock
Steel Hays, Little Rock
Paul McCain, Batesville
C. H Murphy, El Dorado
Hugh B Patterson, Jr., Littler Rock
James H. Penick, Sr., Little Rock
Pratt Remmel, Little Rock
Wayne Stone, Pine Bluff
Carl R. Stout, Little Rock
H. E. William, Walnut Ridge

CALIFORNIA

John Bowles, Los Angeles
Donald Douglas, Santa Monica
Augustine Flores, Riverside
D. J. Haughton, Burbank
Norman Houston, Los Angeles
Edgar Kaiser, Oakland

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

Emile D. Maloney, San Francisco
Mrs. Joseph McCarthy, San Francisco
James P. Mitchell, San Francisco
Dioncio Morales, Prico Rivera
Mrs. Carmen Warschaw, Los Angeles
Leon H. Washington, Los Angeles

COLORADO

Charles Brannan, Denver
Rudolph Gonzales, Denver
Palmer Hoyt, Denver
James Patton, Denver
Edgar Stern, Jr., Aspen
Bernard Valdez, Denver

CONNECTICUT

Marion Anderson, Danbury
Kingman Brewster, New Haven
Ostrom Enders, Hartford
William Gwinn, Hartford
Sherman Knapp, Berlin
Joseph J. Morrow, Stamford
Frank Pace, Jr., Greenwich

DELAWARE

Hon. Sidney J. Clark, Wilmington
Lamont DuPont Copeland, Wilmington
L. Coleman Dorsey, Wilmington
Mrs. Thomas Herlihy, Jr., Wilmington
H. Edward Maull, Georgetown
Rev. Thomas Reese, Wilmington
Mayor Otis Smith, Lewes

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Bishop George Baber
Joseph Beirne
Berl I. Bernhard
Clark Clifford
Reverend John S. Cronin
Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath
John Feild
Abe Fortas
Aaron Goldman
Dr. Rosa Gragg
C. J. Haggerty
Mrs. Patricia Harris
Mrs. William Hasebroock
John Hayes
Mrs. Anne Heath
Miss Dorothy Height
Msgr. George Higgins
Joseph Keenan
Hon. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson
Carl Levin
George Meany
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Dr. James Nabrit, Jr.
Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre
William F. Schnitzler
Don Slaiman
Bishop S. G. Spottswood
David Stahl
James L. Suffridge
David Sullivan
J. Hillman Zahn

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William Baggs, Miami
Dr. James Bass, Fort Lauderdale
Bishop Coleman F. Carroll, Miami
Dr. Ira P. Davis, Miami
Cody Fowler, Tampa
Mayor Herman Goldner, St. Petersburg
Robert Trask Mann, Tampa
Edward B. Moylan, Jr., Miami
Dr. W. W. Schell, Jacksonville
L. E. Singer, Miami
Edward F. Swenson, Miami
Lou Wolfson, Jacksonville
Mitchell Wolfson, Miami

GEORGIA

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T. M. Alexander, Atlanta
Cecil Alexander, Atlanta
Mayor Ivan Allen, Atlanta
Oscar L. Betts, Columbus
Jessie B. Blayton, Atlanta
Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta
Carling Dinkler, Atlanta
Ben S. Gilmer, Atlanta
William B. Hartsfield, Atlanta
Leroy Johnson, Atlanta
Ralph J. McGill, Atlanta
Sylvan Meyer, Marietta
Jack M. Passailaigue, Columbus
Otto Pope, Augusta
W. A. Pulver, Marietta
Jack H. Rothchild, Columbus
Mrs. Lillian Smith, Clayton
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta
Msgr. John D. Toomey, Savannah
Mrs. Edward Vinson, Atlanta
C. R. Yates, Atlanta

HAWAII

Mayor Neal Blaisdell, Honolulu
George Chaplin, Honolulu
Masato Doi, Honolulu

ILLINOIS

Judge T. Adesko, Chicago
John A. Barr, Chicago
Leo Crowley, Chicago
Austin Cushman, Chicago
Ben Heineman, Chicago
Raymond Hilliard, Chicago
Conrad Hilton, Chicago
John H. Johnson, Chicago
T. K. Lawless, Chicago
Leo Lerner, Chicago
William R. Ming, Chicago
Frank Niffenegger, Marengo
Mrs. Robert J. Philips, St. Charles
Albert Pick, Jr., Chicago
John Sengstacke, Chicago
Bishop Julian Smith, Chicago
Frank J. Vodraska, Chicago
Jerry Voorhis, Chicago
Charles R. Walgreen, Jr., Chicago
Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Chicago
Bishop Aloyesius Wycislo, D. D., Chicago

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Rev. James Armstrong, Indianapolis
Harold J. Bitzegaio, Terre Haute
William Erwin, Bourbon
Most. Rev. Andrew Grutka, Gary
Harold S. Hatcher, Indianapolis
James S. Hunter, East Chicago
Mrs. Luther Johnson, Indianapolis
Rabbi Carl I. Miller, Gary
J. Erwin Miller, Columbus
Mrs. Allan C. G. Mitchell, Bloomington
Joseph O'Mera, South Bend
Mrs. Jessie White, East Chicago

IOWA

Dr. Sterling Barber, Des Moines
Sutherland Cook, Cedar Rapids
Luther T. Glanton, Des Moines
Rabbi Albert Gordon, Des Moines
Mrs. David Kruindenier, Des Moines
Msgr. Edward O'Rourke, Des Moines
John Randall, Cedar Rapids
Mrs. Golda Sands, Des Moines

KANSAS

Emmet A. Blaes, Wichita
Michael Barbara, Topeka
Rev. Wm. F. Keesecker, Wichita
James A. McCain, Manhattan
Larry Ramirez, Wichita

KENTUCKY

Robert Begley, Richmond
Barry Bingham, Louisville
Bert Combs, Lexington
Frank L. Stanley, Sr., Louisville
Hal H. Thurmond, Hopkinsville
William Wood, Harlan
Wilson Wyatt, Louisville
Whitney M. Young, Sr., Lincoln Ridge

LOUISIANA

C. J. Dejoie, New Orleans
Dr. Albert W. Dent, New Orleans
Camille Gravele, Jr., Alexandria
Dr. John A. Hunter, Baton Rouge
Harry B. Kelleher, New Orleans
Charles Keller, Jr., New Orleans
John G. Lewis, Jr., Baton Rouge
Henry L. Mason, New Orleans
Leon Sarpy, New Orleans
Edgar Stern, New Orleans
Bascom Talley, Jr., Bogalusa
B. B. Taylor, Baton Rouge
Rev. Louis Twomey, S.J., New Orleans

MARYLAND

Lloyd Cutler, Chevy Chase
F. D. Fenhagen, Baltimore
William L. Marbury, Baltimore
Col. Clarence W. Miles, Baltimore
Henry G. Parks, Baltimore
Mrs. Verda Welcome, Baltimore

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Mayor John F. Collins, Boston
John Dunlop, Boston
Ernest Henderson, Boston
Ralph Lowell, Boston
Dr. Nathan Pusey, Cambridge
Ben G. Shapiro, Boston

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Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, Detroit
Mrs. Robert Claytor, Grand Rapids
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Rev. Millard Ahlstrom, St. Peter
Judson Bemis, Minneapolis
Donald C. Dayton, Minneapolis
Msgr. Francis Gilligan, St. Paul
Mrs. Geri Joseph, Minneapolis
John Nason, Northfield
Cecil Newman, Minneapolis
Don Wozniak, St. Paul
Lawrence Yetka, Cloquet

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tougaloo
Duncan Gray, Oxford
Father Bernard Law, Jackson

MISSOURI

William C. Berger, Springfield
James A. Burkhart, Columbia
Dr. Blanche Dow, Nevada
John Lyons, St. Louis
H. Bryon Masterson, Kennett
Oren Staley, Rea
Mayor Ray Tucker, St. Louis
Howard B. Woods, St. Louis
Robert M. White, Mexico

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dr. John Dickey, New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

Raymond A. Brown, Jersey City
David L. Cole, Paterson
John T. Conner, Rahway
Charles Engelhard, Newark
Brooks Hays, New Brunswick
Dean Willard Heckel, New Brunswick
Joseph Lesawyer, Jersey City
Miss Jean Merritt, Boonton
Joseph Muscarelle, Hackensack
Edward A. Ring, Trenton
Carmine Savino, Lyndhurst
Robert Van de Velde, Princeton

NEW MEXICO

Dr. Dorothy Cline, Albuquerque
Erwin Santiago, Pueblo
Antonio J. Taylor, Sante Fe
Luis P. Tellez, Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Morris Abram, N. Y.
Henry Alexander, N. Y.
Luigi Antonini, N. Y.
Herman Badillo, N. Y.
Msgr. Balkunas, N. Y.
Roger M. Blough, N. Y.
F. J. Borch, Schenectady
J. J. Bricker, N. Y.
Rabbi Balfour Brickner, N. Y.
Dr. Ralph Bunche, N. Y
Lucius D. Clay, N. Y.
Stephen Currier, N. Y.
Joseph Davis, N. Y.
Dan Dodson, N. Y.
David Dubinsky, N. Y.
Miss Jo Eleanor Elliott, N. Y.
Irving Engel, N. Y.
Everett Erlick, N. Y.
Aloysius Fallusy, N. Y.
Dr. Franklin Fry, N. Y.
Leonard Goldenson, N. Y.
W. P. Gullander, N. Y.
Henry Heald, N. Y.
Paul G. Hoffman, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophia Jacobs, N. Y.
L. P. Johnson, N. Y
Harold J. Kalikow, Forest Hills
Frederick R. Kappel, N. Y.
Lable Katz, N. Y.
Theodore H. Kheel, N. Y.
R. C. Kirkwood, N. Y.
Robert H Knight, N. Y.
Rabbi Benjamin Z. Kreitman, N. Y.
Arthur B. Krim, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Lasker, N. Y.
Robert A. Leflar, N. Y.
August C. Long, N. Y.
L. C. Lustenberger, N. Y.
Julius Manager, N. Y.
Judge Jevenel Marchisio, N. Y.
Don McGannon, N. Y.
John J. McGrath, N. Y.
Rabbi Israel Miller, N. Y.
Joseph Monserrat, N. Y.
Bishop Reuben Mueller, N. Y.
Henry Osinki, Buffalo
Samuel Pierce, N. Y.
Dr. Joachim Prinz, New York
A. Philip Randolph, N. Y.
Elmo Roper, N. Y.
Rabbi Max Routenberg, Rockville Center
Howard J. Samuels, Macedon

NEW YORK (continued)

David Sarnoff, N. Y.
Dore Schary, N. Y.
David Schulte, N. Y.
Morgan Shattuck, N. Y.
Tom Shepard, N. Y.
Frank Stanton, N. Y.
George Stone, N. Y.
August Stouer, Jackson Heights
Harrison Tweed, N. Y.
Harry Van Arsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Theodore F. Wallace, N. Y.
Mrs. D. A. Watson, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph Willen, N. Y.
Bishop Lloyd Wicks, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mayor R. Brookshire, Charlotte
Dr. John Caldwell, Raleigh
Dr. John Cunningham, Charlotte
Rev. William Finlator, Raleigh
William C. Friday, Chapel Hill
Abel Girault, Charlotte
Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill
Dr. Billy Graham, Montreat
Dr. George Heaton, Charlotte
Watts Hill, Jr., Durham
Charles B. Wade, Winston-Salem
Capus M. Waynick, High Point
John H. Wheeler, Durham
Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, Winston-Salem

NORTH DAKOTA

Coleman Taube, Minot
Mrs. Norman Tenneson, Fargo

OHIO

Ralph Besse, Cleveland
Father Hugh E. Dunn, Cleveland
Keith Glennan, Cleveland
James Griffin, Youngstown
Richard Guggenheim, Cincinnati
Mrs. Stephen S. Jakubowski, Cleveland
Ralph Lazarus, Cincinnati
Murray Lincoln, Columbus
Howard M. Metzenbaum, Cleveland
Carl Stokes, Cleveland
Vernon Stouffer, Cleveland
Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati
William O. Walker, Cleveland

OKLAHOMA

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa
Mrs. David C. Ramsey, Ada
John Rogers, Tulsa
William Rose, Oklahoma City
Ralph Leon Smith, Bartlesville
Maynard I. Ungerman, Tulsa

OREGON

John Beatty, Portland
Dr. Harold Glen Brown, Portland
Dr. Arthur Flemming, Eugene
Harold Hirsch, Portland
Ellen T. Law, Portland
Robert Short, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Keeton Arnett, Phila.
Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, Phila.
Homer Brown, Pittsburgh
Albert Greenfield, Phila.
Leland Hazard, Pittsburgh
Archbishop John J. Krol, Phila.
Gregory Lagakos, Phila.
David Lawrence, Pittsburgh
Ed J. Lynett, Scranton
David MacDonald, Pittsburgh
Judge Michael Musmanno
Bishop Austin Pardue
E. Washington Rhodes, Phila.
Bernard G. Segal, Phila.
George Taylor, Phila.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charles E. Daniel, Greensville
H. D. Monteith, Columbia
Mayor David McCleod, Florence
Dr. T. C. McFall, Charleston

TENNESSEE

Carl Carson, Memphis
Paul Christopher, Knoxville
Rev. Wayne DeHoney, Jackson
Buford Ellington, Nashville
Amon C. Evans, Nashville
Dr. Alexander Heard, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Martin Ochs, Chattanooga
Edmund Orgill, Memphis
Greenfield Pitts, Nashville
John Wade, Nashville
A. Maceo Walker, Memphis
William C. Weaver, Nashville
Kemmons Wilson, Memphis
Stephen Wright, Nashville

TEXAS

Harry Akin, Austin
M. J. Anderson, Austin
Sam Bloom, Dallas
Hank Brown, Austin
Cecil Burney, Corpus Christi
Ernest Estelle, Dallas
Hector Garcia, Corpus Christi
Joaquim B. Gonzales, San Antonio
P. E. Haggerty, Dallas
Mack Hannah, Houston
Rev. Luther Holcomb, Dallas
Leon Jaworski, Houston
Charles Kelly, Houston
Stanley Marcus, Dallas
Carl E. Reistle, Houston
George I. Sanchez
George H. Starke, Dallas
William Steven, Houston
C. A. Tatum, Jr., Dallas
William Thomas, Jr., Houston

UTAH

Harold H. Bennett, Salt Lake City
Mark S. Johnson, Holden
David O. McKay, Salt Lake City
Harry Snow, Moab

VIRGINIA

George Barnes, Lexington
Fred Cole, Lexington
Dr. Edward Haddock, Richmond
Edwin Hyde, Richmond
Robert Mason, Norfolk
J. J. Nickins, Richmond
Lewis Powell, Richmond
Thomas W. Young, Norfolk

WASHINGTON

G. M. Brunzell, Spokane
Goodwin Chase, Tacoma
Saul Haas, Seattle
Charles E. Odegaard, Seattle
A. E. Saunders, Tacoma
Walter W. Straley, Seattle
Alfred J. Westberg, Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, Huntington
Mrs. Thomas Harris, Parkersburg
Mr. Robert E. Humphries, Charleston
Miles C. Stanley, Charleston

WISCONSIN

David Carley, Madison
Richard Cudahy, Cudahy
William Thomas Doar, New Richmond
Fred Erchul, Milwaukee
Rev. Alvin R. Kutchera, Madison
Howard M. Packard, Racine

WISCONSIN (continued)

Mrs. W. Dale Phillips, Milwaukee
Francis Wilcox, Eau Claire
Elmer L. Winter, Milwaukee

November 5, 1964

Reverend Robert W. Hare
1806 Peter Paul Boulevard
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hare:

I greatly enjoyed being with the Richmond Council last week.

Would you please get the enclosures to the chairman of your housing committee, who asked me a question from the floor. I am displeased with myself, but I have forgotten his name.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures
cc Harry Lee

Reading file

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

November 6, 1964

TO : All State Directors

FROM: Leslie W. Dunbar

The memorandum attached will give you some information from our newly created Development Committee. I think that this committee can be of inestimable benefit to all of us, if it imaginatively and vigorously grows.

In a memorandum which I sent to the Committee before its first meeting I wrote: "I believe that the Committee's concern should be for the council on human relations movement as well as SRC, because the two must share good and bad fortune alike." From the names of the Committee members, you will recognize that they share this conviction.

Please send your suggestions, either to this office or to the Committee member from your state.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

A new committee has been created by SRC, as authorized by the Executive Committee, and has been given the name "Development Committee." The resolution authorizing its creation reads as follows:

> "That a sub-committee, separate and distinct from the present Finance Committee, be created to assist the staff with fund-raising activities; the size of such sub-committee to be left to the discretion of the chairman of the Executive Committee."

Chairman Wheeler appointed the following, after deciding that at least initially there should be one representative from each of the southern states: Josephine Wilkins, Athens, Georgia (chairman); Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach, Florida (vice-chairman); Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Martin Harvey, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. J. N. Rayzor, Houston, Texas; Fred D. Alexander, Charlotte, North Carolina; Paul Christopher, Knoxville, Tennessee; J. M. Dabbs, Mayesville, South Carolina; Ralph Dreger, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; David Scull, Annandale, Virginia; Lee B. Thomas, Louisville, Kentucky; and Nat Welch, Auburn, Alabama.

The first meeting of the Development Committee was held in Atlanta on September 28. Seven members were present. (Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Rayzor, and Messrs. Alexander, Dabbs, Dreger, Scull, and Thomas.)

Certain general conclusions were reached at this meeting, and it is these which this memorandum recapitulates.

(1) The Committee discussed at length relationships with the state Councils on Human Relations. Although the resolution creating the Committee did not refer to the needs of the state Councils, the Committee recognized that SRC had thus far left the field of southern fund-raising largely to the state Councils. In going into this field, therefore, the interests of the state Councils should be served as well as SRC.

(2) After reviewing SRC's financial condition and prospects, the Committee concluded that the Council will soon need money from new sources, and that a significantly larger proportion of its income should come from the South. This would strengthen SRC in the South and would also enhance its standing with national foundations. It was felt that there should be a sustained effort (a) to reach southern foundations, businesses, and other groups such as fraternal and labor organizations; and, (b) to interest them in both SRC and the state Councils. The Committee took note that the state Councils had as yet gained little support from these particular southern sources.

(3) The Committee will, as set forth in the resolution creating it, advise and assist the staff in reaching these southern sources. The Committee trusts that it will in turn have the full cooperation of SRC members and state Councils. It asks for their suggestions and their advice on names of and approaches to likely southern foundations and businesses. It seeks also their suggestions and advice for soliciting donations and bequests from individuals.

File State Councils Gen.

Attachment H.

Attachment H.

PROPOSED GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEDULE, 1964

In announcing the grants-in-aid program for 1964, the Southern Regional Council wishes to emphasize that this is the final year of the foundation grants which have made this program possible. The Council is hopeful these grants will be renewed after 1964 and that this program of financial assistance to state Councils can continue. However, there is no assurance of this and the possible termination of this program must be considered.

With this in mind, the Executive Committee has directed the SRC staff to give all possible encouragement and assistance to state Council programs and efforts aimed at strengthening program, increasing membership, and local financial support.

If the grants-in-aid program is continued after 1964, major attention will be directed toward assisting those state Councils with the most productive programs, the highest degree of local support, and the greatest rate of increase in local support. Other factors such as program potential and the difficulty of operation will continue to be important considerations, but program quality will increasingly be of concern to the Southern Regional Council.

Condition of grants:

1. Grants are payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

2. Grants will not be paid until such time as adequate quarterly program and financial reports have been received by SRC.

3. It is expected that local fund raising will be maintained at least at the level of that of 1963. Grants are subject to revision if this is not the case.

4. If a recipient state Council ceases to employ professional staff, quarterly payments will be suspended pending alternative arrangements.

	Proposed 1964	Budgeted 1963
Alabama	$6,000	$6,600
Arkansas	5,400	5,400
Florida	5,400	7,400
Georgia	6,000	6,300
North Carolina*	5,900	5,900
South Carolina	6,000	6,300
Tennessee	6,000	6,300
Virginia	7,200	7,500
Mississippi	2,500	500
Houston	2,600	2,600
New Orleans	-	1,000
Contingency	2,900	
TOTAL:	$55,900	$55,800

*Grants will not be made to the North Carolina Council until such time as that Council has $2,500 on hand and adequate arrangements have been made to employ professional staff.

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Tennessee	6,000	6,300
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Houston	2,600	2,600
New Orleans	-	1,000
Contingency	2,900	
TOTAL:	$55,900	$55,800

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From Annual Meeting, 1964 (State Council Day)

States-General

I. Starting point of discussion was a report of a committee of state directors. Surprisingly small range of differences between practices now and requests of state Council directors.

II. Agreement on importance of state Councils now with:

A. Implementation of civil rights in mind
B. Full desegregation of schools
C. Provisions of equal employment, all calling for changes in mood of people.

III. SRC must look to state Councils and they to local Councils.

IV. The question is whether SRC should move to turn state Councils loose, or take them over, or stay approximately in present status.

A. Present services include aid in finding staff, providing results of major research, aiding program by field visits, and channeling funds.

B. The Council expected to taper off its responsibility.

C. Councils - staff and boards - demand more services, not less. For example:

1. Evaluation of staff and program
2. Training of staff
3. Fund raising.

V. Suggested line of thought: military "line" and "staff" functions.

A. State Councils would conduct programs, "line"

1. Education of officials and public
2. Work on vote problems - education, registration
3. Work with schools - desegregation, tutorial, "wider horizons"
4. Work for employment
5. Work for open occupancy.

B. SRC would furnish advice and consultation

1. General advice on program
2. Coordination of state Councils, e.g., poverty program
3. Training of staff
4. Research and publication for all
5. Consultants in various fields.

VI. Area of difference in fund raising.

A. One suggestion was for staff function by

1. Fund raiser to give advice
2. Workshops for finance chairmen

B. Some would ask SRC to tend to all fund raising.

C. Another plan was for SRC to plan areas of activity, seek funds, and offer a package to state Councils, e.g., rural program. Regional possibility.

States - Gen.

When The State Council movement was initiated, its founders planned a temporary commitment of funds and personnel. By 1957, it was hoped, individual Councils would have enough local support to sever formal connections with SRC. But the fast moving events of the past decaed, the unimagined opportunities, the unforseen resistance, made an expanding Council movement necessary. And that movement could neither exist nor expand without continuing SRC support.

Now, ten years later, in the light of all the events compressed into this decade, is an appropriate time to re-examine the Human Relations Councils - the role we play on the local level and our relationship with SRC.

What follows is a synthesis of the feelings of State Council Directors in searching for new directions, new program emphasis to meet our expanding needs:

The Directors are agreed that the basic relationship between SRC and the Councils is healthy, as is that between our respective staffs. However, we feel very strongly that changed circumstances call for a total re-evaluation of the formal framework (or structure) within which that relationship functions.

More and more, the achievement of human relations gains must come from local understanding of, and local action on the issues. For while the courts may decree school desegregation, that decree will be ignored unless the local community is prodded to prepare for it. The Congress may enact civil rights legislation, but the law will be flounted unless local people pressure for its compliance, test it, and file complaints under it. The function of the Human Relations Council is to translate into local reality the dreams of the planners, the innovators, the legislators. Or to put it in the words of SRC's Executive Director: "Everywhere there is a growing awareness that numbers do count, that the once prevalent notion of a small band of good people quietly doing good is outmoded and that the Councils on Human Relations...have unique opportunities and therefore responsibilities for program accomplishments."

It is good indeed to have this recognition. But as Councils struggle day-by-day with disheartening resistance, with potential members too fearful to join the Council, with unstretchable budgets, with trying to provide services and materials which we have neither the funds nor the staff to supply, we inevitably experience a sense of isolation from the community in general and SRC in particular. The State Directors are aware that while grants in aid to State Councils have remained at the same level for the past eight (8) years the SRC budget has almost tripled. We are aware that the total number of SRC employees has increased substantially in the past ten

years while the number of SRC staff serving Councils in eleven Southern states consists of the Field Director and one intern.

All the Directors have the highest regard for Paul Anthony. His dedication, resourcefulness and competence cannot be too highly praised. We question merely whether the field department is large enough to serve our needs. Similarly, the State Council Directors respect SRC's other staff members and programs.

By and large however, State Directors are ignorant of many SRC programs. As a case in point, many Directors were not aware of the scope and direction of the VEP; we wondered what role we could or should play in the program. Not having been briefed on its basic out-look, some queried what seemed to be an inconsistent attitude toward the Councils; sometimes soliciting cooperation and sometimes rejecting it.

Further specific examples to illustrate the State Directors' point of view could be dangerously misleading. For our aim in presenting this memorandum is broader than improving the techniques of communication between SRC and the State Councils, augmenting the Field Staff, or even securing more money. What we seek, in partnership with the Executive Committee and the Executive Director is a total re-evaluation of the role we are playing and can play in each of our States, and a review of our total relationship with the SRC.

* * * * * * * * * *

When the SRC conceived the Human Relations Council idea none of the events which have reshaped the South had taken place: the Supreme Court decision, the bus boycott, the sit-ins or Federal Civil Rights legislation. It took extraordinary vision to foresee the need for local Councils before these things had occurred. With this kind of insight from the SRC planners on the one hand, and the day to day practical experience of State Council Directors on the other, a new look at the role of the State Councils ten years after their beginnings is bound to be fruitful for all concerned.

We recommend that:

(1) That SRC and the State Councils have a joint fund raising effort for the Council on Human Relations movement with a goal of $5,000,000 to be raised in a period of three (3) years from business, industry, labor and foundations.

(2) That a committee be set up to study the basic organizational structure of the relationship of SRC with the State Councils to build a more dynamic human relations program.

(3) That a joint committee work with publications and research which will be specifically useful for the Council on Human Relations Movement.

(4) That a special effort be made to create a regional and national identity of a Council on Human Relations Movement.

Signed:

Charles Kelly, Houston
Baxton Bryant, Tennessee
Helen Furman, North Carolina
Edwyn Lewis, Florida
Edwin Stanfield, Alabama
Nathaniel Griswold, Arkansas
Frances Pauley, Georgia

Other

State Councils-
Gen.

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

	1964	1963	1962
ALABAMA	400	420	350
ARKANSAS	751	503	322
FLORIDA	1,451	718	400
GEORGIA	1,241	1,023	913
MISSISSIPPI	196	45	0
NORTH CAROLINA	648	514	534
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,050	945	600
TENNESSEE	775	676	570
VIRGINIA	2,423	2,367	1,243
HOUSTON	610	509	239
TOTAL:	9,545	7,720	5,171

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF STATE COUNCIL DIRECTORS

At the June, 1964 meeting of the state Council staff, a strong opinion was voiced for a closer cooperation between the state Councils and SRC. Leslie Dunbar expressed agreement with this, but suggested that the initiative for any such action come from the state Councils and not from SRC. Thereafter a committee of three state Council directors was appointed to consider specific ways in which closer ties, in structure and/or in program, could be achieved. (This committee met with the SRC field staff in Atlanta on September 18.) The committee consists of Mrs. Frances Pauley of Georgia, Mrs. Alice Spearman of South Carolina, and Edwyn Lewis of Florida. Their report and recommendations, to be submitted to the other state Council directors and to the SRC staff and Executive Committee, are as follows:

1. The objective.

The committee reaffirms its strong belief that there should be a closer relationship, in structure and in program, between the SRC and the state Councils. We believe the trend toward "independence" has gone too far for the good of either party. We realize all cannot be accomplished overnight, but we do feel the effort should have the highest priority of all concerned.

2. Immediate steps for state Councils.

We also feel there should be far more communication and cooperation among state Councils. In most instances the proposals involve SRC too, but the initiative here is with state directors.

(a) All items mailed by a state council office should be sent to all. The same is true of the larger local councils.

(b) Council directors and other staff should visit each other more frequently to observe other operations and to be of assistance where possible.

(c) The meeting of state staff, which has been held annually, should be held at least three times a year, probably more.

(d) Council directors should serve on standing committees to work on the major areas of concern which the Councils have in common.

3. SRC staff.

(a) We ask the SRC field staff to prepare a monthly memorandum exclusively for state directors. We believe this will be of more value than a newsletter intended for wider circulation.

(b) While we would applaud an increase in the SRC field staff, we feel much can be done if all the SRC staff relates more closely to the state Councils. We feel much could be accomplished if state directors had a relationship (somewhat akin to that we now have with the Director of Field Activities) with others such as the SRC Director of Research, Director of Information, Economist, Special Project Directors, etc.

(c) SRC should assemble a panel of specialists and technicians to provide the highly specialized skills which the state Councils badly need and cannot hope to secure independently.

(d) A list of a large number of qualified persons willing to speak to local Councils is also needed. We ask the SRC field staff to prepare this and hope many members of the SRC will be willing to be included.

4. Program planning.

We believe the state Councils and SRC should do more joint program planning, especially in areas shared by all states. This planning would consider the state councils as having the role of program implementation, the SRC supplying its "headquarters" resources.

(For instance, should it be decided that the existence of poor police departments was a serious problem in many southern communities, the state Councils could encourage and assist programs to improve this situation with the help of local Councils. The SRC could:

(a) Help develop specific programs and materials for local councils and community leaders.

(b) Conduct research and provide thepublished results. In some instances this could result in the economical printing at one time of thousands of pieces of literature which could be widely distributed. (The state Councils frequently need more than the limited number of copies of SRC publications which are available.)

(c) Call attention to the need, through its information channels such as New South and its influence with the national media.

(d) Assemble and make available a wide range of consultants.

In summary, we believe there is much value in joint planning followed by joint implementation using all the resources which we have in a concentrated effort. This will become increasingly true as we move from local efforts at desegregation to the much more difficult efforts at working on basic problems.

5. Finances.

Our problems in this area are too numerous and too well known to bear repeating here. We do feel there is no more critical problem than this, none which we are less capable of solving separately, and none with which the SRC can be of more assistance. We propose:

(a) That the funds of the SRC grants-in-aid program be increased substantially as soon as possible. We note the funds expended in this program in 1964 were approximately the same as in 1958, while all other areas of SRC's budget have increased substantially and regularly.

(b) That serious consideration be given to the possibility of eventually resting all fund-raising responsibility with the SRC but with strong cooperation from state Councils. We feel, whatever the difficulties of the regional approach, it is considerably more efficient and less difficult than our several separate efforts.

(c) That the state directors cooperate with the new SRC Development Committee especially in recommending local persons to assist the committee in suggesting potential sources of support and in helping to cultivate that support.

(d) That the state Councils share in the results of the Development Committee's efforts.

(e) That we consider realistically what are minimum adequate budgets and plan a program to meet that amount. In our opinion a minimum adequate state council operation cannot be financed for less than $50,000 a year. This means a southwide expenditure of approximately $500,000- $600,000. In light of the funds being expended this is not a staggering amount. If the Council on Human Relations movement has value it is not, in our opinion, radical to recommend that we mount an effort to raise funds in these amounts.

In summary:

We believe that "community effort" which involves people is at least half of the job which has yet to be done.

We feel we need the SRC and that SRC needs us. We need the identification and resources of a strong prestigious organization. The SRC needs grass roots and an outlet for its programs.

After more than 10 years of experimentation we are convinced the results prove we need a strong central coordinating agency. It will take considerably more thought to determine just what the specifics of this will be. Whatever it is, we urge SRC to be it.

State Councils Gen
(Copy under Memos, General)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date January 4, 1965

To: LWD (cc: AU) From: PA

Subject: Plans and needs for early 1965

The following are some of the things to which the field department must give considerable attention in the next several months. They may have some bearing on our discussions at the January 8th meeting. I would appreciate your comments and any possible help from the rest of the staff.

A. State Council and Local Councils

1. The Virginia Council needs a new director. They are fortunate in having Caravati as Acting Director, but it would be unfortunate if this existed for too long a time. For the right person they are offering a salary of up to $12,000; putting heavy (and possibly exaggerated) emphasis on experience in "inter-group relations." I will go to Richmond on January 12.

2. We hope to have the new Tennessee Director here for a visit soon. Baxton Bryant seems to be having some difficulty, like Kay earlier, in getting work out of the TCHR leadership. Their Annual Meeting is January 29 and I hope either Al or I can be there. Within a relatively short time, Bryant will probably be working pretty independently of us and with need for minimum assistance. But, initially, he will need as much as we can offer. He will be here January 6-7.

3. Ed Stanfield and Alabama will need all the help we can provide, in program and finance. In program Al will spend the week of January 11 traveling the state with Ed. Thereafter he will give as much time as possible. We are talking with the Urban League about jointly sponsored work with the anti-poverty program in Alabama and Mississippi. Some additional outside financial support must be found to give Stanfield minimum stability.

4. Kenneth Dean goes to Mississippi late in January after spending a few days here. Helping him and MCHR is our top priority, shared only with Alabama. I hope to spend considerable time in Mississippi during the next several months.

5. The Louisiana Council Board meets on January 16 in Lafayette. People in Baton Rouge will meet to form a local Council on January 14. I have been asked to be at both and will try, though it may not be possible. Likely this group is going to be sufficiently along to justify considerable help in the near future. During this organizational period we should give as much guidance as possible.

6. The Houston Council people will benefit from a visit by you and I would like your evaluation of that group, of which I think highly. The degree of acceptance in the community and their successful local fund raising (probably to exceed $50,000 this year) does give some cause for concern. One hopes respectability will not induce "moderation." Several other communities in Houston County are organizing local councils with a loose affiliation with the Houston Council. Desirably, they will organize a County Council headquartered in the present Houston office. Kelly is very interested in seeing the Texas Council re-established and will do whatever he can to encourage this. This group needs little of our attention - except in the inclusion of Houston in our housing study - but to the extent that measures are taken to re-establish a state-wide body, we will have to be involved.

7. Ed Lewis has done a magnificent job with the Florida Council but continues to need our help. Steadily his program is attracting additional local financial and membership support but he ~~M~~ needs another year to have a stable operation. I hope Al can be of some help here (though considerably less than in Alabama). Al has several speaking engagements ~~/~~ in Florida in January (U. of Florida faculty and Pinellas County PTA), he maintains communication with ~~gov~~ groups in Tallahassee and Gainesville, all of which should help. Lewis needs temporary outside funds and other help. Soon Florida, like Virginia and North Carolina, should be independent in at least its minimum operation.

8. We must, of course, do what we can to help the Georgia and Atlanta Councils resolve their differences and channel their considerable talents into even more productive programming.

9. Arkansas - ? 10 - South Carolina - ? 11 - North Carolina - ?

B. The Southern Interagency Conference needs more attention, better programs, and more involvement on the part of members. There is much to be said for this and no one will do it unless it's SRC.

C. We need to offer additional encouragement and guidance to Mississippians for Public Education. On an immediate basis the group needs to plan for new school desegregation in September, '65, and to organize additional local units for this purpose. There also remains much to be said for the ~~grop~~ group continuing and becoming a bona fide indigenous group working on the problems of adequate textbooks, school dropouts, teachers salaries, etc. This will probably require some permanent full-time staffing and, properly directed, the group is capable of this. Our work with Dean and the Mississippi Council will give me an opportunity to visit MPE. (~~There~~ These two groups, which share some of the same leadership, should work closely together, though not publicly as yet.) Also, I hope we can pay the travel expenses to have Winifred Falls go over to Mississippi several times to help in this. She is willing, as is Frances.

D. State Council staff will meet soon, probably mid-February. At that time we hope to begin building the informal but close relationship in which there is considerably more cooperation among state councils.

File
State Councils on Human Rel. - gen
1965

MEMORANDUM July 2, 1965

To: Directors, Councils on Human Relations:

Baxton Bryant	Charles Kelly
Robert Combs	Edwyn Lewis
Kenneth Dean	Frances Pauley
Helen Adams Furman	Alice Spearman
Nathaniel Griswold	Edwin Stanfield

From: Leslie Dunbar

I have informed the SRC staff today that Paul Anthony will soon succeed me as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council.

In a few days, President Wheeler will send a letter to all SRC members telling them of this change, and in a few weeks time there will be a public announcement. I particularly wanted you to know of it, however, as soon as did the staff here.

I have not had the opportunity I would have liked to tell all of you of my own plans, though some if not all of you have heard that I shall be moving to New York to direct the Field Foundation. This was a hard decision to make. Among the factors that influenced me were a conviction that SRC is the kind of organization which benefits from periodic renewal and re-invigoration of its leadership. Furthermore, the position at Field will permit me to continue in the area of race relations and will also permit me to remain involved in the affairs and progress of the South.

Directors, Councils on Human Relations

I am to take office at Field on October 1, 1965. Paul and I shall effect a gradual transfer of my duties between now and then, and he will officially become Executive Director on my departure.

Now to important matters. I strongly believe that the SRC Executive Committee has made the absolutely right decision. Paul Anthony will bring sound judgment, sound experience, and gifted leadership to the job. No one better than I knows its tiring demands and heartaches and responsibilities. No one knows better than I the joy and satisfaction. Paul, of all people, can measure up to the former and realize the latter.

I personally had another reason for hoping that the Executive Committee would make the choice it has. That reason grows out of my belief that community work should be emphasized in the years now upon us, and my awareness of my own shortcomings in this field. Paul is ideally prepared to lead SRC in this work, and to strengthen your efforts.

It would probably be reckless and imprudent if I said to you that the welcome mat will always be out for you at 250 Park Avenue. But I'll say it nevertheless: come see me in New York.

I thank all of you for what you have meant to me these past four years.

LMD/JS

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

File
State Councils on Hum. Rels
Gen. Corresp. 1965

August 25, 1965

M E M O

TO: Frances Pauley
Ed Stanfield

FROM: Paul Anthony PH

Whatever the logic of appointing a special committee to consider SRC-state council relations, I am under instructions from the Executive Committee to do so. And will have to do so before our committee meets in October.

What of selecting Powers McCloud and Joe Hendricks as the two representatives of state councils and we will appoint another two from our Executive Committee. Four is enough for serious work.

If this idea is agreeable with you both, scribble your acceptance here and return at your convenience.

Fine with me. Ed

Should I write Powers? or will you?

Jan. 1965 (Submitted to Ford Fd, Oct. 1965)

File - State Councils

THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

To our considerable frustrations, it has always been difficult to adequately describe the concept and programs of the state councils on human relations. A part of this is due to the fact that these councils are people. The programs, even the value, of these groups run the gamut of people's skills, interests, and weaknesses. A part, too, has perhaps been the candor with which one must describe the councils. They are weak and strong, effective and ineffective, poorly directed and brilliantly directed.

Several of these groups have a history as old as the interracial movement in the South. The Commisssion on Interracial Cooperation was formed in Atlanta in 1919 with the primary purpose of having the region's people meet together. Much of this was done under state structures of various names. (In North Carolina, the State Legislature recognized the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and designated by law that the governor should always serve as honorary chairman. While few governors have acknowledged this, that law has not been repealed.) All of these structures and their membership were merged into the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

In the early '50's, SRC's leadership saw a need to encourage and strengthen these local groups. In part, this was done in anticipation of the Supreme Court's school decision of May, 1954, and the awareness that if the region

was to achieve true integration, it must be done community by community with the involvement of the people in those communities. To their everlasting credit, the council leadership determined that state councils should be autonomous rather than "branch offices" of SRC. Thus the affa'rs of the groups were placed in the hands of persons within the state concerned.

The process of establishing and staffing state councils was begun in 1953 and completed the following year. A grant was secured from the Fund for the Republic to pay all salaries and expenses of twelve groups until November, 1957, by which time all were to have attracted sufficient support from within each state to be self-supporting.

This was a sound plan with one great flaw; it did not anticipate the reaction to the Supreme Court's decision and the complete rejection of the region's people to anything interracial. Indeed, by 1956, meetings and programs which had been commonplace a decade earlier, became extremely difficult if not impossible. Thus the three years when support was to have been developed were spent rather in an effort to survive. In Mississippi and Louisiana, even surviving was impossible. In November, 1957, membership in the State Council was less than 4,000, about what it had been when the groups were organized. No state council was in a position to survive without continued SRC support.

In 1957, the Fund for the Republic, made a terminal grant of $200,000 to be spent at a rate of $50,000 a year

and SRC's grant-in-aid program was begun. Subsequently, the Field and Tacomic Foundations have each given $25,000 a year for this purpose and SRC has added about $5,000 a year from other sources. These funds, although inadequate, have enabled the State Councils to survive, grow, and seek other resources. The Mississippi Council has been re-established and the Louisiana Council, although unstaffed, has strong lay leadership.

At this time, the councils have a membership of approximately 11,000 and expenditures in excess of $300,000, of which about one-third is raised from within the region. We feel the programs of these groups are sound and effective. The time is now such, finally, when in most places in the South local interracial groups can be encouraged and can find an important place for themselves.

File
State Councils - gen. 1965
(See memo to Ford Fd - Oct 1965)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL -- Traditionally one of the strongest councils. There are over 30 local councils with especially productive ones in northern Virginia, Charlottesville and Richmond; an active board of directors. In December, 1964, VCHR lost its strong director, Heslip Lee, and has been in difficulty since then. The present director, a good man but inexperienced, needs considerable training, and may not be adequate for the job.

The board of VCHR and the SRC staff (if asked) needs to do considerable work to get this council back to its former excellence. This organization, even in its present circumstances, continues to have merit and deserves continued SRC support in the grant of $4,000 - $5,000. Substantial new support is not warranted until these problems referred to are resolved.

Several possibilities should be considered. In order of priority, they are:

(1) The VCHR is in serious financial difficulty. An additional grant of $2 - 4,000 would give some stability and time to work on the present situation.

(2) A grant of $2 - 4,000 to assist the student work of VCHR which is both good and promising.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL -- For 10 years from 1954 until his death, this council had one director, the Rev. Harry Jones.

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During this period, the NCCHR was a valuable addition to the North Carolina scene. It did have one major flaw. It operated as an agency in which the staff did the work to the exclusion of a state-wide active membership.

Last spring, the board (which is an excellent one) began a determined search to choose a new director. They selected Mrs. Helen Adams, a native of Alabama, then Director of Development at Roosevelt University. For the past year, she has done an outstanding job and the NCCHR has made real progress. Membership has grown and become involved. Local councils have organized. The council successfully operated three Head Start programs this summer in difficult areas of the state. The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council encouraged and supported by Governor Sanford, was accepted as the youth affiliate when its future was in serious doubt. (This group, still affiliated with NCCHR, has changed its name to Youth Educational Services, has been given quarters by the University of North Carolina, has its own staff and has raised approximately $20,000 to support its program.) Regrettably, Mrs. Adams resigned in September, because she found the physical demands of the job too great and she realized, correctly, the development skills of an established university could not be adapted readily to a struggling agency.

The board is now looking for a new director and hopes to find a Negro to fill that position. We think this is an excellent idea.

Two instances of assistance are desirable:

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(1) A general grant of $4,000 to assure an adequate director's salary and travel.

(2) A grant of $8,000 to hire a junior staff person. ($6,000 salary, $2,000 related expenses.)

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL -- Since 1954 the director of this group has been Mrs. Alice Spearman. Mrs. Spearman, a grand and realistic lady, is hard to describe. As a young woman from one of the "Old" families of S. C., she managed to do everything from working as a newspaper in New York City to arriving independently in Shanghai, at the time of the riots of 1920's. In time Mrs. Spearman returned to her home, married well, and continued her own brand of reform in her native state.

(In some instances the South tolerates its own and this in large measure is why the S. C. Council continued to develop in the late 50's when other Councils in the Deep South either were driven out of existence or barely survived.)

THE SCCHR has a unique distinction among state councils; the majority of its membership is Negro (over 60%) and in that membership is most of the Negro leadership of the state.

While a dominant theme, emphasis in this council is not essentially in race relations. It is rather in "basic issues," voter registration, leadership development, etc.

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(To a significant degree the opinions of the membership of a state council reflect the opinions and goals of the agency. This S. C. situation offers some interesting observations on the thinking and objectives of the Negro citizens of South Carolina.)

The S. C. Council is an excellent example of a need to adequately compensate the staff and allow for travel and training outside the state. A grant of $8 - 10,000 would accomplish this.

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL -- This group under the Talmadge, Griffin and Vandiver state administrations had one of the most difficult atmospheres in which to develop. (When Dr. Guy Wells became director in 1954, the Georgia Board of Regents took away his title of President Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women and attempted to block his retirement benefits.)

Only in the past several years has this group been able to operate effectively and it is now a significant entity on the Georgia scene.

The present director is Mrs. Frances Pauley, former President of the Georgia League of Women Voters. Under her leadership, the Council is especially effective in developing local Councils in small towns, in its work in small town and rural areas, in its ability to communicate and interpret during

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crisis situations and the extent to which the media gives attention to this Council's analysis and observations.

Mrs. Pauley has been very successful in raising funds outside the state for the work of the Georgia Council. While this is admirable, such fund raising is very personal in nature and results in the condition where the Georgia Council raises less funds within its state than any staffed Council excepting Mississippi.

The Georgia Council, too, needs funds to increase staff salaries and allow for staff enrichment. (The associate director and the newly-employed Rural Advancement Project staffer -- both excellent men -- each are paid $6,000 per year.)

A grant of $8,000 would allow for this. This grant, however, should be on a matching basis of funds raised in the state.

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL -- Southern and national opinion about the state of Florida have hampered the growth of the Florida Council. With the exception of SRC support, this Council has never been able to attract outside support. The image of the liberal parts of the state have obscured the fact that much of central and northern Florida (including St. Augustine, are very much Deep South in character.

This group has survived only because its membership (one of the largest and most involved of the state Councils) has contributed funds well in excess of the average. Even so,

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this group has lived precariously since 1954.

Given the nature of this situation, most needed is additional staff support to the membership and the local councils. This will encourage continued membership growth and financial support. Equally important, it will involve new local membership in program. A grant of $8 - 10,000 would allow the Florida Council to add another staff person and would provide most of the supporting costs.

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL -- For a number of years the Alabama Council made its greatest contribution by merely surviving. And, that was a significant contribution.

The first director, The Rev. Robert Hughes, a young Methodist minister, began operation in Montgomery. When no one would any longer rent office space to them, the Council office was moved to Birmingham. Subsequently, Mr. Hughes was jailed during a libel suit against the New York Times. He left shortly thereafter for Africa where he is now a missionary.

The second director, the Rev. Norman Jimerson, was placed in a similar situation. He and his family suffered every pressure and indignity imaginable. After three years, for the health of this man and his family, it was necessary to see that they left the state. Mr. Jimerson is now on the faculty at Kalamazoo College.

Last year, after spending the summer with SRC, the Rev. Ed Stanfield, a young Presbyterian minister, accepted this post

on our provision that the office be moved to Huntsville. Due in part to the changing situation in Alabama (which though improved remains appalling) and in part to Mr. Stanfield's direction, the Alabama Council is now, by Deep South standards, flourishing. During the past 12 months membership has tripled to more than 1,200, more funds have been raised within the state that with any other state Council, and there is a positive, influential program.

While space does not here permit an adequate explanation, this is the only state Council where we would recommend an unrestricted grant of $8 - 10,000. While we would hope these funds would be used for additional staff, we would be happy for the Alabama Council leadership to do as it saw fit with these resources.

THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL -- In 1957 the Mississippi Council was driven out of existence. In 1962 a group of citizens in that state began reorganizing that Council. By January, 1965, sufficient funds had been found to hire Kenneth Dean as director of the Mississippi Council.

Mr. Dean has done an excellent job and the Mississippi Council has made a contribution to that state. (One cannot underestimate the difficulties under which staff and members operate in this kind of situation.)

At no time in the foreseeable future can we expect

the Mississippi Council to become self-sufficient. For this reason, we have used an entirely different standard of judging the Mississippi Council. Normally, sound administration, membership growth and involvement, the general base of state-wide strength, is, we feel, essential to the concept of a state Council on Human Relations.

Ken Dean is not an administrator. He is a doer. His empathy and his ability to address himself to immediate situations are remarkable. In short, that which would be a liability in a more normal situation is in this instance, in our opinion, an asset.

We hope the SRC staff can work closely with the Mississippi Council and we feel optimistic about the opportunities in that state.

We recommend here a grant of approximately $16,000 to provide for an additional staff person and an expanded program of work with college students.

<u>THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL</u> -- As in Mississippi, the Louisiana Council was forced out of existence in 1957. Louisiana is more Deep South, black belt than has been generally acknowledged. Even the city of New Orleans has a dismal record by comparison with any other major city in the region.

The remains of the Louisiana Council have been largely

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the Community Relations Council of New Orleans. We have offered that group occasional staff and financial support though we have been regularly frustrated by the typically New Orleans-like dilettante nature of this group.

During 1963-64 we have encouraged a state-wide group of lay people in their effort to reorganize the Louisiana Council. (Our financial support during 1965 will be approximately $2,000.) This is a good group, their results are encouraging, and we feel there is a sound base on which to build a staffed Council. This will, however, require a great deal of time.

A grant of $10,000 would enable the re-establishment of a Louisiana Council.

THE TEXAS COUNCIL -- The only remains of a Texas Council on Human Relations is the Houston Council. This is a vigorous, effective, self-supporting group. Of expenditures of approximately $50,000 during 1965, the only support outside greater Houston was an SRC grant of $1,800.

Unlike the other state Councils, the Texas Council was defeated largely because of geography and apathy. The state is huge for a small operation and it has been notorious in its disinterest in human relations concerns.

In time, SRC would like to explore the possibilities of re-establishing a Texas Council. We are now prepared to recommend expenditures toward this end.

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS -- The Tennessee Council has a modest history of stability and good results. We feel our investment in this Council has borne good and regular but not spectacular results.

Until the past year this Council tended to emphasize staff services at the expense of membership involvement. We hope this is now changing.

While this Council is by no means a partisan organization, Tennessee is a remarkably political state. The leadership of this Council has been unusually enmeshed in politics. The current president, an outstanding lady, Mrs. Martha Ragland, is a former Democrat National Committeewoman. The immediate past president was campaign director for the now Senator Ross Bass. In the spring of 1965 fully one-third of the board was involved in either running for office or directing the campaigns of those who were. To compound the situation, the present TCHR director, a Methodist minister from Dallas, Texas, was nearly elected congressman from that district two years ago.

There are other dimensions to the TCHR. But this involvement should be noted both because it indicates pertinence in the life of the state and because it signals a factor which must not become dominant.

This Council needs an associate director who should be Negro. A grant of $10 - 12,000 would make this possible.

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ARKANSAS COUNCIL -- Among the state Councils the Arkansas Council, like South Carolina, has shown remarkable stability. This is a strange, small state and in our opinion ACHR has had a good influence over the past decade.

The director since 1954 is an elderly Methodist minister, the Rev. Nathaniel Griswold. The Associate Director is Mr. Ozell Sutton, former manager of the farm of Winthrop Rockefeller. In our opinion Mr. Sutton is one of the most influential civil rights leaders of Arkansas and we hope ACHR will select him as their director on Mr. Griswold's retirement.

Arkansas is a considerable distance from everything. In involving the ACHR staff this has been a considerable budgetary frustration to us and to them. A grant of $6,000 to supplement staff salaries and to allow for out-of-state travel would help considerably.

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STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS: FUNDS RAISED

	1965*	1964
ALABAMA (Jan.-Sept.)	$ 26,000	$ 19,439
ARKANSAS (Jan.-Sept.)	25,000	25,618
FLORIDA (Jan.-June)	17,000	17,930
GEORGIA (Jan.-July)	40,000	54,723
LOUISIANA	2,000	
MISSISSIPPI (Jan.-Aug. 26)	18,000	2,200
NORTH CAROLINA (Jan.-July)	20,000	27,015
SOUTH CAROLINA (Dec.-Aug.)	50,000	41,303
TENNESSEE (Jan.-Sept.)	20,000	17,399
VIRGINIA* (Development Project - Jan.-March; General Fund, April-Sept.)	35,000	52,002
HOUSTON (Jan., Feb., March, June and August only reports available)	40,000	40,892
TOTAL	$293,000	$ 298,521

*Estimated, on basis of financial reports through September, 1965

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STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS: MEMBERSHIP

	1965	1964	1963
ALABAMA	1,036	400	420
ARKANSAS	423	751	503
FLORIDA	2,043	1,451	718
GEORGIA	1,072	1,241	1,023
LOUISIANA	150	-----	-----
MISSISSIPPI	325	196	45
NORTH CAROLINA	743	648	514
SOUTH CAROLINA	967	1,050	945
TENNESSEE	1,041	775	676
VIRGINIA	2,500*	2,423	2,367
HOUSTON	750*	610	509
TOTAL	11,050	9,545	7,720

*Estimated

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Paul Anthony, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama
539-4277 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Edwin Stanfield
Intern: Robert Valder
Chmn.: Nat Welch

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Walter B. Clancy

Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Rural Advancement Project:
Hubert Thomas
Chmn: Dr. Joe Hendricks

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi
948-0878, 948-0879 (601)
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Assoc. Dir.: Bill Silver

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
No executive director at present
Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Field Rep.: Leonidas James
Program Director: Elizabeth Ledeen
Intern: Brad Poston
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
297-6568 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Assoc. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: Martha Raglend

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Robert L. Combs
Chmn.: David Scull

Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829 (713)
Exec. Dir.: Robert R. Alexander
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

File
State Councils -
Gen. Corresp. 1965

December 3, 1965

Mrs. George A. Eddy
5325 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Eileen:

We have your letter of November 9 to Leslie W. Dunbar. I am the new man, and appreciate the information. We will follow up on it as soon as we are able to learn more about the foundation.

I was very sorry to hear of your resignation as finance chairman of the Virginia Council, though I certainly don't blame you for taking such action. The staff situation of the Virginia Council and the finances have disturbed me greatly for some time, particularly during the past year. I hope in the coming year we will be given an opportunity to help in the situation if we can. In the meantime, please know how grateful we are for all that you have done over such a long period of time.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

5325 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia
November 9, 1965

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

I have been president of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations for the past five years and I am also on the Virginia Council Board so I feel I know you.

Actually, I hear you are leaving SRC but I send this to you ~~in~~ because I do not know who your successor is.

I have been Finance Chairman of the Virginia Council until recently and very muhh concerned about this aspect of our work.

The other day I heard just a slight clue to a possible new foundation and cannot resist passing it on to you. You probably already know all about it. It is a very large foundation based in Flint, Mihhigan, given by the Mr. Mott who was an officer of General Motors. That is all I know, but I heard of it through a friend who is connected with another foundation . He had the impression that this new foundation was looking for ideas about what to do. Maybe you can take it from there.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen O'Daniel Eddy
(Mrs. George R.)

File
State Councils
Gen. Corresp. 1965

December 3, 1965

Mr. John B. Shelley
President
Human Relations Council of Greater
Jacksonville
303 N. Market Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Shelley:

Leslie Dunbar is no longer with the Council, but is now Director of the Field Foundation at 250 Park Avenue, New York.

I know he would be pleased to be asked to deliver your Annual Banquet address if you wish to have him from that distance, though I have no idea as to whether his schedule would allow him to accept. If you would like other suggestions from us, we would be happy to send them since we would like to do anything possible to help the Jacksonville Council.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 11/30/65

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
303 N. MARKET STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
(Affiliated with the Florida Council on Human Relations)

Telephone:
353-0065

November
29, 1965

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am writing to you on behalf of Mr. Raiford Brown, our Program Committee Chairman, who at present is incapacitated through an automobile accident .

The Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville is preparing for its initial "Annual Banquet" to be held at a downtown hotel in Jacksonville on Friday evening, January 21, 1966. This will be a very large event in our rather embattled lived down here, and of course we wish to have a speaker of real significance and importance, to fit the occasion. Our committee feels that, because of your understanding and experience , as well as for your excellence as a speaker, you will fill our needs. Therefore, we invite you to be our guest speaker for the evening.

We anticipate an attendance of approximately seventy-five to one hundred - a bi-racial group, of course.

Ypu may have noted the use of the word "embattled" above. This word, I think, is fairly descriptive of the feeling of our Council members and many others in the city who are concerned over the official lack of interest by this large, sprawling community to improve its relations with its over one-third Negro population. The absence of interest in this instance equates an absence of progress, with the result that all of the changes that must occur through the impact of federal Civil Rights legislation are not even being considered at this time.

I am enclosing a copy of our newsleter, INTERCOM, which will give a bit of background of our situation. The need for public interest and concern will be obvious, I am sure.

I sincerely hope you can see fit to be our guest speaker on the occasion of this, our first annual banquet, on January 21. We are prepared to furnish expenses and a small honorarium. Please let me have your reply at your earliest possible opportunity.

Faithfully yours,

John E. Shelley

John E. Shelley
President

"Dedicated to the Promotion of Democracy, Justice and Equality of Opportunity in our Community."

INTERCOM

Dedicated to the promotion of Democracy, Justice, and Equality of Opportunity in our Community

303 Market Street
Jacksonville, 2, Florida

NOTICE OF MEETING

The November meeting of the Human Relations Council will be held in the auditorium of the Afro-American Insurance Company, 101 E. Union Street, Tuesday, November 16, 1965.

Dr. Charles B. McIntosh will speak to us on the desegregation of the Duval County schools. Dr. McIntosh has a case pending in local courts concerning his efforts to enroll his six year old daughter in the school nearest his home. He is further qualified to speak on this subject by virtue of his membership on the desegregation Committee for Better Education in Duval County.

Dr. McIntosh has been a practicing pediatrician and civic leader in Jacksonville since 1958. He is an active member of the NAACP; he is vice-president of the Urban League; he is a member of the North Florida Council of Boy Scouts, and the Health and Education Committee of the Duval County Medical Society. He was born in West Palm Beach, Florida. He graduated from Florida A and M College, New York University, and Meharry Medical College.

ATTENTION TEENAGERS

For more than a month, under the direction of the Jacksonville Office of Economic Opportunity, a bi-racial youth group has met weekly in an effort to reach the school drop-out, the unemployed teenager and those who are potentially on the downfall. This group appropriately calls itself UPSWING.

The following officers have been elected: Karen Moore, Tom Houck, Jeannette Heloman and John Kemp.

UPSWING is composed of youths representing the NAACP Youth Council, the Youth Council on Civic Affairs, the Young Life-Inner City, the Johnson Branch YMCA, and youths from various church groups and student councils.

UPSWING hopes to provide channels of communications for youths to identify common needs, to find ways of fulfilling these needs, to encourage individual participation of the youths and to promote the establishment of personal identity.

(cont'd. page 2)

INTERCOM readers are urged to distribute the above information to those teenagers who would benefit from the program of UPSWING and to contact the officers through the Jacksonville Office of Economic Opportunity, located at 2616 Myrtle Avenue, N. (355-1495)

ARTICLE

"The All-White World of Children's Books"
by Nancy Larrick (Saturday Review September 11, 1965)

"Across the country, 6,340,000 non-white children are learning to read and to understand the American way of life in books which either omit them entirely or scarcely mention them. There is no need to elaborate upon the damage--much of it irreparable to the Negro child's personality."

"But the impact of all-white books upon 39,600,000 white children is probably even worse. Although his light skin makes him one of the world's minorities, the white child learns from his books that he is kingfish."

In a survey of the seventy members of the Children's Book Council who publish trade books for children, Miss Larson found that in the three years, 1962-64, an average of only 6.7% of the books published included one or more Negroes, and that only four fifths of 1% told a story about American Negroes today.

Traditionally, in American literature, the Negro has been presented in stereotypes, which range from "gorilla-like...servile... ludicrous" on the one hand, to "unsurpassed grace and beauty, poetic language, great wisdom, an unfaltering judgement" on the other.

Negro librarians differ in their valuations of many current offerings, such as Tolliver, by Florence Means (Houghton Mifflin) and Whispering Willows, by Elizabeth Hamilton Friermood (Doubleday). Such divergent opinions are certainly expressed in evaluations of such older "classics" as Little Black Sambo.

Publishers readily admit the disproportionate number of Negroes in children's books and offer several reasons. The primary and obvious one seems to be financial. "Why jeopardize sales by putting one or two Negro faces in an illustration?" But they also feel "pressure from those who deplore a story that shows a Negro as a slave, a servant or a railroad porter.... Many juvenile editors who state determination to present a completely fair picture of Negroes in our multiracial society add the reservation:'where it seems natural and not forced.'"

The Council for Interracial Books for Children--sponsored by a group which includes Benjamin Spock, Langston Hughes and Harry Golden--has been formed to encourage the writing and publishing of "good

children's books that include non-whites." Hopefully, "white supremacy in children's literature will be abolished when authors, editors, publishers and book sellers decide that they need not submit to bigots."

*****

Due to the lack of space in our newsletter we are not printing a bibliography of 17 books exerpted from this article which are about or include Negroes. However, those interested in obtaining the names and authors of these books may call or write our office.

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

It appears to me that one of the basic indices of progress in the broad field of Civil Rights implementation is the extent of school integration that has happened since government-ordered desegregation of the public schools. The New York Times, in an article dated September 4, 1965, stated that "Under the threat of loss of Federal assistance, the South is admitting probably 7 per cent of its Negro children to classes with white children this fall--a percentage that compares reasonably well with the national average". The article further added that the desegregation is occurring "with virtually no violence or resistance".

In an attempt to obtain specifics and comparisons on the volume of integration experienced in other counties after last September's school opening, this office conducted a quick telephone survey of six randomly selected large and small Florida counties, speaking with the county school superintendents or their representatives in each instance. Incidentally, previous efforts to get figures from state and private agencies were fruitless as I was informed that the school enrollment forms no longer indicate race of students. The counties are, however, keeping exact or approximate figures, apparently for their own purposes. The survey results are on page 4.

It is shockingly obvious that our Duval County, the second largest in the State, does not begin to compare with the rest of Florida in its progress. That, indeed, it would appear to be a province or district within the Apartheid Union of South Africa rather than a supposedly progressive county in Florida, in the United States of America, in the Twentieth Century! In case the figures do not register with the reader let me add one more: that, of the 135 Negroes attending integrated schools in Duval County, only 4 of these children are in public schools with white children within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, a city of some 300,000 people, over one third of whom are Negroes!

I cannot help but feel that the foregoing gives definite insight into the infinitesimal lack of progress in all the other facets of Civil Rights implementation in our community, and is, in itself the primary reason your Council is now considering a formal complaint to the United States Government over the slowness of school integration in Duval County.

SURVEY RESULTS

County	*Est. Enrollment Whites	Negroes	Negroes With Whites	Bi-racial Schools	Approximate Percentage of Total Negroes
Dade (Miami)	167,000	41,000	9,214 as of May 1965. Closer to 11,000 or 12,000 in Sept. 1965	78	22%
Pinellas (Clearwater)	60,000	12,000	2,296 as of Sept. 1965	30	19%
Hillsborough (Tampa)	89,000	14,000	Approx. 1,400 as of Sept. 1965	40 (approx)	10%
Orange (Orlando)	60,000	13,000	Approx. 500 as of Sept. 1965	18	4%
Polk (Bartow)	UNKNOWN		Approx. 180 to 210, as of Sept. '65	11	UNKNOWN
Brevard (Titusville)	40,000	5,500	Approx. 500 as of Sept. 1965	20 (approx)	9%
Duval (Jacksonville)	99,000	23,000	**135 as of Sept. 1965	10	.0059 per cent

*Figures based on November, 1964 enrollment estimates contained in "A Statistical Summary, State By State, of School Segregation-Desegregation in the Southern and Border Area from 1954 to the Present" published by Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

**Figures released by Director of Placement, Duval County Department of Public Instruction on September 14, 1965.

NAACP NEWS

NAACP President Rutledge Pearson has prepared and sent a letter to Mayor Louis H. Ritter requesting that the NAACP be issued a permit to begin a series of mass marches on Tuesday, November 9, 1965, to start at 4:30 p.m. The marches are the second phase of a program of protest to make the city aware of the unwillingness, thus far, of the city government to consider or take any positive action on the long-standing grievances again presented to the City Commission on October 7, 1965. The grievances are:

1. The total exclusion of Negroes from all the policy making of the city government. The boards are: library, civil service, recreation, housing authority, etc.

2. The refusal to open up new or better jobs in the five departments of city government to Negroes who now are limited to menial positions.

3. No consideration thus far in the appointing of a local Equal Opportunities Commission for the purposes of assuring equal employment opportunities in public and private places of business.

4. An immediate slum clearance program initiated and the enforcement of minimum housing standards.

5. Positive action in the desegregation of the police force, the police stations of the city and the elimination of the segregated Davis Street police station.

6. An end to the biased coverage of news by local news media and elimination of the humiliating policy by the city's only morning newspaper which has a "Black Star Edition" under the title "News For and About Colored People".

7. The complete elimination of a wall built adjacent to a Canal Street housing project to separate the races. The wall has been scaled down from its original 8 foot height but is still there.

8. An end to the political machinations and manipulations of policies by the city government which have excluded Negroes from the mainstream of community life.

The Mayor was also informed by Mr. Pearson of the start of the NAACP's direct action program of daily picketing of City Hall on October 21st. Mr. Pearson also objected to the contrived co-ordination between all local news media to blackout this matter of public concern from the community and that, because of this, the NAACP had no other recourse than to begin different forms of massive protest including economic sanctions through Christmas to dramatize the need for immediate solutions to the grievances.

A copy of Mr. Pearson's letter has been forwarded to all the interested and concerned agencies at both state and federal levels.

HRC REACTION TO NAACP NEWS

The City of Jacksonville has an impressive veneer of beauty, modernness and progressiveness that one can believe in, providing you shelter yourself from facts and keep looking at the sky-line or stay on the expressway!

For most of the Negroes (43% of the population) it means a $35.00 a week job if you can find work, imprisonment within ever-increasing, ever worsening slums, inferior education in inferior segregated schools and total divorcement from the "superior" white community. There are many other cities in our country with problems similiar to Jacksonville, but the difference is that they are trying to remedy their inherited cultural evil; they are working on the elimination of urban ills; they are utilizing both local and governmental resources in massive efforts to restore human dignity and worth to the traditional disenfranchised! They are emerging from their centuries old, two society stultification to truly democratic communities with single societies where equality of justice, education and opportunity is for all of its citizens! Jacksonville has not started ... as yet.

The Human Relations Council unanimously indorsed the grievances of the NAACP at its October General Meeting and advised the Mayor, by letter, of its indorsement.

NEGROES IN HISTORY

Henry Thacker Burleigh was born in Erie, Pennsylvania December 2, 1866. Interested in music from an early age, this grandson of a slave held various jobs until he was admitted to the National Conservatory of Music in New York where he studied for four years.

Anton Dvorak took an interest in him due to Dvorak's interest in Indian and Negro folksongs. Burleigh copied manuscripts for him for a period of time.

In 1894 Burleigh was appointed soloist at St. George's Episcopal Church in New York. He was the only Negro out of 60 applicants. He kept this position until 1946.

During his life he composed more than 250 songs. He achieved an international reputation by his arrangements of more than one hundred Negro folksongs and spirituals, notably "Deep River" and "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen".

In 1917, he was awarded the Springarn medal which is an award instituted in 1913 by Joel Ekial Springarn, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP. The awards are gold medals given once a year to the Negro who, according to a committee appointed by the board, has reached the highest achievement in his field, either in that year or for over a period of time.

Research done in <u>World Book</u> and <u>Encyclopedia Brittanica</u>.

The time is near for all members of the Human Relations Council to renew their membership for the year 1966. All memberships and contributions to our organization are tax deductable.

We invite everyone interested in the promotion of democracy, justice and equality of opportunity to support this organization which is dedicated to these ideals. The economic, social, and cultural development of our city depends upon the number of its citizens willing to actively support the best interests of the whole community without prejudice, with good will and the democratic spirit inherent in all our law. Additional membership forms can be obtained by writing 303 Market Street or our membership chairman Mr. J.J. Nixon, 1111 Albert St., Jacksonville, Florida.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

303 MARKET STREET - 32202 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

I will lend my support to the 1966 program of the Council by becoming:

1. A single member ($5.00). . . . . .( ) New ( )
2. A joint member, husband and wife ($8.00).( ) Renewal ( )
3. A student member ($3.00). . . . . .( )

NAME_____PHONE:_____

MAILING
ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ZIP CODE_____

I am interested in working for the Council in the following areas:

1. Membership ( )
2. Office ( )
3. Telephone ( )
4. Newsletter ( )
5. Community Education ( )

Make checks payable to FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS and mail to 303 Market Street, Jacksonville, 32202.

The Human Relations Council
of Greater Jacksonville

303 Market Street
Jacksonville, 2, Florida

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Jacksonville, Fla.
Permit No. 2982

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

December 8, 1965

TO: Field Activities

FROM: Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Here are the names of local affiliates. All these groups established the affiliate relations in 1964. The last two are strictly in the neophyte class:

The Fayetteville Community Relations Association

The Fort Smith Council on Human Relations

The Conway Council on Community Relations

The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations

The Jonesboro Council on Human Relations

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

State councils gen -

Georgia:

Atlanta
Augusta
Brunswick
Albany
Rome
Savannah
Columbus
Athens
Macon
Statesboro

Alabama:

Birmingham
East Alabama
Huntsville
Mobile
Montgomery
Muscle Shoals
Talladega
Tuscaloosa

Tenn:
Memphis - ~~Inactive~~
Chattanooga
Nashville
Jackson ???
Knoxville
Oak Ridge
Murfreesboro

Mississippi:
Jackson
Gulfcoast
Greenville

Louisiana:
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Lafayette

32

Texas:
Houston

32

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 15, 1965

TO: Paul Anthony, Field Director, Southern Regional Council

FROM: Helen Adams, Executive Director

There are local councils organized in the following cities:

Durham
Charlotte
Wilmington

Pending are:

Goldsboro
Greensboro
Asheville

mm

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

January 12, 1965

TO: Mr. Paul Anthony

FROM: Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Executive Director

SUBJECT: Your inquiry dated January 4, 1965

Enclosed is a complete list of our affiliated Councils.

Broward County
Central Brevard
Ft. Pierce
Lee County
Gainesville
Halifax Area
Greater Jacksonville
Melbourne
Greater Miami
Palm Beach
Saint Petersburg
Tampa
Tallahassee
Upper Pinellas
DeLand

Affiliated but not having joined the Florida Council at this time:

Dunedin
Ocala
Vero Beach

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 4, 1965

MEMO

TO: Directors, State Councils

FROM: Field Activities

We are anxious to update and correct our records of local human relations councils. Could you, at your earliest convenience, send us a list of the names of all your currently affiliated local councils? Thanks.

Columbia CHR
Columbia Intercollegiate CHR
Sumter CHR
Morris College CHR (Sumter)
Greenville CHR (has at last affiliated)
Rock Hill CHR
Winthrop-Friendship CHR (Rock Hill)
Aiken CHR

meet both separately and jointly
- Jasper Co (no whites - except when some from Beaufort participate)
- Hampton Co (no whites " " " " "
- Beaufort Co - about on the rocks for a number of reasons

Cheraw CHR - new & still wet behind the ears

January 5, 1965

Alice Dr. Spearman
Executive Director

COOPERATING CHAPTERS OF VCHR
(Hold Regular Monthly Meetings, but do not, as yet, pay state dues)

COVINGTON - The Rev. M. S. Carothers, Pres. Maple Ave. & Locust St.

LANCASTER County - The Rev. James K. Wilson, Pres., Weems, Va.

LOUDOUN COUNTY - Mrs. Paul Phillips, Pres. Lincoln, Va.

PETERSBURG - Mrs. Jay W. Worrall, Pres. 1839 Brandon St.,

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY- Mrs. Louise S. Brown, Pres. 319 Grant St. Manassas

WARRENTON - Mr. Henry Berne, Pres. Box 336, Warrenton

COLLEGE AND YOUTH GROUPS

HIGH SCHOOL CHAPTERS

(2) Fairfax County has two,(sponsored by Adult Chapter of FFC, VCHR Affiliated)

(1) Richmond has one chapter(sponsored by Adult Chapter)

COLLEGE CHAPTERS

(1) Jefferson Chapter (University of Virginia)
William Leary, President

(1) Richmond College Council - (Includes Five colleges in Richmond area) Charles Cummings, President

LOCAL AFFILIATED CHAPTERS OF VCHR

ALEXANDRIA	- Mrs. George A. Eddy, President	5325 Polk Ave.
ARLINGTON	- Mr. Michael Valder, President	1800 16th Road, South
BLACKSBURG	- Mr. Herbert M. Kulman, President	305 W. Washington St.
Charlottesville	- Mr. Roger Bristol, President	1808 Barracks Rd.
DANVILLE	- Dr. Martin Donelson, President	1035 Main Street
FAIRFAX COUNTY	- Mr. J Sidney Holland, Pres.	4111 First St., Annandale
FREDERICKSBURG	- Mr. Johnny P Johnson, Pres.	1308 Charles Street
FRANKLIN	- Mrs. Isaac C. White, Pres.	P O. Box 336, Franklin
GILES COUNTY	(New River)-Rev. Frederick M. Ritter,	Box 15, Pearisburg
HANOVER COUNTY	-The Rev. Douglas Lawson, Pres.	Box 225, Ashland
HOPEWELL	- The Rev. William Kelley, President	Chester, Va.
LEXINGTON	(Rockbridge-Bunea Vista Council)- The Rev. C. M. Cofield,II, President	212 Massie St., Lexington
LYNCHBURG	_ Mrs. Bernice L. Hill. President	1307 Floyd Street
MERCER-TAZEWELL	(Bluefield Area) Mr. William Sanders, President	Law Bldg., Princeton, W. Va
NORFOLK	- Mrs. H. M. Silverman, President	419 Hariton Court
PENINSULA	Dr. James A. Russell, President	Hampton Institute, Hampton
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	- Dr. Marvin W Schlegel, Pres.	Farmville
RADFORD	- Mr. Robert McGovern, President-	Box 686, Radford College
RICHMOND	- The Rev. John J. McMahon, President	811 Floyd Ave., Richmond
ROANOKE	- The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Pres.	P.O. Box 4211, Roanoke
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	- The Rev. Charles E Zunkel, Pres.	Port Republic, Va.
WILLIAMSBUR G	- Mrs. J. Blaine Blayton, Pres.	RFD 2, Box 230, Wms/bg

answered by phone 12/14 by ccl

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
303 N. MARKET STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202
(Affiliated with the Florida Council on Human Relations)

Telephone:
353-0065

December 13, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of December 3, advising us that Mr. Dunbar is now in New York. We do not think it advisable to call him to Jacksonville for our annual banquet especially, unless he is to be in this area anyway.

We do not yet have a speaker, and would appreciate it very much if you would make any suggestions. In fact, we would be happy to have you make contact with a suitable speaker for us. For your information, and to indicate the type of person we would like to secure, let me say that we have approached, unsuccessfully, Mr. McGill and Dr. Benjamin Mays in Atlanta, in addition to Mr. Dunbar. We also tried to get Leroy Collins.

Time is getting very short, and we will greatly appreciate hearing from you at the earliest possible date.

Faithfully yours,

John E. Shelley

John E. Shelley
President

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201.00
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340.00
619.00
203.00
272.00
97.00
767.00
469.00
1,055.00
435.00
696.00
10,097.50 T

Grazia

.00 T

Ed, this is ~~the~~ a copy of the report I gave to Paul -

Rick Howard

Paul, after much searching this is the best I can do.

FUNDS RAISED OTHER THAN GRANTS by
STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 1965 1965

ALABAMA	.....complete.....	19,298.67
ARKANSAS	.....Oct., Nov., Dec., missing...	7,701.00
FLORIDA	.....complete.....	11,588.49
GEORGIA	.....Foundation money not..... separated from donations (I have asked Evelyn to try to get the figures for us.)	10,097.50
LOUISIANA		
MISSISSIPPI	.....complete.....	3,217.91
NORTH CAROLINA	..... Aug., Sept. missing. (Pg. 4 of their Annual report reports funds raised 21,000)	10,821.07
SOUTH CAROLINA	.....complete.....	7,389.30
TENNESSEE	.....complete.....	6,003.62
VIRGINIA	...Jan., Feb., Mar.,missing.... (A $750 anonymous donation listed)	8,642.65
HOUSTON	....11 months ending Aug. 31.....	~~20,374.20~~ 27,000.00

file "State Councils - General"

File State Councils Gen

PROPOSED GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEDULE, 1965

Introduction:

The Program Review and Evaluation Report, as approved by the Council, of last year included the following directive: "That if funds are available beyond 1964, staff and Executive Committee put greater weight on program quality in allocating funds." This schedule has been prepared with that instruction in mind.

Condition of grants:

1. All grants to be paid quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of 1965 unless otherwise indicated.

2. Grants will not be paid until such time as adequate quarterly program and financial reports have been received by SRC.

3. Grants are contingent on professional staff being maintained by the recipient councils.

4. It is expected that local fund raising will be held at least at the rate of 1964. Should this not be the case, revision during the year will be necessary, unless there are special circumstances. In cases where fund raising falls below 1964 rates, staff will withhold funds pending determination by the Executive Committee.

5. All grants are to be reviewed and likely revised if the performance of the recipient council in all areas, including program and membership, is below realistic expectations. In such case, staff may withhold funds pending a review and decision by the Executive Committee.

Alabama: $6,000

For general support of the Alabama Council program.

Arkansas: $4,800 — 5,400

For general support of the Arkansas Council program.

Florida: $4,800

For general support of the Florida Council program.

Georgia: $4,800

In support of the work being done to develop and assist local councils in Georgia.

Louisiana: $3,200

This sum to be held in reserve to assist the Louisiana Council in its general program as that council becomes a staffed operation successfully reorganized. A portion of this grant (no more than $2,000) may be used, with the concurrence of the Louisiana Council, to support a staffed operation of the New Orleans Community Relations Council.

Mississippi: $5,000

To assist the Mississippi Council in its first year of reorganized staff operation. This grant is to be reviewed and reduced to, at the most, $2,500 to assist special projects, if the Mississippi Council is unable to secure adequate staff.

North Carolina: $4,800

For general support of the North Carolina Council program.

South Carolina: $4,800

To assist the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in expanding its staff so that additional attention can be given to local councils.

Tennessee: $4,800

To assist the Tennessee Council in acquiring a second professional staff person; this grant to be reviewed and reduced if the TCHR does not expand staff.

Texas: $2,000

To assist the educational program of the Houston Council.

Virginia: $5,000

To assist in the continued development of local councils and general membership.

SUMMARY

		1964
Alabama	$6,000	($6,000)
Arkansas	4,800	(5,400)
Florida	4,800	(5,400)
Georgia	4,800	(6,000)
Louisiana	3,200	-
Mississippi	5,000	(2,500)
North Carolina	4,800	(5,900)
South Carolina	4,800	(6,000)
Tennessee	4,800	(6,000)
Virginia	5,000	(7,200)
Houston	2,000	(2,600)
Contingency Fund	2,300	(2,900)
TOTAL:	$52,300	($55,900)
Other: George S. Mitchell Award	500	(1,000)
TOTAL:	$52,800	($56,900)

Additional needs - subject to the availability of funds

A. Additional funds for the grants-in-aid program		$25,000
B. Additional funds to strengthen central services:		
1. Preparation and publication of special materials (e.g., "how to do it" publications such as organization and programming for local councils on human relations)	$2,000	
2. Special assistance in fund raising and membership programs (including consultant fees and travel expenses for speakers)	2,400	
3. Assistance toward costs, three state staff meetings (@ $900)	2,700	
4. Emergency funds to assist worthy councils out of temporary financial difficulty	3,000	
5. Funds for recruitment and special training of staff (providing travel costs for interviews, costs of temporary training assignments with SRC, etc.)	3,200	13,300
TOTAL:		$38,300

Note: All of these needs under B have been met during 1964 on a very limited basis from the present "contingency fund."

January 18, 1966

Mr. R. Caples
Plans for Progress
1800 "G" Street, N. W., Suite 703
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Caples:

As per your telephone request today, I am enclosing a copy of our state Councils on Human Relations for your files.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

File

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Council Directors or Chairmen

FROM: ED Stanfield

The next meeting of the state council directors will be held on Wednesday, Febraary 2, 1966, in the SRC conference room, beginning at 10:00 a.m. We should finish around four o'clock.

SRC will pay travel costs and Atlanta expenses for the director and chairman of each council. Other staff members are welcome, but expenses will have to come from the state council budget.

Please make every effort to get your chairman here. The expanded grant-in-aid program will be the principal item on the agenda, and it is important that the chairmen understand the purposes, limitations, etc., for this program.

If you wish to confer with any of the SRC staff or need to visit the Atlanta offices of allied agencies, please feel free to come a day early or stay a day afterward.

Don't forget to send us a copy of your annual audit, please.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Hinchcriffe, Miss Jane

REGARDING'

Conditions and use of the Ford Foundation Grant relative to the state Councils on Human Relations, as outlined in document prepared by Ed Stanfield and attached to PA letter to Miss Hinchcriffe of Feb. 14, 1966

(DATE)
February 14, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Foundations - Ford, 1966

file
State Councils, General

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Taconic Foundation
666 Fifth Avenue,
New York
(Mr. Stephen R. Currier)

REGARDING

Transmitting $25,000 check in support of the state Councils on Human Relations (second instalment of a three-year grant which began in 1965)

DATE

Currier ltr. dtd. March 15, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FOUNDATIONS: Taconic, 1966

File
Human Relations
commissions

March 16, 1966

Mr. David L. Petersen
Metropolitan Coordinator
Human Relations Council of Greater New Haven
89 Howe Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Petersen:

The Southern Regional Council does not have an officer in charge of fund-raising. The Executive Director is expected to perform that chore. If we can be of any assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW HAVEN INC.

AFFILIATED SUBURBAN COUNCILS — NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS — 16TH YEAR _ ESTABLISHED 1950

WEST HAVEN • HAMDEN • NORTH HAVEN • EAST HAVEN — WESTVILLE • ELLSWORTH • INNER-CITY • WHITNEY • EAST SHORE

REV. PAUL ZECKHAUSEN
Presidents

89 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. 06511
Telephone 865-6165

BRERETON W. BISSELL
Executive Secretary

Rec'd 3/14/66

March 11, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

The Human Relations Council of Greater New Haven, Connecticut, would like to have the name of your officer in charge of fund-raising. A recent opportunity has been made available to us which could be used as a lucrative method of raising money because of its civil rights interest. We would like to correspond concerning this matter with your appropriate official.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David L. Petersen

David L. Petersen
Metropolitan Coordinator

File
State Councils
Gen, 1966

May 20, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ed Stanfield

FROM: Paul Anthony

What about considering placing on the agenda of the meeting of the State Council presidents a major consideration of whether or not a future emphasis for the programs of State Councils should not be on reaching the white people of their states?

Free
State Councils,
General

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

August 2, 1966

TO: State Council Executive Directors

FROM: Ed Stanfield

SUBJECT: Meeting in Atlanta, August 9-10

Pursuant to the conversation which those attending the leadership laboratory had with Paul Anthony, we shall meet here in Atlanta on August 9-10. We shall start at 1:30 P.M. on the 9th and plan to adjourn about noon on the 10th.

The directors of SRC's special projects have been notified and asked to give us some time. Subject to schedule contingencies for one or two of them, they are willing to give us sufficient time to allow for give and take and a constructive ironing out of difficulties.

As agreed, we will have something on paper about the incidental aid available and the necessary limitations and conditions.

I have reserved a block of rooms at the Americana Hotel, corner of Spring Street and Carnegie Way. This was done at suggestion of some of you, who felt that such an arrangement would facilitate "group dynamics." If for any reason you will not use a room, please let me know so that I can cancel your reservation at once. When you arrive, tell the clerk that your reservaton was made by the Southern Regional Council.

Francis Pauley will have us out to her house for a cocktail hour and buffet dinner.

SRC will pay travel and expenses for directors. Other staffers are welcome at your expense.

Copies: directors, SRC special projects

File State Councils Gen. corresp.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Phone 2-8764

PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

September 8, 1966

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Ed Stanfield

SUBJECT: Next Meeting of State Council Directors

As you know, our next meeting is to be September 21-22, starting at 2:00 on Wednesday and ending about noon on Thursday. We shall meet in the S. R. C. conference room.

The Southern Interagency Conference will be meeting from 2:00 on the 20th until noon on the 21st, and you are invited to attend that meeting also. It might be of considerable interest to you. Dr. Lewis Killian of the University of Florida will speak on the first afternoon on the role of white liberals in social change in the South. Other features of that meeting will be briefings on the political situation by Vernon Jordan and on school and hospital desegregation by representatives of the regional office of H. E. W. (The latter presentation will be on Wednesday morning, so you might catch that even if you can't come on Tuesday.)

For our own meeting, following the suggestion of some of you, I have invited two men from government agencies here to talk to us about program concerns and the role of their offices. They are Bob Thompson, Special Assistant for Intergroup Relations to the Regional Director of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and Don Hollowell, Regional Director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In addition, we may have the H. E. W. representatives stay over from the S. I. C. meeting - in case some of you can't get here early.

As for expenses, let us try the following formula: S. R. C. will pay one-half of your expenses for travel, room and meals, plus all travel cost in excess of $50.00. In this way the distance some have to travel will not be an excessive burden. We can make any adjustments in this formula after trying it once.

I am going to leave it to you to get your own accommodations, so that you can order exactly the room you want. Since most seemed satisfied with the Americana Motor Hotel, let me suggest that one. Perhaps I'll arrange a dinner for us there on the evening of the 21st.

JES:mlm

cc: SRC Project Directors

See State Councils, Gene

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE COUNCILS FOR 1966

Alabama	$ 5,500
Arkansas	4,600
Florida	4,600
Georgia	4,600
Louisiana	3,200
Mississippi	4,800
North Carolina	4,800
South Carolina	4,600
Tennessee	4,600
Virginia	4,600
Houston	1,800
Contingency	2,000
Geo. S. Mitchell Award	1,000
TOTAL:	$50,700

See State Councils Grants-in-Aid

attachment G

PROPOSED GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEDULE, 1966

Condition of grants:

1. All grants to be paid quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of 1966 unless otherwise indicated.

2. Grants will not be paid until such time as adequate quarterly program and financial reports have been received by SRC.

3. Grants are contingent on professional staff being maintained by the recipient councils.

4. It is expected that local fund raising will be held at least at the rate of 1965. Should this not be the case, revision during the year will be necessary, unless there are special circumstances. In cases where fund raising falls below 1965 rates, staff will withhold funds pending determination by the Executive Committee.

5. All grants are to be reviewed and likely revised if the performance of the recipient council in all areas, including program and membership, is below realistic expectations. In such case, staff may withhold funds pending a review and decision by the Executive Committee.

Alabama	$5,500
Arkansas	4,600
Florida	4,600
Georgia	4,600
Louisiana	3,200
Mississippi	4,800
North Carolina	4,800
South Carolina	4,600
Tennessee	4,600
Virginia	4,600
Houston	1,800
Contingency	2,000
Geo. S. Mitchell Award	1,000
TOTAL:	$50,700

EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR 1966

to

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS*

STATE	ALLOCATION
Alabama	$ 9,000
Arkansas	8,000
Florida	7,000
Georgia	9,000
Louisiana	10,000
Mississippi	16,750
North Carolina	8,000
South Carolina	9,000
Tennessee	11,000
Virginia	8,250
Houston (Tex.)	4,000
Total:	$100,000

*Made possible by a three-year Ford Foundation grant. Grants to state councils will be revised for the second year, and again for the third, in the light of their progress toward attaining both substantially increased membership and financial support from the membership of the several state councils.

file
State Councils'
gen. concep.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR 1966

General Conditions

Duration

The Southern Regional Council's expanded grant-in-aid program is made possible by a three-year Ford Foundation grant. Commitment to the 1966 grant schedule, however, is for one year only. Grants to state councils will be revised for the second year, and again for the third, in the light of their progress toward attaining the general purpose of the expanded aid program.

Purpose

The general purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program is to enable the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic, staffed operations. As a means to this end, grants for the first year are mostly to make possible adequate or more stable staffed operations.

Evaluation and Revision

The Southern Regional Council will consider this expanded program to be attaining its purpose only if it results in significant increase of both membership and financial support from the membership of the several state councils. Therefore

it should be clearly understood that performance in these two respects will weigh more heavily than need in the annual revisions of the grant schedule.

No "matching funds" provision is attached to the 1966 grants. It is expected, however, that each state council will make during 1966 a planned, systemmatic effort to enlist new members and new chapters and to raise funds from a broad base of individual contributors. The success of such an effort will weigh heavily in the annual evaluation. (This may be interpreted frankly to mean that failure of the membership to support the state council will result in less aid, not more, from the Southern Regional Council.)

It is probable that larger portions of the 1967 and 1968 grants will be designated for particular projects, and that support of staffs made possible by the 1966 grants will be proportionately reduced. For this reason policy boards of the state councils should consider both their determination and the possibility to assume rapidly support of whatever staffing is made possible by their 1966 grant. Should determination be lacking or the possibility doubtful, they should seriously consider rejecting the grant because of this condition and in fairness to employees and potential employees.

Payment Schedule

Except where noted, the annual grant will be paid in equal quarterly installments, due February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

The first quarterly installment of each grant will be paid as soon as possible administratively. Where one of the purposes of the grant is to employ additional personnel, expenses incurred in finding and moving the employee may be considered a part of the overhead expense. The second quarterly installment of grants for additional staff will be withheld, if necessary pending actual employment of the staff person.

Reporting Requirements

Quarterly payments will be made only if (1) the last-due quarterly program report has been received by the Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council and (2) monthly financial and membership reports have been received regularly (beginning with a report for April, 1966). Quarterly installments due on the fifteenth of the months mentioned above will be paid upon receipt of the statistical report for the preceding month, plus any past-due reports.

Monthly statistical reports, in order to be acceptable, must show the following:

1. A breakdwon of receipts into membership dues, individual

contributions, corporate business contributions, S.R C grants, foundations grants, and miscellaneous receipts. The report must show for each category the amount received during the month and the total for the fiscal year to date in that category.

2. A chapter-by-chapter breakdown of membership growth for the month and each chapter's total for the membership year to date. (This may include out-of-state and at-large categories.

3. A separate accounting for funds received from the expanded (Ford Foundation) grant-in-aid program, with a breakdown of each category of disbursement into expenditures for the month and the year to date. (We recommend, but do not require, a similar reporting for the disbursement of other funds.)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM September 19, 1967

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony

- o -

All of us go to innumerable meetings and conferences -- most of them relatively useless. I left Gatlinburg, however, feeling I had gone to one of the most important meetings I had ever attended, had learned a great deal, and had been part of an essential experience.

I would like for you to know what my thinking was when I came away from that meeting.

I left Gatlinburg with a sense of exhilaration that the human relations council movement was working; the idea and the investment had more than paid off. This was not a new thought, but the degree of the certainty was.

Your initial comments frankly shocked me. While I was somewhat surprised in your unanimous rejection of our paper, I was certainly not shocked by this. Rather, my concern came from thinking I had heard you say that the concept of human relations councils was unworkable -- a luxury we had no time

for. And, frankly, I spent a pretty sleepless night thinking about how important your conclusions were. As the remainder of the meeting developed, it became clear that as serious and frustrating as were these problems and times, your grappling and the experiences that made that grappling possible were, in themselves, a confirmation of the value of councils on human relations.

Above all else, I came away with the conviction that at this time and in this region the support of an interracial movement the involvement of people -- the genuine concept of a human relations council -- was not only important, but vital.

Too, I came away with some sense of sadness that while people of good intent can have serious differences of opinions -- and some honest expressions of this in a most profitable exchange of give-and-take -- there are too often a few with personal grievances so deep that the important issues of our times, in their name, are sacrificed for the most selfish reasons. My sadness about this fact was considerably tempered by your recognition of this before the meeting's end.

Finally, I came away from Gatlinburg with the feeling that there was among the directors and the other staffs of state councils the highest degree of talent and commitment. I felt at no time in the past, as good as it has periodically been, has the quality of staff been as high as it now is. I felt, too, there was an unprecedented opportunity and possibility for the SRC staff and the CHR staffs to work together profitably toward the ends we seek.

I pledge to you my full support to the concept and the realization of a genuine and strong human relations council movement in the South.

The problems involved in the mechanics of continued support will undoubtedly be difficult to resolve, but I am confident that in good faith and mutual trust we can resolve them.

To SRC Office:

Please see that the original of this letter gets to Dr. Wheeler upon his arrival for the Executive Committee meeting Dec. 1 or so (I have also sent a carbon to his office address in Charlotte); and please give the copy to Mr. Anthony.

Thanks

Frank Wilkinson

11/29/67

File
~~Board Exec. 1967~~
State Councils
Open

file

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
November 29, 1967

Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman of the Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Raymond:

I want to try once more to say, as briefly and clearly as I can, what I think is wrong with the proposal for defining the relation between the SRC and the state Human Relations Councils, and what I think should be done. I won't repeat the comments I made at the annual meeting, which I understand were included in the minutes.

Basically, what is wrong is the attitude of the SRC as an institution towards state councils, and the present structural relationship which derives from this attitude. The attitude can only be described as "paternalistic", with every meaning that word carries. The SRC decides — after discussion but still it alone decides — what its relation will be with state councils; it provides money and staff on its own terms; it decides which of its programs and to what degree they will work with state councils; it is independent and the state councils are dependent. There is no sense or feeling or evidence of cooperation between equals.

You and your committee may want to say that the above statements reflect the reality, and in a superficial sense they do of course: the state councils are weak in terms of money or large membership or influence; the SRC has had, relatively speaking, all the money, distinguished members, much influence.

However, in a much deeper sense, the reality in my viewis quite different: The SRC is weak in grass-roots representation in its policy-making functions; it is weak in Negro or Black representation; it has depended upon the growth of the leadership it has to occur first in state councils ; its field programs (including Voter Education and all the rest) have in my opinion been far less successful than they might have been if they had been done jointly with state councils. The SRC is in reality just as dependent upon the state councils for the success of its aims as the state councils are on the SRC. This is what the SRC has not recognized or acknowledged, in word or proposal or operational organization.

The above views and criticism of SRC are not mine along: I personally heard them, except in stronger terms, from virtually every state council executive director at the annual meeting and from more than one current state chairman. The sense of powerlessness and frustration is exactly the

same as the present white-black polarization: Whitey (SRC) has the power and is unwilling to give it up; the soul brothers (state council leaders and staff) are frustrated, disilluisioned, angry. Their proposed solution if SRC does not change, is also exactly in the same vein: separatism. Is this what the destiny and goal of SRC and the state councils is to be?

The only possible constructive alternative I can see at this time is a basic restructuring of the SRC-state council relationship, to make it truly one of equals and probably even, in time if not now, a single, unified organization. I submit that this approach, proposed and started in the early 1950's, never had a decent trial.

To this end, let me suggest that the executive committee, instead of adopting the present proposal before it, ~~instead~~ invite the state councils to consider whether they would like to take part in a basic reorganization. If so, then I would suggest a meeting as soon as possible, a constitutional assembly in effect, of representatives of SRC and the state councils, to work out a proposal for reorganization.

This is no place to go into details, except that the basic, guiding principle for reorganization in my view would be to create a structure in which complete decision-making power was shared equally by state councils and SRC.

The above proposal obviously would not avoid our facing up to the financial realities about foundation support or lack of it for state council work; but it would mean that the people most affected would be participating on an equal basis in the decisions affecting them.

Just to be clear on the above point, the advisory committee in the current proposal before you does not begin to be a satisfactory substitute for equal voice in decision-making: if you adopt the present proposal, then the real decisions are already made: the SRC in effect says "We have decided what we can do for you (the state councils); but we'll let you be a part of the scramble among yourselves."

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

T. F. Williams, M.D.

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

1967 GRANT-IN-AID SCHEDULE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Alabama	$ 15,300
Arkansas	13,600
Florida	13,000
Georgia	14,600
Louisiana	14,000
Mississippi	16,000
North Carolina	13,800
South Carolina	13,600
Tennessee	15,000
Virginia	13,100
Houston	5,000
Contingency	2,000
Mitchell Award	1,000
TOTAL	$150,000

attachment 6

See State Councils, General

23

GRANT-IN-AID CONDITIONS

1. All grants are contingent upon the ability of the SRC to raise the total grant-in-aid budget. Should this not be possible, the necessary reductions will be made on a pro rata basis.

2. One-fourth of the total projected grant-in-aid to each council will be paid on the first of each quarter of the calendar year, subject to receipt of the required reports due and to fulfillment of all other grant conditons.

3. The required reports are:

a. One copy of an audit by a Certified Public Accountant for the Council's last fiscal year. If an audit has not been received by July 1, the quarterly payment then due will be suspended automatically, pending action of the SRC's Executive Committee.

b. A list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen (or presidents) of all local councils as of January 1, 1967. Revisions should be sent when made.

c. Two copies of an adequate, orderly program report for each quarter. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, this report is not satisfactory, grant payments will be suspended pending adequate amendment or action of the Executive Committee.

d. Two copies of a monthly financial statement showing receipts for the month and for the fiscal year to date from each of the following categories: SRC Grants-in-Aid, Foundations, Membership Dues, Individual Contributions, Business Contributions, and Miscellaneous (sale of literature, dinners, etc.). A similar breakdown of expenditures for the month and year to date for all budget and non-budget items is suggested.

e. Two copies of a monthly report on membership showing chapter-by-chapter the number of dues-paid members enrolled or re-enrolled during the month and during the membership year to date. Categories for out-of-state and at-large members should be included.

4. In keeping with the general purpose of the grant-in-aid program, to facilitate growth of state councils into basically self-sustaining membership organizations, it is expected that staff strength and income from local sources will be maintained at least at the 1966 level. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, the funding and staffing of a council falls below that level, grant payments will be suspended pending action of the Executive Committee.

THE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

In 1944 the Southern Regional Council was organized as a general membership organization. Many of the original members, in fact, had previously been members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

In the early 1950's, partly in anticipation of the Supreme Court's ruling on school segregation, the Council board reviewed this structure. Largely at the urging of George Mitchell, who had great faith in the need and possibility of interracial cooperation on the community level, a plan was devised whereby the Council would cease to have general memberships and would turn its membership over to newly created Councils on Human Relations in each of the Southeastern states. Incredibly, the idea included autonomy of each of the several newly created agencies. The thinking behind this was that as efforts developed it was likely, for instance, that situations and solutions would be considerably different in Virginia and Alabama, and that those closest to the situation would be in a position to analyze them and make policy concerning them.

The plan was that SRC would find funds to provide all of the operating expenses for staff of each state Council for a period of three years. During that time each Council would emphasize the development of local councils and the involvement of members in each community throughout the state. At the end of three years, it was planned and anticipated that SRC would turn over full authority to the respective state council when that council would be sufficiently strong in membership and financial support to continue on its own resources.

This dream of a truly interracial movement in which Southerners would work together community by community to resolve their problems was largely unrealized at the cut-off date (November, 1957) because of the region's reaction to the 1954 court decision. No one had accurately guaged how violent that reaction was to be. Indeed, interracial activities that had been possible before 1954 became more difficult and sometimes impossible. Any interracial activity, or even support of the Supreme Court Decision, was looked upon as suspect, and frequently as subversive. Therefore, when the target date for "self support" arrived, no council could support its minimum operations and three councils (Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) were already in the process of disbanding because of the pressures against them.

The problem was further complicated because the Fund for the Republic, which had supported this effort, was going out of business. In one of its final grants the Fund gave SRC $200,000 to use as it saw fit. With these funds SRC devised a grant-in-aid program of $50,000 a year for the state Councils. When the initial grant ended the Field and Taconic Foundations assumed support at the same level. This amount was sufficient to keep the remaining eight councils in operation on a subsistence level. They grew in membership and local support, but slowly and painfully.

When in 1965 the Ford Foundation provided $100,000 a year for three years for the grant-in-aid program, and SRC raised from other sources an amount approximately equal to this, the situation changed substantially. We were able to encourage the revival of staffed Councils in Louisiana and Mississippi, and to provide approximately $200,000 to the ten staffed councils, plus modest support, to a local effort in Houston, Texas.

The typical state council now has two professional persons, a budget of about $35,000 per year, and local councils functioning to some degree in the larger cities of the state. Total membership is approximately 15,000 and total funds raised, exclusive of SRC and foundation support, is slightly in excess of $200,000.

Generally, the programs of the councils remain the same -- to encourage people to join in an interracial activity in a given community and to develop specific programs involving lay people in the problems of the community. The state council staff is expected to encourage this, to provide technical assistance, and to develop statewide programs and information. This continues to be the only effort in a truly interracial organization in the region.

Quite obviously the goals are far more ambitious than available resources. Further, the state councils now suffer from and mirror much of the new tensions, suspicions, and several philosophies rapidly emerging in the region as well as in the nation. The Southern Regional Council considers its financial support and

staff assistance to this interracial movement to be one of its significant programs. We continue to feel this and continue to seek means of providing more effective staff and larger financial support.

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

January 1968

file copy: Sent to Exec. Dir's of State Councils and Members of Executive Committee

M E M O R A N D U M

March 5, 1968

To: Directors of the State Councils on Human Relations

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Director, SRC

As each of you no doubt knowson February 26th John McCowan and Will Allred, co-chairmen of the Association of Human Relations Council Directors, sent an inquiry to Raymond Wheeler, Chairman of the Southern Regional Council Executive Committee. The second of the two inquiries made to Dr. Wheeler read as follows:

> "Does the new stance of the Southern Regional Council staff and Executive Committee mean the Southern Regional Council will no longer approach foundations in the name of the Human Relations Councils?"

Subsequently, the Georgia Council newspaper carried on its front page a story of the formation of your Association. The second paragraph read as follows:

> "For some time the Councils on Human Relations, long associated with the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based organization, have found this association to be restrictive. Directors have felt that the conservative research and fund raising policies of the Southern Regional Council have limited the creativity of certain state councils and discouraged them from coming to grips with the real problems of the South."

Last week in a telephone conversation with Dr. Wheeler, Ken Dean informed the Chairman of SRC's Executive Committee that several directors have considered asking us to withdraw our request from the Ford Foundation in support of the state councils and leave it up to the Association to negotiate this matter directly.

The purpose of this memorandum is two-fold: (1) to set the record straight and, more importantly, to inform those directors who could not be present at the Friday

meeting of the nature of my comments; (2) to urgently request that each of you inform me as soon as possible of your position in this matter.

At the last meeting of the state council directors I reported as best I could on our current fund-raising efforts in behalf of the state councils. As a part of that report I attempted to explain that legitimate competition for funds is increasing rapidly. And, that this competition is increasing at a time when funds available in this area were decreasing. Three of our most loyal supporters are in unique circumstances. Mr. Bundy's policy at the Ford Foundation is strongly in support of limiting grants to income. This may mean that as much as one-third will be reduced in current giving. Until the Currier's estate is settled, the Taconic Foundation has very limited funds. The third, The Field Foundation, is heavily committed in Mississippi.

Having reported these matters, I still pledged that I would devote as much time as possible during the Spring in attempts to raise additional funds for the state councils. However, I urged the directors to make every effort on their own behalf as well. I suggested that no director should be reluctant about going to New York and urged that each consider doing so and that each consider also taking along one or more of their policy leaders. I urged that each concentrate on his or her own needs, but that they also try to establish the idea that there is a southwide council movement.

I further suggested that the whole idea of a joint effort on the part of the state councils for fund-raising again be considered. I specifically suggested the possibility of including Father Walter Clancy in such consideration because, as I explained, I felt Father Clancy's attitude toward the idea earlier <u>was</u> in the most positive and most desirable light.

Another suggestion that I offered was that the councils consider exploring the possibility of support region-wide

from some of the more liberal national corporations. While making it clear that I was not very optimistic about such support I, nevertheless, felt that we should explore every possibility.

All of this was set forth in as positive a manner as it was possible for me to do. That conversation and these ideas were offered in a spirit of mutual concern and joint commitment. At no time was any idea even remotely referred to concerning SRC's lack of interest or its continued support. Yet, I can only contribute the inquiry, made officially on behalf of all of you to Dr. Wheeler, as raising yet again this old and tired argument. Whatever potential we have for fund-raising for state councils is being seriously harmed because of this situation.

As director of SRC I am prepared to make every effort to raise funds for the state councils. I am prepared, on the other hand, to withdraw applications pending and to cease other formal efforts in your behalf. (Should this be done, I would, in complete honesty, urge any foundation or other source to which you would apply to consider your applications favorably.) As a third alternative, I am prepared to formally try to assist those councils that wish it, and to respect the independence of those who do not.

At your earliest possible convenience, will each of you inform me by writing whether or not you wish SRC to withdraw its application for state council support from the Ford Foundation and to formally withdraw from all fund-raising efforts.

MEMORANDUM November 4, 1968

To: Councils on Human Relations Directors

From: Paul Anthony

In Ed Stanfield's absence I am having to do some of the work which he ordinarily would have to do, and in fact, would already have done.

Would each of you immediately, on receipt of this request, send to me your membership figures for the year so that the winner of the George S. Mitchell Award can be selected? I recognize that I may already have this information in your quarterly reports which I have been receiving in the last several weeks. However, it would help me greatly if I could have a summary of this at this time and, I assume this will take little effort on your part.

Later in the week I will write you concerning the action of the Ford Foundation on our proposal. I hope during the Annual Meeting I will have an opportunity to meet with you concerning your ideas for what you would like supported next year.

-o-

File State Councils Gen.

1968 GRANT-IN-AID CONDITIONS

1. All grants are contigent upon the ability of the SRC to raise the total grant-in-aid budget. Should this not be possible, the necessary reductions will be made on a pro rata basis.

2. One-fourth of the total projected grant-in-aid to each council will be paid on the first of each quarter of the calendar year, subject to receipt of the required reports due and to fulfillment of all other grant conditions.

3. The required reports are:

a. One copy of an audit by a Certified Public Accountant for the Council's last fiscal year. If an audit has not been received by July 1, the quarterly payment then due will be suspended automatically, pending action of the SRC's Executive Committee.

b. A list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen (or presidents) of all local councils as of January 1, 1968. Revisions should be sent when made.

c. Two copies of an adequate, orderly program report for each quarter. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, this report is not satisfactory, grant payments will be suspended pending adequate amendment or action of the Executive Committee.

d. Two copies of a monthly financial statement showing receipts for the month and for the fiscal year to date from each of the following categories: SRC Grants-in-Aid, Foundations, Membership Dues, Individual Contributions, Business Contributions, and Miscellaneous (sale of literature, dinners, etc.). A similar breakdown of expenditures for the month and year to date for all budget and non-budget items is suggested.

e. Two copies of a monthly report on membership showing chapter-by-chapter the number of dues-paid members enrolled or re-enrolled during the month and during the membership year to date. Categories for out-of-state and at-large members should be included.

4. In keeping with the general purpose of the grant-in-aid program, to facilitate growth of state councils into basically self-sustaining membership organizations, it is expected that staff strength and income from local sources will be maintained at least at the 1967 level. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, the funding and staffing of a council falls below that level, grant payments will be suspended pending action of the Executive Committee.

1968 GRANT-IN-AID SCHEDULE

STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Council	Grant
Alabama	$14,500
Arkansas	13,000
Florida	13,500
Georgia	14,000
Louisiana	14,000
Mississippi	14,500
North Carolina	13,000
South Carolina	13,900
Tennessee	13,000
Virginia	14,600
Houston	5,000
Austin	2,500
Contingency	4,500
TOTAL	$150,000

March 20, 1969

Mr. Carlyle Marney
Interpreters' House
Lambuth Inn
Box 36
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina 28745

Dear Carlyle:

Thank you for your gracious invitation and for your assistance in hosting the state Council Directors.

Two members of our staff, Jim Wood and John Lewis, at the request of the state Directors, will be present also.

Quite frankly, as is the order of the day, among us "human relations specialists," there has been some misunderstanding between the state Directors and the SRC leadership. It is partly for this reason that we wanted to give these people an opportunity to meet by themselves. Further, Ken Dean assures me that you will take care of any and all problems!

I do hope to visit with you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler

interpreters' house

LAMBUTH INN • BOX 36 • LAKE JUNALUSKA • N. C. 28745

March 18, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28204

Dear Paul Anthony:

We are so pleased at the prospect of a weekend session with some of your regional people. I am writing a special word of our desire to have both of you participate in this, at your pleasure. We think of Dr. Wheeler as virtually a staff member and would certainly be helped no end if you can give us the weekend of April 18-20.

I want to thank you most especially for your friendship and support of my friend Stanley Alexander.

Most cordially yours,

Marney

Carlyle Marney

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

August 14, 1969

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Director

If you are not already aware of it you should be apprised of a very serious situation included in the current tax reform package which is House Bill 13270. This bill passed the House last week and is now before the Senate Finance Committee. You may want to get a copy of that bill and a copy of the report on the bill as issued by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The most serious implication for us is that a tax exempt group such as a state council cannot, under this bill, receive, under any circumstances, more than 25% of its funds from one source. You should analyze your current income situation and your expectations for next year in light of this. When you have done so, and have the time, I would appreciate having any information you come up with as to how your operation would be affected under this 25% stipulation.

Needless to say, we are doing the same thing here, and should this become law it would severely restrict SRC's operations and income.

I will try to keep you informed on developments.

P.S. We're gonna try to convert Jim Wood!

√ JW
MJ - /

Paul - This is where we stand for the Director's meeting. Things look pretty good for the meeting.

Kh.

April 14, 1969

Dr. Carlyle Marney
Interpreters' House
Lambuth Inn, Box 36
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina 28745

Dear Dr. Marney:

The directors of the various councils on human relations are looking forward to the session with you and Jim this weekend. The following persons are expected to be in attendance:

1. Elijah Coleman, black, is director of the Arkansas Council. He is about 42 years old, a former school teacher with political interests.

2. Brice Joyce and wife (I think her name is Martha). Brice is a white defrocked Catholic priest about 36 years old who served a parish in Alabama. Under pressure from the Bishop, he was exiled to Delaware. About a year ago he married and returned to Alabama where he is director of the Council on Human Relations. Next month he will leave the Council to go to work in civil rights compliance for the government, working out of the Birmingham office.

3. John McCown. John is a young black militant who for two years has been director of the Georgia Council. He was recently elected as one of three Supervisors from Hancock County in Georgia.

4. Will Allred is director of the North Carolina Council. Will is a white Southern Baptist with a Masters Degree in History from Emory. His operation is on the ropes and probably will not last out the year. In group meetings he reflects considerable personal frustration and an over-abundance of hostility.

5. Paul Matthias, a young, white Methodist minister, is head of the South Carolina Council. Paul is bright. He's a native of North Carolina and generally does not like anything having to do with the Methodist establishment.

He's well organized and is growing rapidly in human relations work. He recently testified before the Senate Sub-Committee on Hunger.

6. Mrs. Pat Miller, a black lady from Baton Rouge, is director of the Louisiana Council. Pat has been on the job for 2½ years now. She is Roman Catholic, a divorcee with two children. She lives in an $80,000 home with a swimming pool. Her image is middle class, but her real work is done with black extremists.

7. Baxton Bryant is director of the Tennessee Council. He has been on the job for 4½ years. He is a white Methodist minister who served a number of pastorates in Arkansas and Texas. In the early 1960's he ran for United States Congress from Texas and was defeated by only some 200 votes. Baxton's identification is with black poor. He works that side of the fence exclusively.

8. Allard Allston is the associate director of the South Carolina Council. He is black. I have not met this man.

9. Jim Wood is the administrative assistant to Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council. Jim is formerly of Mobile, Alabama, white, about 40 years old. For a number of years he was a manufacturer's representative in the deep South states. He and his wife have been involved in a number of liberal programs in the Atlanta area.

10. I will be present representing the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

There is a possibility that Frank Adams and the associate director of the Virginia Council will be present. As of today this has not been confirmed. There is also a possibility that John Lewis from the Southern Regional Council will be present for at least part of the weekend. Totaling this up, we have 11 persons scheduled for the weekend with the possibility of three more.

I have talked with all of the persons coming to the meeting. Pat Miller and I will arrive on Piedmont flight #34 at 11:36 A.M. Friday. If someone could pick us up at the airport between 11:30 and 12:00, this would be helpful. Elijah Coleman from Arkansas will also be coming by air. When I talked with him this morning, he did not know his flight plans. I gave him your name and address so that he could forward this information sometime between now and Friday. The other participants will be arriving by car. Most people will be checking in sometime between 1:00 and 5:00 P.M. I have told the group that our first session will begin Friday night at about 7:00 or 7:30. We expect you to arrange the schedule for Saturday and Sunday. I have also told the group that the final session will not last beyond 1:00 P.M. Sunday.

You will note that Father Joyce is the only person who will need accomodations for a wife. The rest of us can be assigned to rooms at your convenience.

Jim Wood and I will take care of the financial arrangements of this meeting. We'll do this before we leave Sunday. I assume someone will be around to take two or three of us to the airport on Sunday if this is needed.

I think this pretty well sums up our planning. If there are any questions, please call me either at the office or at home. I look forward to seeing both you and Jim.

Yours,

Ken Dean

KD:dh

MEMORANDUM December 15, 1969

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony

As you know, the tax reform bill is now before a conference committee for final wording which, undoubtedly, willbbecome law. The conference committee is a very conservative one, and very likely the most conservative versions of the bill coming from both the House and the Senate Finance Committee will be adopted by it.

At this moment, it looks as if all of us will be limited to the 25% provision from any single foundation. And, it looks as though agencies like SRC will be prohibited from making grants to other agencies, even they they are tax-exempt.

We share your frustration about this uncertainty and will be in further communication with you as soon as we know more. I hope soon to be able to tell you that the Ford Foundation has agreed to accept proposals from the several state Councils in lieu of its committed support to our grant-in-aid program. Should the Foundation agree to this policy change, I also hope that substantially more funds will be available for state Councils.

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM January 6, 1970

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony

We are rapidly learning of the implications of the new tax law and how they affect us and other tax-exempt agencies. The news is relative dismal for the Southern Regional Council, but our first reports could be somewhat less dismal for the state Councils.

It has been suggested to me by Baxton Bryant that we have a briefing session, held in Atlanta, for those Council directors who wish to have our interpretation, and that of our attorneys, as to the meaning of the new law and the ways in which they will affect our operation and fund-raising efforts.

If you are interested in attending such a session, would you tenatively hold the date of JANUARY 15th. If we can meet on that date, and if you wish to come, we would be happy to have you bring along representatives of any other tax-exempt agencies who are in similar circumstances and who might benefit from such a briefing.

January 15th will be a firm date unless we learn before then that too many legal questions remain unresolved. You will hear from us further about the meeting.

Bring up ~~1-19-1970~~ Jan. 26

Paul — want to do anything about this now?

MEMORANDUM January 13, 1970

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony

The tax briefing, originally scheduled for January 16th, is now postpoined to a later date - to be announced.

We had expected to have had conversations with the Internal Revenue Service prior to our meeting, but that appointment has also been postponed.

You will be hearing from me soon.

-o-

copy

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

A Council to attain the goals and principles of equal opportunity for all people in the South

February 24, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Directors
State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony
Executive Director

Dr. John Slawson of The American Jewish Committee, is doing some very important research on interacial groups in the nation. If you are willing, please send him as soon as possible your approximate membership for 1969, and your approximate expenditures during that time. I would appreciate a copy since we are also in need of that for our files.

-0-

October 7, 1970

Mr. David H. Scull
Chairman of Board
Graphics 4, Inc.
P. O. Box 170
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear David:

I have written Curtis Harris and Paul Matthias as enclosed, and would be grateful if you would be willing to serve as Chairman of the committee to plan the state councils meeting. Needless to say, we here are available to do anything that would be helpful to you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures

October 7, 1970

The Reverend Curtis Harris
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Curtis:

Recently a special committee, appointed by the President, met to consider ways in which we could have an improved annual meeting. The committee's recommendations have since been approved by the Executive Committee.

One of the recommendations, coming from a request of the Virginia Council, was that a specific time be allotted during the dourse of the meeting when state councils leadership, and those interested in state councils, could have a meeting. The time recommended by the special committee for this meeting was from 5-7 p.m. on November 18. This is to request that you serve on a special committee to plan this two-hour session, along with Paul Matthias and David Scull, who served on the program committee. I have asked David to be in touch with you shortly to share ideas on what would be most beneficial to the state councils.

The SRC staff and policy leadership will, of course, be available for this meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

October 7, 1970

The Reverend Paul Matthias
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Dear Paul:

Recently a special committee, appointed by the President, met to consider ways in which we could have an improved annual meeting. The committee's recommendations have since been approved by the Executive Committee.

One of the recommendations, coming from a request of the Virginia Council, was that a specific time be allotted during the course of the meeting when state councils leadership, and those interested in state councils, could have a meeting. The time recommended by the special committee for this meeting was from 5-7 p.m. on November 18. This is to request that you serve on a special committee to plan this two-hour session, along with Curtis Harris and David Scull, who served on the program committee. I have asked David to be in touch with you shortly to share ideas on what would be most beneficial to the state councils.

The SRC staff and policy leadership will, of course, be available for this meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

FROM
Mrs DAVID H. SCULL

ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA
~~JE. 2-1068~~
560-5938

OCT 16 1970

Oct. 12, 1970

Dear Paul Anthony,

David Scull is in Kenya until at least Oct 22, and very possibly until the middle of November.

Sincerely,
Laurel Scull

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
GEORGE H. ESSER, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

September 28, 1972

Mr. Jerry Roden
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 409
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Mr. Roden:

The Southern Regional Council is in the process of selecting recipients for the George S. Mitchell Award. This award is given yearly to Southern groups or organizations, which have contributed to "the solution of problems of poor people, and interracial understanding."

Enclosed you will find a format by which the recipient is to be selected. If you know of groups or organizations who meet the criteria would you please make recommendations to us.

Please enclose a narrative description of the group(s) and reasons why it should be considered.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry J. Bowie
Associate Director

HJB:syc

Encl.

Mailed to all Councils on Human Relations

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
GEORGE H. ESSER, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

November 3, 1972

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Harry J. Bowie

I've selected three dates which might be suitable for your schedule as well as ours. Friday, November 17 or the following Monday, November 20 or Tuesday, the 21st.

Would you please contact my secretary, Miss Clark, as to which date will satisfactory for you.

HB:syc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 25, 1971

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

This is to urge you to get your proposal for grants to us as soon as you possibly can.

Several of the Councils are in need of these funds immediately, and we cannot make the grant until we hear from each of you.

* * * * * *

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] [illegible]IA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 4, 1971

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Paul Anthony

As you recall we have for 1971, $60,000 from the Ford Foundation for support of the State Councils. It will probably be necessary for us to pay these grants on a quarterly basis, since that is the way in which the Foundation will be providing us with the funds.

At your earliest convenience, let us have your proposal. They will be acted on as soon as we have all of them. If you would like, please give me or Jim Wood, a collect call to discuss this. We will not be able to make payments after the first payment, until we have an accounting of the 1970 grant. However, I assume this is not extra work since all of you will be doing an audit anyway.

Every good wish from all of us here for 1971.

PA:jb

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 16, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors and Presidents of State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

This is a further reminder that the SRC Annual Meeting will be held here in Atlanta, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, on November 17-18. The Virginia Council earlier, formerly requested that some time be scheduled when state council directors, presidents and other interested persons could have a meeting. Accordingly, our program committee has set aside a period from 5-7 p.m. on November 18th for this purpose. We have asked three persons - David Schull of Virginia, Paul Matthias of South Carolina, and Curtis Harris of Virginia, to plan this meeting. If you have suggestions of what you want included, please let one of these people know.

The Council will pay all Atlanta expenses for presidents and directors attending, and we will consider offering financial assistance for travel if it is needed.

We very much hope you can be with us.

PA:jb

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 5, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

Last year, as you know, our Executive Committee determined that beginning in 1970 the George Mitchell Award would not be tied to membership of a State Council, but rather could be awarded to any group or agency that has a program which reflect the spirit of Dr. Mitchell. In making this decision, the committee indicated that recommendations from state councils should be given particular consideration, and that state councils could nominate themselves as well as others to receive this award. If you would like to make recommendations, please submit them as soon as possible since the decision must be made by the end of the month.

PA:jb

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 30, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Director of State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

Although we have repeatedly urged it, only two State Councils have sent us request for grants this year. We have now finally gotten the Ford Foundation's permission to make grants. At least several of the State Councils urgently need these funds, and some notice of grants with one-half payment will be made as soon as the actual money is available. We cannot make grants without having formal proposals. Those State Councils who have proposals in to us be July 15th, will receive a response within a week after that date. No proposal will be acted on that are not before us by July 15.

PA:jb

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 1, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State Council Directors and Presidents

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

We continue to be very sensitive to the financial needs of the state councils and have made, and continue to make, every effort to have those funds granted for this year by the Ford Foundation released by the Foundation so that we can begin rapidly the process of grant making.

Enclosed are guidelines which we have drafted for the purpose of determining if state councils are interested in applying under these conditions. Also, we have shared these guidelines with the Ford Foundation, whose attorneys are now reviewing them. If a significant number of state councils indicate they are interested we will immediately notify the Foundation of this. And, if the Foundation's attorneys indicate they find the proposed procedure acceptable, then, presumably, the $80,000 committed for this year will be immediately released.

If you do find the guidelines acceptable, please notify me immediately. Also, if you wish to make a proposal proceed immediately to draft your proposal and in the early stages either Jim Wood or I would be happy to get a call from you to discuss it.

We too have been in the position of greatly reduced operation and will treat your responses with urgency. The important thing now is to report to the Ford Foundation that the state councils do want the grants and will follow the required procedures. Thereafter, I hope you will discuss this with us and speedily get in your proposals.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 3, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director PA

Because of the absence of our attorney, we have been delayed in getting to you further information about stipulations we will have to legally make if we are able to make grants to the State Councils this year. I will be at the Ford Foundation in about ten days, and hope thereafter to be able to confirm that the Ford grant has been made available, and that Councils may, if they wish, file applications with us.

In the meantime I have heard, though our lawyer being away it is not confirmed, that IRS has issued its guidelines on what constitutes a "membership organization". According to this report all general membership organizations who can document an effort at having members, and members contributions, may qualify although the membership might be small and the income less than one-third of the total. Any membership organization legally declared has substantial operating freedom that is not available to an agency like SRC or Foundations.

It is very important that each of you ask your attorney to get a copy of these IRS guidelines, and if your attorney feels you qualify, that you file immediately to the official designated by IRS as a general membership agency. The implications for your operation are very important, and I urge each of you to act as promptly as possible upon it.

-0-

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Organizations Making Application

Association of Human Relations Councils - (Alabama Council on Human Relations, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Georgia Council on Human Relations, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Virginia Council on Human Relations)

B. Name of Project

Surveys of Selected Southern Community Correctional and Detention Facilities

C. Area to be Served

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia

D. Date of Proposal

November 8, 1972

E. Total Amount of Proposal: $150,000.00

F. Contact Person

Rev. Richard M. Moon
818-C 17th Ave. South
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

office phone: 615-256-5691
home phone: 615-228-2750

This is a request for a grant for 1973

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The latest F.B.I. statistics on U.S. crime show an increase of crime index offenses by 83% since 1966, and the crime rate up 74% since 1966, while the population increased by 5% in the last six years.

Eighty-five percent of the above crimes are committed by repeaters.

Most offenders found in our county jails are between 15 and 30 years old.

98 percent of all offenders will return to the community to again commit criminal acts. They will put to good use new tools acquired in the "factories of crime" - our local jails.

Jails and other short-term institutions are generally thought to confine people for more than 48 hours but less than one year. Frequently managed by a sheriff or other law enforcement officials, these facilities have neither the personnel nor the capacity for any rehabilitation. The jails are considered to be detention centers. Yet, offenders sit in them for months -- sometimes years-- with no counselling, no job training, nothing to do but feel their resentment and plan bigger and better crimes. A survey of 215 county and city jails showed that half of them held convicted felons serving more than one year. In one state 2000 prisoners were serving sentences exceeding two years in city and county jails.

In the case of the untried citizen, the situation in the jails belies our claim to presume a person innocent until adjudged guilty. Yet, a 1970 survey showed that more than half the inmates in local jails had not been convicted of crime.

A state criminal justice planning agency noted that its jails "suffer from neglect, often promote unsafe and outright brutal practices and encourage many first offenders to become career criminals." The planning agency of another state reported that in one jail "the plumbing had backed into the cells of prisoners discharging human feces on the floor and walls;" that in another jail prisoners slept on mats on top of welded cages because of overcrowding, a juvenile was held in an isolation cell without a toilet, prisoners kept an open fire going in the cell to keep warm, and "conditions were even worse in other places."

In a 12 state study of county and city jail facilities done recently, it was found that a majority of the facilities are old and do not meet minimum standards in sanitation, living space, and segregation by age and type of offense. Two-thirds of the jails surveyed reported the absence of rehabilitative programs. For the jails as a whole, only 3% of the 19,000 who staff them perform rehabilitative duties.

Jails are not the only problem. Public knowledge and concern is lacking. Yet the public knows that "something is wrong." Corrections officials are bombarded with charges of "brutality" and "coddling" at the same time. The public hears about something called recidivism, yet it will not support tax increases to provide resources necessary for rehabilitative programs. Some of our citizens hear of the ex-offender's difficulty in obtaining employment, yet few in the position to hire will consider ex-offenders. An education/action process with citizens is needed in order to develop a community support base for improvement of jails and other correctional institutions.

The price of crime and ineffective criminal justice systems is astronomical:

Shoplifting

merchants losses - up to 5% of total sales
prevention equipment & services - $1,500,000,000.00

Crime related to drug abuse - $5,000,000,000.00

Cost to victims or survivers in lost wages,
medical expenses -- hundreds of millions

Organized crime, gross income -- $50,000,000,000.00

Losses through burglaries -- $620,000,000.00

Losses through robberies -- $86,000,000.00

Auto theft losses -- $140,000,000.00

Cost of criminal justice systems -- $6,000,000,000.00

This grocery list does not include the cost to communities in the loss of new business, housing developments, general economic growth because of rising crime rates and the high cost of recidivism. Many other hidden costs have not been mentioned here.

Our region of the country, indeed, the nation, cannot afford to finance the status quo. New forms must be found for our criminal justice system.

III. GOALS

THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROMOTE INFORMED AND ACTIVE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES OF ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA BY

a. Conducting surveys of selected county & municipal correctional and detention facilities
b. Organizing citizen groups to conduct the surveys
c. Compiling and publishing the data obtained, for the use of state, local officials and citizens' organizations
d. Assisting local groups in studying and selecting programs to be used in improving their local facilities and programs
e. Assisting local groups as a resource with the organization and dissemination of Public information to aid in developing action programs to improve detention and correctional facilities and programs.

In conclusion, the major goal of this project would be to create public awareness of the problems, and a commitment to the citizen's personal responsibility to seek solutions and to devote their personal and public tax resources to effect solutions.

Expected Results

1. Obtain, compile and distribute current data on selected local detention and correction facilities and programs to officials and citizens of 6 Southern states.
2. Activate local citizens, who, as a result of their involvement in the surveys, will begin to work for better facilities and programs in their communities.
3. Enlighten the citizens of selected communities in 6 Southern states through the public information program, so that they will be supportive of local and state improvements in their correctional and detention facilities.
4. Coordinate, through the work of the paid project staff, the efforts of several groups in selected communities that are interested in working for better correctional and detention facilities.

Target Groups or Organizations Benefited:

1. The ultimate target group to be benefited by such a project would be the community as a whole, which can proceed from an improved system of corrections resulting from a wide-spread citizen commitment to truly correctional systems in selected counties of 6 Southern states. The ultimate

benefit would be a saving of human and financial resources by providing corrections and detention systems that do the job.

2. This project should begin to alleviate the difficulties experienced by citizens in local jails who are awaiting trial by involving other citizens who otherwise would not be aware of court delays, inability of prisoners to make bond, the lack of discrimination between the innocent being held for trial and the convicted offender, and any injurious treatment while the prisoner is incarcerated.
3. This project should also help to ensure the rights of the sentenced offenders to humane treatment in an adequate and safe environment with reasonable services for medical, recreational and rehabilitative needs. Thus the "clients" of the correctional services to be rendered should also be among the chief beneficiaries of this project.
4. An additional benefit should be to help ensure the right of correctional and detention personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training, and adequate compensations. That is, the local sheriff or chief of police, county or city commissioners will have available to them a group of interested citizens who can activate the community's support for improved correctional facilities, and the budgets and salaries necessary to bring this about.

IV. METHODS

A. Responsible Organizations:

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Mr. Jerry Roden, Executive Director
P. O. Box 409
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director
600 West 9th Street, Suite 210
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mr. James Draper, Executive Director
133 Luckie Street, N. E., Room 506
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Mr. Michael Raff, Executive Director
108 South President Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Rev. Paul Mathias, Executive Director
The Columbia Building, Suite 200
1203 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Rev. Richard M. Moon, Executive Director
818 17th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Rev. Curtis W. Harris, Executive Director
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

B. Concept of operation regarding both the methods and philosophy of the steps and stages of this project:

1. Every step-by-step decision regarding the methods for proceeding on the Surveys of Selected Southern Community Correctional and Detention Facilities will be predicated on the idea that these steps must be constantly and continually evaluated with the criteria of "what actions by this LOCAL community committee will be most likely to help in achieving our ultimate goal?" -
i.e. a correctional system for 6 Southern states which will assure:

The right of every citizen involved in correctional systems to be treated equally without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

The right of the prisoner awaiting trial to be treated as innocent adjudged guilty by a court of law;

The right of the community to protection;

The right of the offender to rehabilitation through a humane program of corrections, treatment, work opportunities, training and education; AND

The right of correctional personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training and adequate compensation.

A KEY PROVISION OF THIS METHOD OF STUDY IS THAT THE CITIZENS THEMSELVES ASSUME PRIMARY AND FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK AND FOLLOW-UP ON THE STUDY.

2. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THIS SURVEY IS DONE BY CITIZENS RATHER THAN BEING A PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL STUDY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN JAILS AND THAT THIS SURVEY HAS DIFFERENT GOALS AND AIMS.

Requests for technical assistance will be made to the appropriate public and private agencies and used throughout this project.

The projects will be organized by counties, except in isolated areas where several counties might work best together as a regional group. The work will be accomplished by committees organized by counties or regions as described above.

All data will be collected by personal interview. A Project Director in each state will work in selected counties or regions organizing citizens who will conduct the interviews. The citizens will be thoroughly oriented in correctional & detention programs. Initial surveys will be conducted in counties where citizen groups are already working, and where project personnel can assist with the survey. A test run to study and evaluate one county in each state will be accomplished before the programs are fully initiated.

3. Suggested steps to be taken within a community in implementing the project include:

a) Organizing a broadly based group of citizens willing to make an extensive, on-going commitment of their time and energies to implementing this project, and to follow it through to supporting the development, or the increased effectiveness, of their community correctional facilities and programs.

b) Selecting a chairman

c) Orienting the committee to the goals, procedures, and tasks of their Correctional Reform Committee

d) Initiating personal contact on the part of the committee chairman (and others as needed) with the following:

County Officials
City Administration Officials
District Judges
Sheriff
Legal Services
Chief of Police
County Grand Juries
Probate or Juvenile Judge

e) Touring the facilities, including interviews with the inmates, officials responsible for administering the facilities, and completion of a questionnaire.

f) Writing a report on these tours and interviews. This information will be compiled, attached to the questionnaire, and submitted as described in section h below.

g) Simultaneously with the above processes, committee members will be expected to read much of the information available on the subject of corrections and detention. They will also be having regular committee meetings to inform themselves about the subject. Speakers at these meetings will include many of the officials listed above, as well as the community probation and parole officers,

the county attorney
an attorney practicing criminal law
their state legislators
criminology professors

and others as they are desired or necessary.

THIS PROCESS IS DESIRABLE NOT ONLY FOR WHAT THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THEMSELVES LEARN AND NEED TO LEARN BY IT, BUT ALSO FOR WHAT THE CORRECTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY LEARNS ABOUT THE WORK, MOTIVES, RESPONSIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY OF THE CITIZENS GROUPS INVOLVED.

FOLLOWING THIS PROCESS, THE CITIZENS GROUP MAY LATER BE ABLE TO BE INFLUENTIAL IN PROMOTING AND EFFECTING NEEDED CHANGES -- THEY HAVE "TOUCHED ALL THE BASES."

h) At the end of this first stage of the project all data will be compiled in report form, submitted to state council boards and the Association of Human Relations Councils and published. As the selected county surveys are conpleted, results will be printed and made available to all local officials concerned as well as state authorities.

i) Since these reports will be a description of existing facilities and programs, they will provide baselines for future citizen action to bring about effective detention and correctional programs in their city or county.

THUS, THE COMMITTEES ARE ENVISAGED AS BEING THE NUCLEUS AND CATALYST FOR A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF "INFORMED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTION AND DETENTION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS."

C. Steps and Stages of the Project:

1. Each state council hires a project director. THE DIRECTOR SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH VOLUNTEERS, AND IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. A PRIMARY REQUISITE WILL BE HIS ABILITY TO RELATE EFFECTIVELY TO, AND WORK WITH, CITIZENS FROM ACROSS THE STATE, FROM VARIED BACKGROUNDS IN TERMS OF FACTORS SUCH AS URBAN, RURAL, ETHNIC GROUPS, MINORITIES, POOR, ESTABLISHMENT, AND EX-OFFENDERS. HE IS A FACILITATOR FOR THE VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE THE PRIMARY RESOURCE.

2. He will obtain names for and contact prospective Correctional Reform Committee members from:

Local Chapters, Councils on Human Relations	Churches
Community Action Agencies	Legal Services
Neighborhood Councils	Social Service Agencies
Penal Reform Groups	Chambers of Commerce
Local Bar Associations	Ex-offender Groups
	Civil Rights Groups

and other community organizations and leadership recruited from the community as needed.

Begin organizational work with one county to assist these groups in determining:

1) What should be the services of locally based correctional facilities,

2) What facilities and services do we now have in this field, and

3) What community resources can be brought to bear to improve existing services.

Continue organizing other committees after initial test run and serve as staff to these committees.

3. The project directors will become acquainted with key personnel of:

State Government

Correctional personnel

Professional resources,

and outlining a program objectives and methods of procedure to be submitted to the target groups listed above.

V. RESULTS

A. Arrangements to provide continuing progress reports:

Directors of State Councils on Human Relations will supervise the work of the project directors.

Informal progress reports to state council presidents will be one requirement.

Monthly reports will be submitted to state councils on the work accomplished during the month. These reports would include:

Cities and counties visited

Key citizens and local officials contacted

Volunteer training meetings held

Description of local committees' activities, meetings and interviews.

Requests for information received

Local surveys started and completed

Local action projects initiated

Local public education and information activities accomplished

B. Arrangements which will be made to evaluate project results:

This aspect of the project will be the key to assessing the ultimate value of this 6 state project.

The most useful and honest appraisal criteria will be to report on the <u>concrete</u> results of the activities of the local Correctional Reform Committees' work. This appraisal would necessarily be long-range in nature.

For example, we will ask:

1) What improvements, if any, have taken place in the services and programs of the existing local facilities?

Have the physical facilities of the jail improved?

Have the jail services improved in terms of correctional programming, i.e.:

segregation of types of prisoners

visiting privileges

commissary facilities

food service

cleanliness

medical services

availability of special diets or medication

counseling or referral services

recreation -- physical exercise opportunities

library

Are any citizens groups now working to initiate volunteer programs such as:

Jail visitor programs

Volunteer "probation officers"

Volunteer social history interviews at the time of admission

Have bail bonding procedures been studied, and have personal recognizance bonds been initiated?

Has the local community initiated the use of volunteer attorneys or other programs improving the representation of the accused offenders?

2) What existing correctional facilities in the community are suitable for a program of work release for inmates?

3) If new jail facilities are being planned, have the officials responsible been encouraged to seek the advice and expertise available to them from correctional agencies? Have local citizens been involved in helping to influence the design of the new facility so that the new jail allows for rehabilitative programs?

4) What programs are being planned within the community, which will be innovative for them in terms of improved correctional resources? (For example, Halfway Houses, community correctional facilities and regional jails.)

SURVEY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES

TOTAL BUDGET

Project Directors (6)	60,000.00
Per Diem, Travel	30,000.00
Social Security	3,600.00
Group Insurance	1,800.00
Printing	6,000.00
Legal Services	12,000.00
Consulting fees	6,000.00
Secretaries, part time	18,000.00
Office rent	7,200.00
Office equipment	1,800.00
Telephone	3,000.00
	150,000.00

SURVEY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL

AND DETENTION FACILITIES

INDIVIDUAL STATE COUNCIL BUDGET

Project Director (1)	10,000.00
Per Diem, Travel	5,100.00
Social Security	600.00
Group Insurance	300.00
Printing	1,000.00
Legal Services	2,000.00
Consulting fees	1,000.00
Secretary, part time	3,000.00
Office rent	1,200.00
Office equipment	300.00
Telephone	500.00
	25,000.00

Copy

9/22/73

State Councils

It is my pleasure to invite you to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council which will be held on November 1-2-3, 1973, at the Atlanta American Hotel in Atlanta. You will be a guest of the Council, and we will be pleased to underwrite your expenses.

Will Campbell will be the speaker at the annual dinner Friday, November 2nd, and we are developing an agenda for analysis and discussion of critical regional issues for Thursday night and Friday.

We hope very much that you can be with us on this occasion. A return postcard to insure your hotel reservations is enclosed.

Cordially,

George M. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

b
enclosure

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

File:
State Councils

1. Here is our tentative strategy + program. Specific 1973 objectives still to be determined as part of process. You will be involved.

2. No real mention of St. CHR only because it is important to check w/ you beforehand. This point must be expanded, for assistance in many of the ways listed below is contingent on our getting grants in sufficient amount.

3. Implicit in our plans for next year are:

a. Involvement of state council staff + members in task force activities — meetings, communications, consultations. Consultation w/ St. Council staff on their views on priority projects and strategy.

*(see (**) on next page.

b. Clearinghouse + library service fr SRC to State Council staff.

c. ~~If plans work out,~~ financial a package of services from Washington to State Councils as well as SRC. Newsletters; personal representation.

d. If monitoring program funded, collaboration w/ State Councils in selection and implementation of projects in their states, including possibility of joint publication.

e. If State Councils so choose, involvement in [redacted] ad ministration of small technical assistance grants for community organ.

f. Coordinating services for jointly-administered regional research projects.

g. Where resources available, [redacted] and priorities coincide, financial support of selected St. Council research projects, or St. Council share of selected regional research projects.

No.

h. W/in limits, editorial services or counsel for St. Council publications.

i. Assistance in identification and placement of interns w/ State Councils for specific projects. (Perhaps limited financial support).

j. [redacted] Where consensus exists, joint participation in presentation of selected proposals to foundations, or provision for projects to one or more State Councils in SRC proposals.

k. Availability of SRC research + special reports to St. Councils ~~(some free or all above a limited at reduced rates?)~~.

l. W/in editorial policy, access to SRC magazine for St. Council reports.

m. Periodic meetings to review strategy, projects, priorities.

n. Small grants to each State Council which agrees to provision of information on call for SRC projects, and for consultant assistance to SRC in selected cases. Cooperation is essential if we are to do a first class information job for the region.

o. Technical assistance from SRC program staff to State Councils, when requested.

p. Full support when you face a crisis on which we can be of help.

~~In return, we would hope for and look forward to:~~

1. A continuous sharing of information and counsel w/ SRC staff.

5. Continued involvement in SRC processes, including acting as part of outreach for SRC programs.

File State Council, gen.

[redacted]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - STATE COUNCIL RELATIONS

The Committee agreed that the question under discussion must be considered in the light of the needs of the South, which both the Southern Regional Council and the state councils on human relations are committed to serve.

The South has real need for a Human Relations Council movement based on a belief that solution of problems of the area requires the common and combined effort of both races. Perhaps at one time an interracial group was needed to assure the Negro of a share in decisions which concern him. Now the Negro is playing his role and the problem is to prevent repolarization in problem solving. The South needs participation not only of white leaders but of large numbers of white citizens. The Negro leadership needs to feel that significant numbers of whites are ready to share in problem solving. To this end there should be regional leadership by the Southern Regional Council, but there must also be state councils and local councils to bring problem solving to the grass roots level with involvement of larger numbers.

At each level the ideal organization would be a self-starting group of convinced individuals. Strong local organizations would be coordinated by vigorous state councils,

each with a board and staff. The role of the SRC would be one of leadership and assistance. History and reality present a different picture, but this need not forbid an attempt to bring reality closer to the ideal.

State councils fall into two categories, the mature and the developing. The mature councils come close to the ideal. They have boards which are active and interested. They have programs in which board members share. They have local councils which carry program to local communities and assure support of the state council. The state policy board employs staff which executes its policy for these councils. SRC has been giving general support. It now proposes to substitute project support for the general support formerly given.

It can be assumed that in many areas (such as housing, employment, voter education, prison reform, and education) there will be common aims as between SRC and the state councils. Projects in specific areas might originate either with a state council or with SRC. The pattern envisaged is that SRC can approach foundations which reject general support with proposals for projects in specific areas. If interest is shown, SRC would seek to obtain cooperation from state councils on the basis of payment for additional staff which might be needed, together with a solid "overhead"

for general service. If the state council chooses to participate it would have more staff and help in administrative costs. If the state council rejects the offer, the SRC would be free to act with its own staff on the project, but with the understanding that the state council will be kept fully informed. The pattern would be that the state human relations council and the SRC,after a joint consideration of the needs of the state, would be equals engaged in the same cause, cooperating where appropriate and acting independently in some cases.

The case of developing councils is different. There councils need assistance to reach the situation where their boards will take responsibility for setting policy and employing staff. In states which have had no councils or where councils have ceased to be viable and request assistance, the committee pictures the SRC as seeking foundation grants to support an organizing effort. The staff sent into such a state would be employed by SRC and responsible to it. The man or woman sent in would be something of a specialist in setting up a state council. When he has assembled a board, persuaded them to commit themselves to the cause, and started them along the path to regular fund-raising, it is the committee's hope that

the state board would seek its independence and become a mature council. Then it would negotiate with SRC as an equal.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the SRC retain its present role of field service to state councils, whether mature or developing. We recommend that SRC continue consultation on staff, program and methods. We recommend that it form a strong advisory committee on field activities, a committee drawn from SRC members, state council members, and knowledgeable outsiders. We recommend that SRC continue to sponsor meetings and workshops for officers and staffs of state councils. We recommend that SRC tighten the coordination among its own programs as they move into the field so that SRC will speak with one voice in a community. We recommend that SRC work closely with state councils and local councils for their mutual advantage. These recommendations will certainly require enlargement of the Field Activities Department.

One more item should be included in this report. This Committee envisages the transition to the new system of relations as involving full discussion of the proposal and of individual situations with state councils. It assumes that in each case there could be agreement on the classification of the state council, since there are

advantages to each status. One helpful factor would certainly be an allowance of time for a council seeking independence to achieve the necessary support.

In summary the committee recommends a full commitment by the SRC to an enlarged constituency through state and local councils. SRC will seek support to promote councils where they do not exist or are too weak to stand alone. For this developmental stage the SRC will be fully responsible. When state councils have effective board and basic support they will make policy and employ staff. At this stage the SRC will not furnish grants-in-aid for general support. It will, however, continue to give field service. It will, in addition, seek funds for specific projects in which state councils may participate if they choose. By this means some support will be available to councils.

It is the opinion of the committee that such an arrangement would assure staff security while the state council is de facto in a formative stage, while at the same time assuring both the SRC and the state council board of attention to the details of organization and administration. It will also give the SRC control at all points of funds for which it is responsible. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for development

of the general operations of the state council, control can be exercised through selection and supervision of personnel. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for special projects the control will be exercised through contractual agreement. It seems to us that the strength of the proposal is that it resolves these two fundamental issues.

This report is designed as a policy statement. If adopted it could only be made effective if the Southern Regional Council could win sufficient approval of the policy from funding agencies to secure the necessary financial support.

GUIDELINES FOR THE STATE COUNCIL'S ON HUMAN RELATIONS

IN REQUESTING GRANTS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

(1) Proposals, and the expenditure of funds, must be generally sensitive to the enclosed statement, which on advise of counsel, we now have to send with any grant made.

(2) Proposals must specify in detail the specific purpose for which the request is made including a detailed budget.

(3) It must be understood, and reflected in the budget submitted, that funds will be used for no purpose other than that specified by the proposals.

(4) A recipient Council must agree to deposit the grant in a separate bank account and within 90 days after the end of the calendar year submit to SRC an audit of the funds expended. If the total grant has not been expended by the end of the Calendar year, a second audit must be submitted when all the funds have been expended.

NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF FUNDS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Section 4945(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (as added by the Tax Reform Act of 1969) requires us to exercise "expenditure responsibility" with respect to any grants made by our organization. Accordingly, we must make it clear to you that our grant is conditioned on the understanding that funds will be used solely for the purposes specified in your application; that no expenditure will be made on attempts to influence legislation; that you will, at our request, furnish us with full and complete reports on how the funds are spent; and that you will give our representative access to your books and records for this purpose as we may reasonably request from time to time.

Within a reasonable time after the time of the agreed upon date ending the grant period, we will expect a full record of the expenditure of the grant.

The Purpose and Philosophy of a Council on Human Relations

In 1956 the Southern Regional Council issued a brief account of its origins and aims. Included was the following statement which is appropriate, we believe, for any Council on Human Relations:

"The Southern Regional Council's main asset is and has always been those Southerners who believe deeply in democratic practices, and who know firsthand the problems of the region. On such people rest the hopes of the South. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the Nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessable to national groups.

"The Southern Regional Council and its affiliates seek to be practical organizations, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. They hold the belief that every community must ultimately find its own answers within the framework of law and conscience. They offer no master blueprint, no sovereign remedy for the South's human problems. But they do offer a method--that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead."

There are several specific guidelines for Councils on Human Relations:

1. The group is biracial and interfaith. It is no collection of persons of one group working for or concerned with others. Rather it is genuinely representative of all of the people concerned with the problems which all share.

2. A major program emphasis of a Council is education in the broadest sense of that term.

(a) This process of education begins with the members of the Council itself, getting to know each other and bringing to a central Council the particular information and insights from each group in the community.

(b) Ideally this process reaches beyond Council members to any persons of good intent within the community, offering through

literature, conferences, public meetings, and cooperation with other groups an opportunity for an ever increasing number of persons to share in the intellectual and emotional processes which are necessary for understanding and tolerance.

(c) The process includes interpreting to the larger community the grievences of a minority or the reasons for unpopular actions or demands.

(d) Where facilities permit the process includes the collection and dissemination of factual and interpretive information to correct misunderstandings and misinterpretations and to provide the means of fact to others who need them.

3. Frequently, and properly, disadvantaged minorities will take upon themselves the responsibility of initiating change. Where this occurs, unique opportunities are presented to a Council on Human Relations to:

(a) interpret the situation in its broadest perspective, indicating the ways in which the majority shares in the problem and benefits in the solution;

(b) offers the skills of its members in resolving the conflict or crisises which may arise.

4. Whether change comes at the initiative of the minority, through the leadership and persuasion of a Council on Human Relations, or from other community elements, a primary role of a Council is securing the practical implementation of change, seeing that desirable change comes, is understood, remains, and grows.

5. A Council on Human Relations involves itself deeply in the whole life of a community. While remembering that it is not partisan in politics or a legislative lobby, the Council is a part of the community and expresses concern for all phases of the community life. These would include such specifics as employment, education, health, and the life, and would frequently emphasize the problems of minorities as they relate to these areas. Finally, a Council would return to the point of its origin in purpose, a group representative of and concerned with all of the community: people of good will dedicated to establishing the decent and good society.

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ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Nat Griswold Nat

Data on salaries, allowances, benefits:

1. Salaries: Director $6500

   Associate Director $5500

   Secretary, Program Assistant $3700

2. Local car expenses:

   Associate Director $120 (per year)

   Secretary, Program Assistant $180 (per year)

3. No staff benefits

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

To all State Council Presidents by name:

Mr Charles Lemme

DRAFT

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Friends:

The state Councils on Human Relations have had a marked growth in the last couple years. I believe this growth should and will continue, because the period for the greatest service and opportunity of the councils has come.

Much of the success of the councils to date is attributed to the work of your staff directors. On their leadership will depend also how well the councils meet the obligations of present and future.

We are all fortunate to have such people as they are, lucky too that they are people deeply committed and without concern for personal gain.

It is, therefore, all the more necessary that officers of the councils recognize how miserably the staff directors are paid.

To the best of my knowledge, the highest salary paid by any state council is $9,000. That salary is paid in only one state. The next highest salary is $8,000.

The lowest salary paid is $6,000, and that salary <u>is</u> paid in more than one state.

I know of only one state which pays even modest fringe benefits.

I most earnestly recommend that you and the Boards of each state council consider this problem; and, of course, if you raise -- as I hope you can -- the salaries of staff directors, scaled increases for other staff should also be granted.

I suggest to you that $7,500 should be an absolute minimum for any staff director. I have also suggested to Paul Anthony that, when meeting later this month at Blue Ridge with the state directors, he consider with them a schedule of minimum staff benefits.

I am, of course, aware of how severely limited are your finances, and of how difficult now is the assignment of your finance committee chairmen. But I believe fair and at least mildly competitive salaries must be paid.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours, LWD.

Desirable

To all State Council Presidents by name:

DRAFT

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It is, therefore, all the more necessary that officers of the councils recognize how miserably the staff directors are paid.

q To the best of my knowledge, the highest salary paid by any state council is $9,000. That salary is paid in only one state. The next highest salary is $8,000.

The lowest salary paid is $6,000, and that salary <u>is</u> paid in more than one state.

I know of only one state which pays even modest fringe benefits.

I most earnestly recommend that you and the Boards of each state council consider this problem; and, of course, if you raise -- as I hope you can -- the salaries of staff directors, scaled increases for other staff should also be granted.

I suggest to you that $7,500 should be an absolute minimum for any staff director.

I am, of course, aware of how severely limited are your finances, and of how difficult now is the assignment of your finance committee chairmen. But I believe fiar and at least mildly competitive salaries must be paid.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours, LWD.

Mrs. Kay Hoffman — Ralph Dreger

to: Presidents of Atlanta, Houston, and Jacksonville Councils:

Chas. R. Kelly

DRAFT

Mr. _____

Dear Mr. _____

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to all presidents of state Councils on Human Relations. Although the problems and the structure of local councils is not the same as that of the states, I hope that my letter may also be of interest to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours, LWD

LWD/mmj

Enclosure - 1.

State Councils - Sen. MM
Franklin Williams outline of meeting at annual mtg

I. Starting point of discussion was a report of a committee of state directors. Surprisingly small range of differences between practices now and requests of state Council directors.

II. Agreement on importance of state Councils now with:

A. Implementation of civil rights in mind
B. Full desegregation of schools
C. Provisions of equal employment, all calling for changes in mood of people.

III. SRC must look to state Councils and they to local Councils.

IV. The question is whether SRC should move to turn state Councils loose, or take them over, or stay approximately in present status.

A. Present services include aid in finding staff, providing results of major research, aiding program by field visits, and channeling funds.

B. The Council expected to taper off its responsibility.

C. Councils - staff and boards - demand more services, not less. For example:

1. Evaluation of staff and program
2. Training of staff
3. Fund raising.

V. Suggested line of thought: military "line" and "staff" functions.

A. State Councils would conduct programs, "line"

1. Education of officials and public
2. Work on vote problems - education, registration
3. Work with schools - desegregation, tutorial, "wider horizons"
4. Work for employment
5. Work for open occupancy.

B. SRC would furnish advice and consultation

1. General advice on program
2. Coordination of state Councils, e.g., poverty program
3. Training of staff
4. Research and publication for all
5. Consultants in various fields.

VI. Area of difference in fund raising.

A. One suggestion was for staff function by

1. Fund raiser to give advice
2. Workshops for finance chairmen

B. Some would ask SRC to tend to all fund raising.

C. Another plan was for SRC to plan areas of activity, seek funds, and offer a package to state Councils, e.g., rural program. Regional possibility.

SPECIAL MEETING ON INTERESTS OF THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

10:00 A.M. Welcome - Leslie Dunbar

Comments on Purpose of Meeting - Paul Anthony

Introduction of:

State Presidents
State Directors
All Members and Guests
SRC Staff

10:45 A Review of State Councils

Status, problems, programs
(Representative from each state reports)

12:30 P.M. Lunch

(A report of special committee of three state Council directors.)

2:00 Small groups for special discussions:

Role of Board of Directors - Mrs. Alice Spearman
Ed Stanfield
Local Council Programming - Mrs. Frances Pauley
Ed Lewis
Fund Raising - Mrs. Helen Adams
Presidents meeting with Paul Anthony

3:30 Discussion, entire group

The Relationship of SRC and State Councils

5:00 Adjournment

6:30 Visit to SRC offices

File "State Councils - General"

Give list of Committee appointed

Present at the organizational meeting of the "Committee for Relationship Between State Councils and SRC" were: Mrs. Martin Harvey, Mississippi; the Rev. Hubert Beckwith, Virginia; Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Florida; T. Franklin Williams, North Carolina; Al Ulmer and Ed Lewis, SRC staff.

Dr. H. Franklin Williams was elected chairman. Following were the items discussed and the decisions arrived at:

That this Committee should work closely with the state presidents and directors in proposing specific ways that the state organizations and SRC could be of mutual help and find additional ways of closer cooperation. The Committee unanimously confirmed support of frequent meetings of the state directors. There was much discussion on increasing financial support and the desperate need of additional support by the state councils. There was discussion on methods of SRC's helping the states and the states helping SRC in their work. It was felt that closer ties and communication between the two groups were absolutely essential and that periodic audits of developments within the states be prepared for SRC's use. This follows the work of Pat Waters.

It was unanimously agreed that a meeting of the full Committee be held early in 1966 to explore these needs and concerns more fully.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Paul Anthony, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama
539-4277 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Edwin Stanfield
Intern: Robert Valder
Chmn.: Nat Welch

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Walter B. Clancy

Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Rural Advancement Project:
Hubert Thomas
Chmn: Dr. Joe Hendricks

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi
948-0878, 948-0879 (601)
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Assoc. Dir.: Bill Silver

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
No executive director at present
Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Field Rep.: Leonidas James
Program Director: Elizabeth Ledeen
Intern: Brad Poston
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
297-6568 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Assoc. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: Martha Ragland

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Robert L. Combs
Chmn.: David Scull

Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829 (713)
Exec. Dir.: Robert R. Alexander
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

File
State Councils
— gen. corresp.

STATE COUNCILS

on

HUMAN RELATIONS

ALABAMA
101 - 2121 Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
ALpine 2-2722
Chmn.: Dr. Lucius Pitts
Exec. Dir.: Norman Jimerson
Membership: 420 Budget: $20,680

ARKANSAS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521
Chmn.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Membership: 503 Budget: $26,620

FLORIDA
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Exec. Dir.: Edwyn E. Lewis
Membership : 1200 Budget: $32,000

GEORGIA
~~5 Forsyth~~ Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 5-6468
Chmn.: Dr. Lionel Newsome
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Wendell Holmes
Membership: 1023 Budget: $31,300

KENTUCKY (In process of reorganization)
c/o Mrs. Harry McAlpin
13321 Ailcen Road
Anchorage, Kentucky
Chmn.: Mrs. Harry McAlpin
Budget: $500

LOUISIANA (In process of reorganization)
c/o The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur,
Acting Chairman
P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana
Membership: 100* Budget: $3,000*

MISSISSIPPI
c/o The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Chairman
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi
Membership: 200* Budget: $3,500*

NORTH CAROLINA
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833
Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Helen Adams
Membership: 514 Budget: $14,000*

SOUTH CAROLINA
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Membership: 945 Budget: $20,000*

TENNESSEE
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville 22, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544
Chmn.: William R. Willis, Jr.
Exec. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Membership: 676 Budget: $16,000*

VIRGINIA
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
MIlton 9-0872
Chmn.: Aubrey N. Brown
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Membership: 2367 Budget: $55,000*

HOUSTON
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JAckson 6-1829
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd
Exec. Dir.: Rev. Charles Kelly
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Membership: 509 Budget: $22,000

* Approximate

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Exec. Dir.: [redacted] — Edwyn E. Lewis
Membership: 1200 Budget: $32,000

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Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Wendell Holmes
Membership: 1023 Budget: $31,300

Kentucky (In process of reorganization)
c/o Mrs. Thomas P. Green, Secretary
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky
Chmn.: Mrs. Harry McAlpin
Budget: $500

c/o Mrs. Harry McAlpin, Chairman
13321 Aiken Rd.
Anchorage, Ky.

Louisiana (In process of reorganization)
c/o The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur,
Acting Chairman
P.O. Box 2512 ~~P. O. Box 532, U. S. L. Station~~
Lafayette, Louisiana
Membership: 100* Budget: $3,000*

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c/o The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Chairman
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* Approximate

ON HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCILS

By J. Edwin Stanfield

A friend of mine used to say, "People do what they want to do and what they have to do -- usually in that order."

Proponents of the "Black Power" movement are now operating on the assumption that white Americans, generally speaking, will do justice only if they have to -- not because they want to. There still are voices -- that of Martin Luther King, for one -- which speak of the power of love to transform and hold out the hope of tapping some latent sense of justice in white America. "Do to us what you will and we will still love you," King wrote eight years ago, "...we will soon wear you down by our capacity to suffer." He says it still, but somehow with less conviction and with fewer responding "Amens."

Objective indications must not be encouraging to him. A recent Louis Harris poll shows that white prejudiced has slackened very little in three years. Sixty-three percent of white Americans now think all demonstrations are harmful -- compared to fifty percent three years ago.

In answer to the Black Power contention that white Americans will respond only to pressure and that communities will change discriminatory patterns only in preference to civil disorder or economic loss, Dr. King has said, "We should never forget that we are in the majority nowhere....It would be foolish to say we can win freedom by ourselves."

But, if I do not misunderstand, Black Power does not mean the power to win freedom for Negroes by majority vote.

It means organization for the exercise of a sort of negative power, the power to deny enjoyment of freedom to whites and to require black freedom of the white majority on pain of loss of their own. If it does not lie within the power of Negroes to achieve justice and freedom alone, neither does it lie within the power of the white majority to retain and enjoy affluence and privilege and freedom by themselves. By definition justice and freedom are shared values and mutual goals. Even a small minority of Negro citizens, if determined, can use white bias as a judo wrestler uses his opponent's weight against him, to force a narrowing and impoverishment of the public life as the penalty for racial prejudice. More than a year before the Black Power Movement, James Forman ~~he became chairman of SNCC Stokely Carmichael~~ summed it up: "If we can't get a seat at the table, then we'll saw the legs off the ... table!"

Like it or not, Black Power is a reality to which response must be made. We must ask ourselves what is the most constructive course in the face of its challenge. The question of social justice now is whether we shall do real justice because we want to or that sorry sort of justice which otherwise we shall have to do. And that is the same as saying that white Americans have before them still more clearly the choice of allowing Negroes the same freedoms and privileges they enjoy -- or forfeiting these themselves. He cannot remain free who chooses to deny others their freedom.

From its beginning the Civil Rights Movement has confronted us with a national crisis. The cry of Black Power only heightens it. I use the word crisis very carefully. It is a cognate of the Greek work for "judgment". It seems to me that the civil rights movement, like nothing before it -- with the possible exception of the Civil War, has brought this nation to a testing, to a judgment. The questions are being weighed: Can American democracy be made to work? Can it provide an adequate basis for human community in the changed circumstances of this century? Can required changes be made within its normal processes? Is it possible for citizens of all races, creeds, colors and conditions to live and work in decency and dignity, in openness and availability toward one another? Is it possible, out of the incredibly complex interdependencies of industrial and metropolitan America, to create genuine community?

Incidentally, the problem is not, as I am sure you realize, one of race relations only. Perhaps it is not even a problem of race relations primarily. It is increasingly evident, for example that the economic breach in community is wider than the ethnic or racial break.

Anton Boisen suggested many years ago that an emotional upheaval in an individual is basically a good and necessary attempt to reorganize one's psychic life in order to cope with new or newly-comprehended circumstances for which the old self is no longer adequate. If the psychic crisis is successfully weathered, he observed, people say the individual had a religious experience or "conversion." If it is not a successful attempt at reorganization, people say the person "cracked

up" or became insane. I think it is just such an experience through which the corporate personality of America is passing. Perhaps we are to know in our lifetime whether, as a nation, we are to be converted or demented!

Our quest is for community. And our problem is to find patterns of community adequate to match the interdependencies of metropolitan society. Ours is a society which is fundamentally and qualitatively different from that which existed when most of the patterns and institutions we now have were formed. The question whether we can adapt our institutions and ourselves to changed circumstances may in fact be a question of our survival -- collectively as a nation and individually as human beings.

For interdependency without community is Hell! I can think of no more apt portrait of Hell than that fanciful one provided by C. S. Lewis in his little book, The Great Divorce. He described Hell as a great, sprawling city in which one could build himself a new house simply by wishing for it. The city was expanding by geometric progression, and it was full of empty houses, because citizens kept moving away from one another. It was so much easier to move than to bother with other people!

His description of Hell sounds distressingly like New York, of course, or Chicago or Los Angeles or Detroit or Cleveland or Baltimore or Atlanta or Birmingham or Houston or New Orleans. The travails that all of these places have experienced are object lessons in the Hell that is interdependency without community.

But the Hell of it is no less real -- for the interdependency is no less real -- in the country side; it is only more diffused. A little community like Selma, for all of its complaints about "outside agitators," ~~is~~ was happily agitated by the news that an outside company like Hammermill Paper ~~is~~ was going to locate a plant there. And Hammermill, up in Erie, Pennsylvania, ~~finds~~ found itself negotiating with some outsiders who have a secondary interest in what goes on in Selma, Alabama. There are no "outsiders" anymore, for our interdependency knows no geographic boundaries. Clearly there can no longer be geographic boundaries on community, either. The flight to the suburbs is pitiable temporizing — an attempt to re-create artificially the homogeneous community our grandfathers knew. We can no longer draw a line and declare that we have no obligation of openness and availability and responsibility beyond that.

At least not if we want to remain human. Human-ness means community. To the extent that we insist that we are to be left alone, or that others should be content to be left strictly alone -- to that extent we forfeit our full humanity. The ancient question of Job, "What is man...?," stripped of all incidentals and accidents of possession and station, "What is man?" remains for each to answer. But there is a dreadful answer implicit in behaviour which assumes that some lives matter little or not at all. One who thus refuses community carries within himself the hidden seed of damnation -- the conviction that the value of his own life is relative and not absolute, which gives him a vested interest in the misfortune or incapacity of others.

In such a day as this, what is to be the role of councils on human relations?

It seems to me that human relations councils must play a dual role. They must oppose, to put the matter negatively, both the separatism of traditional segregationists and the separatism of Black Power. To put it positively, they must struggle both for the justice that is more than Black Power can effectively force and the mercy that is more than prejudiced and oppressive whites deserve. There can be no viable community at this point in history without both justice and mercy. But to insist on both is to live in tension. Yet it is a creative tension to which human relations councils must call both whites and blacks, asking both to accept scorn and rejection from two sides.

One thrust of human relations councils, I have said, must be the thrust toward justice for the oppressed. There can be no compromise, no half-heartedness on the matter of justice. Civil rights are not negotiable. Economic justice is not debatable. We dare not temporize on these issues, for community in our time is not possible, except on a foundation of profound justice.

There was a time, not so long ago--when this was a rural country, when a community could be held together, humanly adequately, on the basis of personal relationships and honest charitableness. It was in those days that most of the institutions of our society took on their definitive forms. Relationships were primary. People knew one another -- knew practically everyone upon

whom they depended in their daily lives. Those were the days of pietism in religion, of neighborhood schools, of intensely local government, of personalized industry and labor relations, of courts informed by the bowels of human mercy, and of welfare informed by human charity.

Those days have forever passed. We have poignant reminders of them, still, in the southern phenomenon of genuine kindness and courtesy in all personal and individual relationships of whites with Negroes -- but simultaneous refusal to lift a finger, or even an eyebrow, against those conditions which leave fellow citizens constantly in need of charity. Many a white southerner is living between two worlds and so justifies the characterization of a friend of mine: "They are the kindest, most generous, most hospitable people in the world - only they'll kill you, if they don't like you."

Gone are the days when personal industry and edification could gain acceptance. How often one hears the wistful argument, "Education is the answer. Negroes must earn acceptance!" No, case study after case study has found whites in integrated neighborhoods keeping their distance from Negroes somewhat better educated than themselves. And I could cite examples of Negro Americans turned away from public facilities by people who, by any unit of measure except racial characteristics, were inferior to them.

Gone are the days when churches could, without apostasy, "stick to the business of religion," when righteousness could be considered a personal characteristic. Churches can no

more avoid getting deeply involved in social issues (that is, if they are to make any pretense of relevance) than their members can drive their automobiles only on the highways they personally own!

Gone are the days when prattling about "states' rights" and "local control" made sense. When I can fly from Atlanta to New Orleans in one hour flat, don't talk to me about "states' rights" or try to justify myopic "local" control."

Gone are the days when a business enterprise could be dealt with by the same rules that govern any other good citizen of a community. For industry in our day is, quite literally, no body's business -- impersonal, amoral, and preoccupied.

Gone are the days when social welfare agencies could be responsibly satisfied with individual-oriented or family-oriented case work. Neither are the old assumptions about "deserving" and "undeserving" persons acceptable any longer. In our day most hapless individuals are victims of corporate problems, and welfare assistance is a matter of the person's rights and the society's responsibilities.

In short -- and to repeat -- justice, not charity, is the foundation of community and of good human relations in our industrial and metropolitan society. The first order of business for human relations councils is engagement, in the public arena, in what must be characterized as a struggle to make all institutions in society serve and nurture persons as ends in themselves -- never using them as means to other ends or units with widely varying degrees of value.

The other thrust of a human relations council is the thrust toward mercy. If there can be no compromise in the matter of justice toward the oppressed minorites neither should we neglect the offer of mercy, brooding and patient, to the offending majority.

The reason for this seems obvious to me, but I find a great number of people concerned with human relations who do not see it. The problem of race relations in the South and in America, as well as theproblem of poverty in our affluent society, is white men's problem. It has been all along. We hear people talk about "the Negro problem." Nonsense. It is the white problem.

To speak of "mercy" in this context seems awkward -- even inappropriate, and a bit of explanation is in order. The term implies that white people, insofar as they are prejudiced or bigoted, are essentially in a pathetic condition. I firmly believe that to be so.

But it is not easy to discern pathetic need when it is clothed in arrogance. For the most part, human relations councils in the South have not done so. Generally speaking the state councils and their local affiliates have identified themselves as civil rights groups and have confined their ministration, understandably, and often of necessity, to the oppressed minority. The councils have been dealt with harshly. The reaction of the white public has ranged from violence to indifference. In relation to the hostile or indifferent white majority, councils have normally sought only to avoid or outwit -- sometimes to confront and condemn -- but rarely have they sought a therapeutic relationship. To the

hatred and venom directed toward them, human relations council folks have most often reacted -- human-like -- with bitterness and disgust. It is not easy to add a dash of pity.

I have used the phrase "therapeutic relationship" and have done so advisedly. The white people of the South may be thought of as criminals or psychotics or sinners or ignoramuses -- but, view them as you will, we ought to address ourselves to the real needs of such people. We recognize that it is in the interest of society to rehabilitate criminals, to provide therapy for psychotics, to redeem sinners, and to educate the ignorant. By the same token we need to do more for bigots than damn them.

Let us liken white southerners collectively to a man who is a drunken wife-beater. Human relations councils should relate to him as his analyst, not as his mother-in-law, ~~or as a police officer~~. The civil rights groups have spoken and are speaking to the South. The federal government has spoken and is speaking to the South. Rights have been affirmed. Laws have been passed. The boundaries of decency and acceptable behaviour have been officially marked, if not effectively so. Nevertheless, the ravages of bigotry continue. If we are to avoid ~~to~~ a terrible narrowing of the public life in the South, something more must be done for and with white southerners than civil rights groups or government can do. There is need of a group of people who will patiently "hear out" the foolishness of white moderates, as a psychotherapist listens to the delusional utterances of the mentally ill.

We must go beyond confrontation, for the problem of the white southern or is not lack of moral knowledge. For all his protestations of being sinned against, he knows his own guilt damned well. He knows it so well that he cannot stand to look

at himself as he really is. That is why confrontation so infuriates him. And that is why confrontation is not enough. Few people, if any, can acknowledge guilt until they can see a way out, until they can find an individual or a group of people who, without approving or participating in their unacceptable behaviour, nevertheless continue to care about them and accept them as persons of some worth.

Therefore, simply on pragmatic grounds, on the basis of what is effective for amelioration of the society and the condition of the minority groups in it, human relations councils should fight off the temptation to justifiable scorn and bitterness toward white moderates and, to the extent possible, devise techniques and programs to reach them and teach them. Justice in the South will be barren, and brotherhood rare, unless more whites can be led to change than are now in prospect.

But this should be done on humanitarian grounds, too. After all, what is the business of a human relations council? It is to remove or remedy all that dehumanizes. That includes relief of the oppressed and redress of their grievances, for oppression does dehumanize its victims. But it includes more than that. We speak of southern whites as "brutalizing" Negroes. One is not of necessity dehumanized, however, by his being oppressed and exploited. But one is of necessity dehumanized when he oppresses and exploits, or acquiesces in oppression and exploitation.

It cannot be said that it is the duty of any person to enter into such therapeutic efforts. It is not a requirement of justice; it is a work of mercy. Certainly any Negro is readily to be excused, if he wishes. One can only sympathize with the weariness that Sammy Davis, Jr., expressed when he said

that white folks would just have to find some other Negro to practice on!

It does seem to me that white liberals come nearer to having an obligation to worry about white men's souls and psyches. We whites who have seen the light might be instructed by Jesus' parable about the Pharisee who prayed, "O Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are...!"

White liberals tend to be a little like Charlie Brown's sister, Sally, who was terrified of going to kindergarten. She suffered weeks of agony as the time drew near for her to start to school. She even went to Lucy, the psychiatrist on the block.

She discovered, of course, that kindergarten was not bad at all -- indeed it was great fun. Here is what she said to Charlie Brown after her first day in attendance:

> "Some children just don't know their own minds! If a child is reluctant to go to kindergarten, the parents shouldn't fool around...just whisk him off! Make him go! It's ridiculous for a child to have this fear of kindergarten! I think we pamper kids too much these days anyway.... Don't fiddle around with 'em! That's my motto! Send 'em off!"

Ask yourself what is the job that is uniquely that of a human relations council. It is not the securing of civil rights. Councils can and should help to secure them, to be sure, but there are agencies to secure them with or without human relations councils.

If the human relations council idea has any genius and destiny, it lies not in leadership of the oppressed but in potential for mission to the oppressing majority. There is a movement among the oppressed. To be sure it needs and deserves all possible aid, and those who are not

themselves victims can provide technical assistance as needed and called for. But the movement is there, whereas there is as yet no significant movement among the oppressing or acquiescing majority. The dissatisfaction of the minorities is or will be aroused; what is needed is an answering dissatisfaction from those who sleep in the presence of moral --and possibly mortal -- peril.

A member of the staff of the Southern Regional Council told about his efforts to secure help for people who were living in unheated slum housing in the midst of a severe cold snap in Atlanta in the winter of 1966. "We had some middle class white folks down there," he said, "but the emotion they felt was pity for these poor persons. As long as that is what they feel, they can't help much -- because the appropriate reaction is anger, not pity."

That is true.

On the other hand I remember a certain human relations council leader who decided, with serious misgivings, to ask assistance on a community problem of a churchman who had turned down a request for assistance on another problem only a year before. To her surprise she found him willing and even eager to respond and help. "I guess you really do have to keep holding the door open," she remarked.

And that is true.

What we need in human relations councils is people who have the large capacity to hold in constant, creative tension anger

over the misery of the minority and pity for the insensitive soul-misery of the majority. A seminary professor used to say to his students, "Gentlemen, never preach about hell without a tear in your eye!" To speak effectively to the South we do indeed have to speak of hell. We have also to speak with tears in our eyes.

It would be difficult for me to overstate the importance of biracial instruments, such as human relations councils, in the drive toward community in our society. Integration of our society is the only viable end, and sooner or later we must work together in order to live together. The future of this nation depends upon it. I think it not too much to say that the future of mankind depends upon it.

For if we cannot make community and humanity bloom in this hot-house microcosm of mild heterogeneity that is America, what hope is there for these fragile flowers in the rocky soil of a harshly divided world?

As Leslie Dunbar, a former executive director of the Southern Regional Council, once wrote:

> The South is a little place, and its survival means hardly anything to the world. Except that the only way it can, in fact, survive is to do something that would matter to the world, and that is to become a rarity, a biracial community at peace with itself.

See State Councils Gen. Corresp.

DRAFT

A POSITION PAPER ON FUTURE ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The suggestions which are to follow are made on the basis of certain assumptions and observations.

First, it is assumed that the movement toward human rights and wholesome community in the South must be biracial in nature. It may comprehend what is basically organization of Negro communities, but in the last analysis "black and white together" is the end and "black and white together" must be the means.

Second, it is observed that the Southern Regional Council, having no membership base, cannot be as effective an agent of such a movement alone as it can be in conjunction with the councils on human relations, which do have a membership base. The roles of the regional and state-local organizations are different, but they are mutually vital.

Third, it is assumed that fact-finding, research, and information are both the primary functions of the SRC and basic to everything else that it and the councils on human relations may do. The fundamental program of the SRC is production of ideas: insights into the region's needs and suggestions or guidance for programs to meet those needs. State and local councils are often better situated to carry out programs. They too, however, appear to be finding the functions of research and information to be of increasing importance to them. For this reason, a program of first-rate research and information must continue to be the first concern of the Southern Regional Council.

Fourth, it is assumed that the enlistment of both Negroes and white people, either directly into their membership or indirectly through affiliation of other organizations, for support of and partici-

pation in such a "movement" is fundamental to the role of the human relations councils. On this assumption, the policies and structure of the SRC's relationship to the councils should be always such as to encourage fulfillment of that role.

Rethinking of the roles and relationships of the SRC and the councils on human relations is made necessary by a number of considerations. One is the increasing complexity of the South's problems and concommitant sophistication and precision needed in dealing with them. Another is a disappointing rate of growth and level of local support of the human relations councils--a disappointment which may be blamed altogether on circumstances, but might also be due in part to lack of emphasis on these goals. A third is the blunt fact that, by all indications, foundations are growing reluctant to maintain the general operations of both the human relations councils and the Southern Regional Council.

We feel it only realistic, especially in view of the last-mentioned consideration in the preceding paragraph, to suggest that direct grants-in-aid to human relations councils from the SRC be discontinued, effective December 31, 1968. Alternative forms of mutual assistance will be outlined below, but this policy has some virtues in itself which should be elaborated upon.

Such a policy would be calculated to bring about an alignment of support policy with the autonomous structure of the human relations councils. The establishment of human relations councils was initially a program of the Southern Regional Council. They were set up to be

autonomous, however, having their own policy boards and, as a desirable result, widely varying programs. Direct support through the existing grant-in-aid program has tended all too often to treat human relations councils as continuing program responsibilities of the SRC--which they clearly and by design are not. This leads to a number of awkward administrative problems. How can the SRC responsibly administer funds for the general operation of separate agencies over which the SRC intentionally has no policy control? The councils on human relations are separate, autonomous agencies; the SRC should relate to them as such, and vice versa. We would hope for continued cooperative program development. Indeed, as is made clear in our statement of assumptions, we consider such cooperation vital both to the SRC and the councils. But we believe that cooperation will be both more fruitful and more helpful to the agencies involved if the relationship is structured as between equal, allied agencies.

Such a policy is also frankly designed to press the issue of membership enlistment and involvement as of primary importance to the role of human relations councils. This is viewed as a vital part of the education process which must take place--particularly with regard to the white people of the South. The instincts of the foundations at this point are quite good: a human relations council should not exist and function only because outside agents wish it to; it is meaningful only to the extent to which it is the will of citizens within the community it serves.

Initiation of human relations councils can reasonably continue as a program of the SRC. Councils in some Deep South states will have to be considered as still in the beginning stages. There may be need,

in the future, to begin some metropolitan area councils. In such cases, the intensive cultivation needed to organize local councils and provide technical assistance to policy boards in fund raising and membership enlistment could and should be provided by the SRC's department of field activities in liaison with the policy board of the nascent organization. A suggestion for provision of this service will be outlined below. What is important is that a distinction be made between provision of assistance in formative stages and provision of continuing general support which might tend to become a crutch on which the developing council depends for a more-than-reasonable period.

A second suggestion is that, from time to time, programs mutually helpful to the SRC and human relations councils, and generally needed in the South or a large portion of the South, be arranged by agreement between the SRC and the several councils. By substituting such programs for grants-in-aid for general support we would be providing both a continuing motivation for the growth and indigenous support of the human relations councils (important programs around which to rally support, plus incentive for a strong, working organization) and a measure of substantive assistance. Toward the latter end the funding of such programs should include as generous an overhead allowance as possible.

As the first such mutually helpful program, which we shall use as an example or prototype, we propose that funds be sought to establish an "information network" by placing information officers on the staffs of the state human relations councils. Many state council staffs and board members have indicated a need and desire for research and writing

skills within their organizations. Provision of this need would tie in very well with a need to strengthen the research facilities of the SRC.

On the staffs of the participating councils the information officers would collect and compile precise data relevant to a wide variety of problems and issues, such as employment, public assistance, housing, school desegregation, etc. He would write special reports on state or local problems. He would respond to requests for information from journalists, government agencies, and scholars both inside and outside the state. He would provide information needed by other members of the councils staff for speeches, conferences, etc. He could assist local councils to find needed data. As a part of the agreement and as a natural outgrowth of the functions already mentioned he would respond to requests for information from the SRC Research Director for publications of regional scope.

Job descriptions and qualifications for the information officers would be agreed upon by the SRC and the officers and staffs of the state councils participating. In general, the information officers should be persons with a master's degree in economics, political science, sociology or journalism--or equivalent background in research and information techniques. They should have demonstrated skill in writing. Personnel would be recruited and retained with the stipulation that persons employed and their performance on the job be acceptable to both the state council concerned and the SRC.

Budget requirements, to be funded through the SRC, would be determined in the agreement in the light of the particular situation and the portion of support services which could be absorbed by the office of the council.

The SRC would need to hire a highly qualified research director to coordinate and provide advice and assistance for the efforts of this network of information officers, as well as to supervise the research department of the SRC.

The arrangement should include a provision that an information officer will be placed on a state council staff where at least an adequate office is maintained by the state council and one full-time employee is otherwise provided. As a standard, this would be an executive director, together with at least a part-time secretary. Minimally, it could be a full-time administrative secretary. Where this minimum requirement cannot be met an information officer might still be placed in the state, but would be employed directly by the Southern Regional Council under the supervision of SRC's research director in consultation with such state council leadership as does exist.

If the arrangement for this "information network" with the state councils works well, it might become the prototype for similar arrangements for other programs. It is our view that SRC programs should be planned so as to utilize the human relations councils to the fullest extent practical. A relationship to a constituency is important to the SRC as the growth of an interracial constituency is important to the South. By the same token, involvement in programs vital to the region is vital to the development of the human relations councils.

To the purpose just mentioned, a third suggestion is that all SRC field programs be coordinated under the departments of field activities

Future special projects should be placed, administratively, within the field department. Liaison with human relations councils would thus be enhanced. The administrative load of the executive director of SRC would be lightened.

A fourth suggestion, related to the third, is that at least one assistant to the field director be employed as soon as possible. Two might eventually be needed.

One obvious reason for this is that the administrative change proposed in suggestion three would require at least one assistant to the director of field activities for the general work with human relations councils which is now his chief responsibility.

A second reason, already mentioned, is that under the new arrangement some of the councils might not qualify for the "information network" arrangement or other programs which might be negotiated in the future--or might qualify only minimally, by maintaining an office and administrative secretary--and would need intensive cultivation from some source to organize and serve local councils, provide technical assistance for fund raising and membership enlistment, etc. Such functions could not be assumed by the proposed information officers. Yet the availability of a person to work in the state for extended periods of time might make the difference between continued weakness and eventual strength. One, two, or more persons, preferably without heavy family obligations, should be employed to work out of the SRC office specifically on these organizational tasks. The goal, of course, would be to build the strength of the human relations council to the point at which it could employ an executive director of its own, who would assume these functions.

A reorganization such as these suggestions comprise would give the SRC and the councils on human relations a closer, better-defined working relationship, which both it and they need. At the same time, it would both respect and encourage autonomy of the state councils. It would make for more responsible and, hopefully, more efficient administration of funds and programs by the SRC. It would make SRC's concern for the growth and strength of the human relations councils, if anything, more manifest and more effective--yet deal realistically with the reluctance of foundations to support continuously the general operations of organizations.

THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

To our considerable frustrations, it has always been difficult to adequately describe the concept and programs of the state councils on human relations. A part of this is due to the fact that these councils are people. The programs, even the value, of these groups run the gamut of people's skills, interests, and weaknesses. A part, too, has perhaps been the candor with which one must describe the councils. They are weak and strong, effective and ineffective, poorly directed and brilliantly directed.

Several of these groups have a history as old as the interracial movement in the South. The Commisssion on Interracial Cooperation was formed in Atlanta in 1919 with the primary purpose of having the region's people meet together. Much of this was done under state structures of various names. (In North Carolina, the State Legislature recognized the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and designated by law that the governor should always serve as honorary chairman. While few governors have acknowledged this, that law has not been repealed.) All of these structures and their membership were merged into the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

In the early '50's, SRC's leadership saw a need to encourage and strengthen these local groups. In part, this was done in anticipation of the Supreme Court's school decision of May, 1954, and the awareness that if the region

was to achieve true integration, it must be done community by community with the involvement of the people in those communities. To their everlasting credit, the council leadership determined that state councils should be autonomous rather than "branch offices" of SRC. Thus the affairs of the groups were placed in the hands of persons within the state concerned.

The process of establishing and staffing state councils was begun in 1953 and completed the following year. A grant was secured from the Fund for the Republic to pay all salaries and expenses of twelve groups until November, 1957, by which time all were to have attracted sufficient support from within each state to be self-supporting.

This was a sound plan with one great flaw; it did not anticipate the reaction to the Supreme Court's decision and the complete rejection of the region's people to anything interracial. Indeed, by 1956, meetings and programs which had been commonplace a decade earlier, became extremely difficult if not impossible. Thus the three years when support was to have been developed were spent rather in an effort to survive. In Mississippi and Louisiana, even surviving was impossible. In November, 1957, membership in the State Council was less than 4,000, about what it had been when the groups were organized. No state council was in a position to survive without continued SRC support.

In 1957, the Fund for the Republic, made a terminal grant of $200,000 to be spent at a rate of $50,000 a year

and SRC's grant-in-aid program was begun. Subsequently, the Field and Tacomic Foundations have each given $25,000 a year for this purpose and SRC has added about $5,000 a year from other sources. These funds, although inadequate, have enabled the State Councils to survive, grow, and seek other resources. The Mississippi Council has been re-established and the Louisiana Council, although unstaffed, has strong lay leadership.

At this time, the councils have a membership of approximately 11,000 and expenditures in excess of $300,000, of which about one-third is raised from within the region. We feel the programs of these groups are sound and effective. The time is now such, finally, when in most places in the South local interracial groups can be encouraged and can find an important place for themselves.

file State Councils - gen.

When The State Council movement was initiated, its founders planned a temporary commitment of funds and personnel. By 1957, it was hoped, individual Councils would have enough local support to sever formal connections with SRC. But the fast moving events of the past decaed, the unimagined opportunities, the unforseen resistance, made an expanding Council movement necessary. And that movement could neither exist nor expand without continuing SRC support.

Now, ten years later, in the light of all the events compressed into this decade, is an appropriate time to re-examine the Human Relations Councils - the role we play on the local level and our relationship with SRC.

What follows is a synthesis of the feelings of State Council Directors in searching for new directions, new program emphasis to meet our expanding needs:

The Directors are agreed that the basic relationship between SRC and the Councils is healthy, as is that between our respective staffs. However, we feel very strongly that changed circumstances call for a total re-evaluation of the formal framework (or structure) within which that relationship functions.

More and more, the achievement of human relations gains must come from local understanding of, and local action on the issues. For while the courts may decree school desegregation, that decree will be ignored unless the local community is prodded to prepare for it. The Congress may enact civil rights legislation, but the law will be flounted unless local people pressure for its compliance, test it, and file complaints under it. The function of the Human Relations Council is to translate into local reality the dreams of the planners, the innovators, the legislators. Or to put it in the words of SRC's Executive Director: "Everywhere there is a growing awareness that numbers do count, that the once prevalent notion of a small band of good people quietly doing good is outmoded and that the Councils on Human Relations...have unique opportunities and therefore responsibilities for program accomplishments."

It is good indeed to have this recognition. But as Councils struggle day-by-day with disheartening resistance, with potential members too fearful to join the Council, with unstretchable budgets, with trying to provide services and materials which we have neither the funds nor the staff to supply, we inevitably experience a sense of isolation from the community in general and SRC in particular. The State Directors are aware that while grants in aid to State Councils have remained at the same level for the past eight (8) years, the SRC budget has almost tripled. We are aware that the total number of SRC employees has increased substantially in the past ten

years while the number of SRC staff serving Councils in eleven Southern states consists of the Field Director and one intern.

All the Directors have the highest regard for Paul Anthony. His dedication, resourcefulness and competence cannot be too highly praised. We question merely whether the field department is large enough to serve our needs. Similarly, the State Council Directors respect SRC's other staff members and programs.

By and large however, State Directors are ignorant of many SRC programs. As a case in point, many Directors were not aware of the scope and direction of the VEP; we wondered what role we could or should play in the program. Not having been briefed on its basic out-look, some queried what seemed to be an inconsistent attitude toward the Councils; sometimes soliciting cooperation and sometimes rejecting it.

Further specific examples to illustrate the State Directors' point of view could be dangerously misleading. For our aim in presenting this memorandum is broader than improving the techniques of communication between SRC and the State Councils, augmenting the Field Staff, or even securing more money. What we seek, in partnership with the Executive Committee and the Executive Director is a total re-evaluation of the role we are playing and can play in each of our States, and a review of our total relationship with the SRC.

* * * * * * * * *

When the SRC conceived the Human Relations Council idea none of the events which have reshaped the South had taken place: the Supreme Court decision, the bus boycott, the sit-ins or Federal Civil Rights legislation. It took extraordinary vision to foresee the need for local Councils before these things had occurred. With this kind of insight from the SRC planners on the one hand, and the day to day practical experience of State Council Directors on the other, a new look at the role of the State Councils ten years after their beginnings is bound to be fruitful for all concerned.

We recommend that:

(1) That SRC and the State Councils have a joint fund raising effort for the Council on Human Relations movement with a goal of $5,000,000 to be raised in a period of three (3) years from business, industry, labor and foundations.

(2) That a committee be set up to study the basic organizational structure of the relationship of SRC with the State Councils to build a more dynamic human relations program.

(3) That a joint committee work with publications and research which will be specifically useful for the Council on Human Relations Movement.

(4) That a special effort be made to create a regional and national identity of a Council on Human Relations Movement.

Signed:

Charles Kelly, Houston
Baxton Bryant, Tennessee
Helen Furman, North Carolina
Edwyn Lewis, Florida
Edwin Stanfield, Alabama
Nathaniel Griswold, Arkansas
Frances Pauley, Georgia

3 coffees - 1 B. & C
2 cakes 1. S.
2. Blacks

File State Councils, Gen.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL -

STATE COUNCIL RELATIONS

The committee agreed that the question under discussion must be considered in the light of the needs of the South, which both the Southern Regional Council and the state councils on human relations are committed to serve.

The South has real need for a Human Relations Council movement based on a belief that solution of problems of the area requires the common and combined effort of both races. Perhaps at one time an interracial group was needed to assure the Negro of a share in decisions which concern him. Now the Negro is playing his role and the problem is to prevent repolarization in problem solving. The South needs participation not only of white leaders but of large numbers of white citizens. The Negro leadership needs to feel that significant numbers of whites are ready to share in problem solving. To this end there should be a regional human relations council, the Southern Regional Council, but there must also be state councils and local councils to bring problem solving to the grass roots level with involvement of larger numbers.

At each level the ideal organization would be a self-starting group of convinced individuals. Strong local organizations would be coordinated by vigorous state councils, each with a board and staff. The role of the SRC would be one of leadership and assistance. History and reality present a different picture, but this need not forbid an attempt to bring reality closer to the ideal.

State councils fall into two categories, the mature and the developing. The mature councils come close to the ideal. They have boards which are active and interested. They have programs in which board members share. They have local councils which carry program to local communities and assure support of the State council. The state policy board employs staff which executes its policy for these councils. SRC has been giving general support. It now proposes to substitute project support for the general support formerly given.

It can be assumed that in many areas (such as housing, employment, voter education, prison reform, and education) there will be common aims as between SRC and the state councils. Projects in specific areas might originate better with a State council or with SRC. The pattern envisaged is that SRC can approach foundations which reject general support with proposals for projects in specific areas. If interest is shown, SRC would seek to obtain cooperation from state councils on the basis of payment for additional staff which might be needed, together with a solid "overhead" for general service. If the state council chose to participate it would have more staff and help in administrative costs. If the state council rejects the offer, the SRC would be free to act with its own staff on the project, but with the understanding that the state council will be kept fully informed. The pattern would be that the state Human Relations Council and the SRC, after a joint consideration of the needs of the State, would be equals engaged in the same cause, cooperating where appropriate and acting independently in some cases.

The case of developing councils is different. There councils need assistance to reach the situation where their boards will take

responsibility for setting policy and employing staff. In states which have had no councils or where councils have ceased to be viable and request assistance, the committee pictures the SRC as seeking foundation support to support an organizing effort. The staff sent into such a state would be employed by SRC and responsible to it. The man or woman sent in would be something of a specialist in setting up a state council. When he has assembled a board, persuaded them to commit themselves to the cause, and started them along the path to regular fund-raising, it is the committee's hope that the state board would seek its independence and become a mature council. Then it would negotiate with SRC as an equal.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the SRC retain its present role of field service to State councils, whether mature or developing. We recommend that SRC continue consultation on staff, program and methods. We recommend that it form a strong advisory committee on field activities, a committee drawn from SRC members, State council members, and knowledgeable outsiders. We recommend that SRC continue to sponsor meetings and workshops for officers and staffs of State councils. We recommend that SRC tighten the co-ordination of its programs as they move into the field so that SRC will speak with one voice in a community. We recommend that SRC work closely with State councils and local councils for their mutual advantage. These recommendations will certainly require enlargement of the Field Activities Department.

One more item should be included in this report. The Committee envisages the transition to the new system of relations as involving full discussion of the proposal and of individual situations with

state councils. It assumes that in each case there could be agreement on the classification of the state council, since there are advantages to each status. One helpful factor would certainly be an allowance of time for a council seeking independence to achieve the necessary support.

In summary the committee recommends a full commitment by the SRC to an enlarged constituency through state and local councils. SRC will seek support to promote councils where they do not exist or are too weak to stand alone. For this developmental stage the SRC will be fully responsible. When state councils have effective board and basic support they will make policy and employ staff. At this stage the SRC will not furnish grants-in-aid for general support. It will, however, continue to give field service. It will, in addition, seek funds for specific projects in which state councils may participate if they choose. By this means some support will be available to councils.

It is the opinion of the committee that such an arrangement would assure staff security while the state council is de facto in a formative stage, while at the same time assuring both the SRC and the state council board of attention to the details of organization and administration. It will also give the SRC a control at all points of funds for which it is responsible. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for development of the general operations of the state council, control can be exercised through selection and supervision of personnel. Where funds are sought and responsibility accepted for special projects the control will be exercised through contractual agreement. It seems to me that the strength of the

proposal is that it resolves these two fundamental issues.

This report is designed as a policy statement. If adopted it could only be made effective if the Southern Regional Council could win sufficient approval of the policy from funding agencies to secure the necessary financial support.

STATE	Date of Staff Employment	Money Raided		New South Subs. sent in
Alabama		$ 811.80		112
Georgia		2513.42		125
Kentucky		182.40		31
Louisiana		969.75		85
Mississippi		243.00		14
North Carolina		314.00		39
South Carolina		562.99	1008.30	~~32~~ - 76
Texas		1[illegible]3.00		19
Tennessee				--
Virginia				--
Arkansas				25
Florida				28

Copy of brochure on B.U. Fourth Annual Workshop in the improvement of Human Relations to offices of all state affiliates including Mississippi, February 11.

SPECIAL MEETING ON INTERESTS OF THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

10:00 A.M. Welcome - Leslie Dunbar

Comments on Purpose of Meeting - Paul Anthony

Introduction of:

State Presidents
State Directors
All Members and Guests
SRC Staff

10:45 A Review of State Councils

Status, problems, programs
(Representative from each state reports)

12:30 P.M. Lunch

(A report of special committee of three state Council directors.)

2:00 Small groups for special discussions:

Role of Board of Directors - Mrs. Alice Spearman
Ed Stanfield
Local Council Programming - Mrs. Frances Pauley
Ed Lewis
Fund Raising - Mrs. Helen Adams
Presidents meeting with Paul Anthony

3:30 Discussion, entire group

The Relationship of SRC and State Councils

5:00 Adjournment

6:30 Visit to SRC offices

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, 3, Georgia

STATE ORGANIZATIONS*

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Chairman - Rev. Duncan Hunter
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
Phone: Alpine 2-2722

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Mr. Nat Griswold
Chairman - Rev. C. S. Cartwright
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
Phone: Franklin 4-4521

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Mr. William K. Williams
Chairman - Rev. Caxton Doggett
213 N.E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida
Phone: Franklin 3-3443

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Chief Consultant - Dr. Guy H. Wells
Chairman - Dr. E. C. Peters
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Phone: Jackson 5-4063

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Rev. Hugh Brimm
Chairman - Miss Dorcas Ruthenberg
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky
Phone:

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

At the present time this office is closed.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Rev. Harry S. Jones
Chairman - Dr. Raymond Wheeler, M.D.
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina
Phone: Franklin 6-6833

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Chairman - Mr. Courtney Siceloff
1745 Sumter Street, Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina
Phone:

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. -
Chairman - Dr. A. C. Miller
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee
Phone: Broadway 7-5721

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Chairman - Mrs. James S. Crate
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas
Phone: Greenwood 2-5522

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Exec.Dir. - Dr. John H. Marion
Chairman - Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
1409 Chowan Road
Richmond 26, Virginia
Phone: 88-1210

Mississippi State Council on Human Relations (independent from January 1957)

Exec.Dir. - Mrs. R. S. Lyells
P.O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

December 11, 1957

* State organizations are fully autonomous and independent but cooperate with SRC and with each other.

B.C.

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BATON ROUGE STATE TIMES (La.)
9E
Date: JUL 8 1964

New Roads Chief Denies Report Of Beaten Negro

NEW ROADS — Reports by the Congress of Racial Equality that a Negro was beaten while trying to desegregate a swimming pool here early yesterday were discounted last night by New Roads Police Chief Fernand Langlois.

Langlois said several Negroes who tried to enter the pool were turned away when the pool's manager said the facility was closed for the day. There were no incidents at the pool, he said.

During the course of the day, Negroes tried to enter several establishments, but found them closed.

Earlier, Ronnie Moore, state field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, said that New Roads was the first of 23 Louisiana communities to be tested under the new civil rights act.

Letters were addressed to the mayors in these cities, notifying them of the impending tests: Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, Port Allen, St. Francisville, Clinton, Greensburg, Hammond, Bogalusa, Gonzales, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles, New Iberia, Covington, New Orleans, Monroe, West Monroe, Tallulah, Jonesboro, Independence, and various points in the rural parish of Plaquemines, stronghold of segregationist Leander Perez.

SC/SRC
4/17/47

BY-LAWS

of the

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ARTICLE I
Name

The name of this organization is the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II
Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be to endeavor to promote in the state of South Carolina the aims and purposes of the Southern Regional Council, which are stated in the charter of the Council as follows:

> "The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South, in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III
Membership

Section 1. Members. Voting members of this organization shall consist of members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of South Carolina.

Section 2. Associates. Persons who are not members of the SRC but who wish to cooperate with this division may become associates of the division. They may attend meetings and may have the privilege of the floor, but shall be without vote.

Section 3. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council. Annual dues of Associates shall be $1.00 a year, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the South Carolina Division.

Section 4. Affiliate Agencies. Agencies may become affiliated members of the South Carolina Division paying dues of $5.00 for a local agency and $10.00 for a statewide agency, each affiliated agency to have one official delegate with vote at the state meeting. The affiliated group,as such, need not subscribe to all of the program of the SRC.

ARTICLE IV
Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of the members for the transaction of business at such time, at such place as may be designated by the Executive Board. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2, Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3 Quorum. The presence of not less than 5 per cent of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Section 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V
Executive Board

Section 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Board of not more than 25 members, in addition to the Chairman, the Vice Chairmen, the Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. The members of the first Executive Board elected under these by-laws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of one-third expire in two years, one-third in four years, and one-third in six years. Each Executive Board member elected at such annual meetings shall hold office for a term of two years, and shall be eligible for re-election except that he may not serve more than two consecutive terms. The Chairman of the South Carolina Division shall be Chairman of the Executive Board. During the intervals between meetings of members, the Executive Board may exercise all of the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. It shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

Section 2. Meetings. The Executive Board shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the South Carolina Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman of of any five members of the Board.

Section 3, Quorum. The presence of 12 members, including ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

Section 4, Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Board the remaining members of the Board may select a successor to fill the vacancy.

Section 5. Advisory Committee. An Advisory Committee may be set up by the Executive Board to function in such ways, at such times, and for such duration as its discretion may seem best.

ARTICLE VI
Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, two Vice Chairmen, A Secretary and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by members and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Board. The Chairman and first Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII
Finances

Section 1. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the South Carolina Division shall be signed by the Treasurer.

Section 2. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section 3. Financial Report The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and send a copy to SRC.

> Note: $1.00 of the dues of each SRC member in South Carolina will be returned to the Treasurer of the South Carolina Division. Likewise, any contribution earmarked by South Carolina members for use in South Carolina will be returned.

ARTICLE VIII
Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority of the members present.

7BR

‡ See Alternates

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR STATE AFFILIATES OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is _____
an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of _____ a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of _____(name of organization)_____

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be ($5.00), which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

‡ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other

normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

ALTERNATES

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only

two years. The first Board shall be elected after adoption of these By-Laws, and election may occur by mail ballot.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Board by a majority of Board members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

‡ See Alternates

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR STATE AFFILIATES OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is _____
an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of _____ a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of _____ (name of organization) _____

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be ($5.00), which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

‡ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other

normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ALTERNATES

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only

two years. The first Board shall be elected after adoption of these By-Laws, and election may occur by mail ballot.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Board by a majority of Board members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

clipping to AH

September 24, 1954

Dictated September 22

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls,
North Carolina

Dear Marion:

Many thanks for your letter of September 9.

We give the states a free hand on name. The Kentucky outfit took an odd but a good name, because it intends to be not a centralized body with full-time professional staff, but a Council of people indirectly representing many organizations, and with a secretariat rather than a directing staff. I shouldn't be surprized but what a number of other states are taking a similar name.

Alabama got organized the other day, and decided for the time being to call itself the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council. I don't know what name South Carolina will take.

As to Item (b) in your letter of September 9, I discussed this on today with Leonard Haas. And he thinks very well of the clause you suggest for the by-laws of the state groups.

Accordingly, we will see to it that the state groups' by-laws do carry substantially this clause.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

September 9, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

mailed 12 copies 9/13/54

I sent you a card this morning asking that you be good enough to forward me a dozen copies of the latest issue of New South and a dozen copies of the little leaflet which states our aims, purposes, etc. I have mailed to friends the copies which I have already received and hence cannot identify them by date or title. I believe that I could make appropriate use of at least a dozen extras.

Both of these publications have my high admiration. The churches, taken by and large, are doing a splendid job. It will help those who waver to see what is being done by their stronger brethren. And the excerpts from Dabbs' New Orleans talk are really moving. Don't ever sell that man short.

I have looked over the suggested by-laws for state affiliates, which by-laws seem to me to be entirely adequate. One or two suggestions inspired by an examination of such by-laws:

(a) I am impressed with the name chosen by the Kentucky group - "Kentucky Council of Human Relations". Since it is our hope that ultimately the several states may take over the functions of such councils, it seems to me to be good psychology to have the state organizations use a name which would be ready-made for an official state agency. I have scant knowledge of what such bodies are called in states where they now exist but am under the impression that they would probably be known by the official title of Council of Human Relations. If I am correct in this assumption, it would seem that there would be less of a psychological barrier in a state's setting up an agency under the same name as one already unofficially existing.

In other words, if the state is to assume the functions of an existing non-official agency, it might more readily be induced to do so if the name of the existing agency would be appropriate for an official agency.

Of course we would have no control over such names but we might suggest to state affiliates that the proposal made above seems to us to be worthy of consideration.

(b) For whatever moral or legal effect it may have, I am a little disposed to think that S.R.C. might be in better position if the by-laws of the affiliate affirmatively showed that we had no responsibility for the acts of any agents of such affiliate. That would apparently be accomplished by adding a paragraph under Article VIII substantially as follows:

> The officers, members of the executive board and all other agents, servants or employees of_____ shall be deemed the officers, agents, servants or employees of _____alone and in no sense and under no circumstances the officers, agents, servants or employees of the Southern Regional Council.

I have two ideas in mind: (1) A situation may develop in the future in which the state affiliate might wish to place upon us a responsibility which we do not feel we should bear. Under those circumstances it would be advantageous for us to be able to show that the by-laws of the affiliate relieved us of such responsibility. And (2) some employee of the state affiliate may so conduct himself that liability would attach to his superior. Under such circumstances we may be better off if the by-laws of the affiliate should show that it, not we, ~~were~~ was the superior of such employee.

I am not at all dogmatic about this idea but would appreciate your putting it before Mr. Haas for his better judgment.

Best regards,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:R
CC: Mr. Leonard Haas

State Div
By-Laws

September 24, 1954
(Dictated September 22)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Marion Wright, in his letter to me of September 9, made the following point:

"(b) For whatever moral or Legal effect it may have, I am a little disposed to think that S.R.C. might be in better position if the by-laws of the affiliate affirmatively showed that we had no responsibility for the acts of any agents of such affiliates. That would apparently be accomplished by adding a paragraph under Article VIII substantially as follows:

> The officers, members of the executive board and all other agents, servants or employees of _____ shall be deemed the officers, agents, servants or employees of _____ alone and in no sense and under no circumstances the officers, agents, servants or employees of the Southern Regional Council.

I have two ideas in mind: (1) A situation may develop in the future in which the state affiliates might wish to place upon us a responsibility which we do not feel we should bear. Under those circumstances it would be advantageous for us to be able to show that the by-laws of the affiliate relieved us of such responsibility. And (2) some employee of the state affiliate may so conduct himself that liability would attach to his superior. Under such circumstances we may be better off if the by-laws of the affiliate should show that it, not we, was the superior of such employee.

I am not at all dogmatic about this idea but would appreciate your putting it before Mr. Haas for his better judgment."

In conversation with Mr. Haas at his office today, he said that he thought language of the kind proposed by Mr. Wright might quite helpfully be used in showing the intent of the two contracting parties.

As this amounts to a clause on our part for a clause to be inserted in each state organization's by-laws, you might advise me whether in your opinion we should now so notify each state organization, or whether we should insert the clause when and if each state comes in with its by-laws. In any case, we should make use of the clause.

State relations (2) program (2)

September 24, 1954
(Dictated September 22)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

At a later -- but not much later -- stage, a letter should go out to each chairman of a state division, being in the nature of an agreement between the state organization and the Southern Regional Council.

This proceeds from original suggestions from Marion Wright, the Council's President. In correspondence addressed to Mr. Leonard Haas, August 25, 1954, and answered to me verbally by him September 22, Mr. Haas agreed to the language on page two of my letter to him as proper for us to answer in addressing the state chairmen on the point of political activity. So those paragraphs under the heading, "Tax Exemption and Avoidance of Political Activity," ought to be used in the out-going letter, when and if.

Encl.

file copy

October 8, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

RE: PROCEDURE FOR REVIEWING PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

A committee is named, composed of Fred Routh, Katherine Stoney, and George Mitchell from the staff, plus Leonard Haas, as counsel, plus John Griffin as representing the Board and Executive Committee.

In the present interlude when no formal procedure has been established by the Board for exercise of by-laws review on behalf of the Board, this Committee will be asked to review all by-laws and make written recommendation on them to either the Executive Committee or the Board as the Board may direct.

GSM ✓
MAW ✓
FR ✓
KS ✓
HCF ✓
AH ✓
JG ✓
LH ✓
GTH ✓
MET

✓ copy to each

October 14, 1954

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leonard:

The Southern Regional Council -- meaning the Board that governs this central office -- has the responsibility under its by-laws for reviewing in advance of approval by the Board, the by-laws of the various state organizations which are being affiliated with, or are now affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

No procedure is laid down in the by-laws for the exercise of this approval.

Pending the elaboration of any alternative arrangement, I have asked for a committee drawn jointly from the staff and the Executive Committee to be willing to look over these by-laws from time to time. The committee as chosen is composed of Fred Routh, Katherine Stoney, George Mitchell, Leonard Haas, and John Griffin.

So far as I know, this means only an infrequent meeting of the committee to review the by-laws as they accumulate. We have, also, the duty of giving approval or disapproval to such amendments of state organizations as may from time to time be proposed.

I hope you will be willing to serve on this committee. And unless I hear from you I will assume it is all right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
cc: Fred Routh

October 14, 1954

Mr. John Griffin
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear John:

The Southern Regional Council -- meaning the Board that governs this central office -- has the responsibility under its by-laws for reviewing in advance of approval by the Board, the by-laws of the various state organizations which are being affiliated with, or are now affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

No procedure is laid down in the by-laws for the exercise of this approval.

Pending the elaboration of any alternative arrangement, I have asked for a committee drawn jointly from the staff and the Executive Committee to be willing to look over these by-laws from time to time. The committee as chosen is composed of Fred Routh, Katherine Stoney, George Mitchell, Leonard Haas, and John Griffin.

So far as I know, this means only an infrequent meeting of the committee to review the by-laws as they accumulate. We have, also, the duty of giving approval or disapproval to such amendments of state organizations as may from time to time be proposed.

I hope you will be willing to serve on this committee. And unless I hear from you I will assume it is all right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl/
cc: Fred Routh

December 22, 1954

To: FBR

Could you scratch me together a not necessarily quite accurate account of where we stand on by-laws from state outfits? Who have submitted; which are any good; which are approved?

Undesaweiter.

January 20, 1955

TO: FBR, Procedure Boss

I noticed yesterday that in Memo # 5 an egregious clerical error occurs. We meant to say that the money was insufficient to do thus and so. We said it was sufficient.

Please ponder correction and proceed.

BYLAWS

of the

FILE COPY

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Adopted by mail ballot - January, 1955)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To carry on a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, to strive to improve educational, economic, and civic conditions in the State of North Carolina, without regard to race, creed or color; to combat the causes of racial friction and misunderstanding and to encourage interracial cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sec. 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00, which shall include a subscription to NEW SOUTH, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meetings and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Associate Executive Secretary. All except the executive secretaries shall be elected annually by the members and they shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Executive Committee for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Election and Powers. The affairs of this organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Committee. This committee shall consist of from 12 to 24 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The members shall serve three year terms except that one-third of the first board shall serve one year and one-third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive terms. During the intervals between meetings of members, the Executive Committee may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Committee shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members of the organization at their meetings and shall be subjected to revision and alteration by the members.

The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Committee may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Committee.

Sec. 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. Quorum. The presence of seven members including ex-officio members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee, the remaining members of the Committee may elect a successor to fill the vacancy, or they may authorize the Chairman to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

Sec. 5. The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Committee elected by the Committee shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Committee in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and the associate executive secretary shall be elected by the Executive Committee. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state, and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Committee and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article XI.

ARTICLE XI

Affiliations

This organization is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

Bylaws of the organization and any amendments of bylaws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council as stated in Article II and Article III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propoganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of the dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Dear Fred,

How doesthis stand as of about now?

March 29, '55 GSM

Gill.

Change in status Noted in Red

31 March 55

E B.

Tickler –

June 1, '55

SM.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

June 8, 1955

FBR

Is this table now susceptible to amendment?

If it deserves some tick marks make them in green so I can see where they are.

eab/

Encl.

No green ink about New situations marked with "X"

28 Dec 54

To G&M

from FBR

Subj: your "Und scrwriter" MEMO of 22 Dec 54

1. Here is a "quick ie" table on how we and the state org's stand on By-laws.

2. If you want additional info – yell!

3. If you disagree with any of this yell twice.

Ja!?

28 Dec 54

States' By-Law Status

State	Operating under old by laws	New By laws being drawn	New By laws Sent to SRC	Operating Under New By-Laws	SRC OK
Alabama			✓	✓	✓
Arkansas			✓	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓ ?	X	X	X
Kentucky			✓	✓	✓
Louisiana			✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N. Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S. Carolina	✓	✓	? letter sent	X	
Tennessee			✓	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓			
Virginia	✓	✓	? letter sent	X	

Note: as of 15 June 55 this leaves the situation all clear except for S.C. & Va whose by laws we await - and Texas who still operates under old by-laws from what I can gather.

TBR.

CHARTER FOR
FLORIDA COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I.

Name

This organization is Florida Council for Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II.

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the State of Florida a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, stated in its corporate charter as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial developments; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the regions; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and radal distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III.

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of Florida Council for Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00 per individual, $7.00 per married couple, $2.00 for sudents; sustaining member $10.00 or more; and organizational memberships from $10.00 to $100.00. The Board of Directors will have the discretion to set the exact amount of dues for organizational memberships and such member organizations shall be entitled to one vote at all membership meetings of the organization, all of which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV.

Organization

Section 1. This organization shall be divided into the following districts; Jacksonville, Pensacola-Tallahassee, Miami, Orlando-Tampa. Each district may be divided into as many sub--districts as the Board of Directors, in their discretion, may decide.

Section 2. Each district shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer at their annual business meeting. The Chairman of said districts, with the approval of the other officers, may appoint committees to correspond to the standing committees of this organization and such other committees as may be deemed advisable.

Section 3. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of each district or a designated alternate shall be a delegate to the Florida Council and a member

of the Executive Committee of the Florida Council.

Section 4. There shall be a Board of Advisors consisting of from ten to forty members who shall be elected by the Board of Directors. Their function shall be to confer and counsel with the Board of Directors and the membership.

ARTICLE V.

Term

This corporation shall have an existence of fifty years.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, and all shall be unpaid. They shall do the customary work of these offices. The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Committee each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Committee. No officer may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

ARTICLE VII.

Board of Directors

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of the Board of Directors. The Board shall consist of from twenty to fifty members, composed of the officers and Chairman or Vice-Chairman of each district, or a designated alternate from each district and members of the State Board elected at the annual meeting. The Board members will serve a three-year term, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years. The affairs of the organization between Board meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Committee consisting of the officers and Chairman or Vice-Chairman or designated alternate from each district. At least three days' notice must be given of their meetings.

ARTICLE VIII.

The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are:

R. P. Daniel	Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. William C. White	Jacksonville, Florida
V. C. Johnson	Jacksonville, Florida
Crawford Solomon	Jacksonville, Florida
L. I. Alexander	Jacksonville, Florida
L. W. Armwood	Jacksonville, Florida
Rutheled B. Wolter	Jacksonville, Florida
Lee J. Price	Jacksonville, Florida
Edward D. Davis	Ocala, Florida
A. L. Kidd	Tallahassee, Florida
Robert J. McCloskey	Jacksonville, Florida
Reverend G. E. Penson	Belle Glade, Florida
W. C. Taylor	Belle Glade, Florida
Herbert Davidson	Daytona Beach, Florida

ARTICLE IX.

The names of the officers who are to manage all affairs until the first election under this Charter are:

President	Davisson F. Dunlap
Vice-President	Herbert Davidson
Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. M. C. White

ARTICLE X.

The By-Laws are to be made, altered or rescinded by the members at any annual meeting or at any special meeting called for such purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall be Twenty-Five Thousand ($25,000.00) Dollars.

ARTICLE XII.

The amount in value of the real estate which the corporation may hold, subject always to the approval of the Circuit Judge, shall be Twenty-Five Thousand ($25,000.00) Dollars.

ARTICLE XIII.

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendment of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Reginnal Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engage in any form of political activities. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

WITNESS THE HANDS AND SEALS of the Subscribers, in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, this _____ day of March, 1955.

1. _____(SEAL)

2. _____(SEAL)

3. _____(SEAL)

4. _____(SEAL)

5. _____(SEAL)

6. _____(SEAL)

7. _____(SEAL)

8. _____(SEAL)

9. _____(SEAL)

10. _____(SEAL)

11. _____(SEAL)

12. _____(SEAL)

13. _____(SEAL)

14. _____(SEAL)

SUBSCRIBERS.

STATE OF FLORIDA)
: ss
COUNTY OF DUVAL)

Before me, the undersigned authority, this day personally appeared _____, who, being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is one of the subscribers to the foregoing Charter for FLORIDA COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RELATIONS, and that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects set forth therein.

_____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of March, 1955.

_____
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

My Commission Expires: _____

June 21, 1955

FBR:

I take it that you have officially noted in an appropriate place the by-laws' changes for South Carolina in the May 29th meeting Minutes attached.

GSM/eab
Encl. - SCCHR Minutes

Committee to Review By-Laws of State Organizations composed of:

Fred Routh
Katherine Stoney
George Mitchell
Leonard Haas
John Griffin

10/14/55

December 17, 1957

Mr. Joseph Haas
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haas:

I rather hate to impose upon you for so small a matter as this, but I wonder if you would look over the enclosed proposed by-law articles.

Several of the state organizations have been asking for suggested by-law stipulations for two types of local organizations: one would be a fairly small organization in a small to medium sized community. This would be tied into the state organization as an integral part. The other would be a large organization in one of the great metropolitan centers of the state and would have limited autonomy.

If you would look over the two proposed articles and offer any suggestions or revisions we would be most appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

Proposed by-laws

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization bu-law provisions for purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

HAAS, HOLLAND & BLACKSHEAR

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
M. HARDEMAN BLACKSHEAR
JACK H. ZINKOW

ROSE M. SCHREIBER
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON

LAW OFFICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 26, 1957.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Routh:

I have read the proposed By-Law stipulations, which you forwarded to me, and I do not feel that there is anything illegal in them. There is some question as to whether or not any autonomous organization has to right to have its By-Laws approved or disapproved by any other organization, and a number of State or local organizations might attack these proposed provisions as being beyond the power of the local organization. However, from a practical standpoint, since these organizations are to receive the funds from the Council, the Council could merely refuse financial assistance to those Chapters which do not have By-Laws satisfactory to it. Of course, it is also possible that the Chapters are not truly autonomous as is indicated by the very term "Chapter".

The two proposals which you have submitted, however, apparently would go into the By-Laws of the Council rather than the By-Laws of the local or affiliated organization, since they apparently are enabling provisions looking toward the relationship between the Council and the Chapter. Certainly, the Council has the right, in its By-Laws, to provide which organizations it will help.

Very truly yours,

Joseph F. Haas

For Haas, Holland & Blackshear

JFH:RS

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions ~~for~~ as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

To: All Chairmen and Executive Directors of state Human Relations Councils

I am enclosing for consideration by your organization two proposed articles for state organization by-laws. You will note that they amount to enabling provisions looking toward the relationship between the state group and two different types of local groups. The first article entitled "Local Chapters" provides for the relationship of a small local group as an integral part of the state organization. Some large groups in some large cities might also wish this type of relationship with the state organization.

The second article entitled "Affiliated Organizations" provides for the relationship between the state Council and either an already formed, like-minded organization or a group which the state Council might wish to set up in one of the great metropolitan centers of the state.

Please note these are to serve as guides for your executive committee or your by-law committee. They are not to be considered, unless you so desire, as the final word or the perfect sample of by-law articles dealing with "locals". They should be given careful study and should be adapted to the needs of your state organization. They have been checked by SRC's legal counsel, Mr. Joseph Haas, and have been given his approval. You should have your state organization's legal counsel approve any by-law article before its final adoption by your state group.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

C H A R T E R

-of-

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A CORPORATION NOT FOR PROFIT

We, the undersigned, in order to form a charitable association, being a corporation not for profit, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Florida, to hereby subscribe to this Charter.

FIRST: The name of the corporation is: FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, and the place where it is to be located is Miami, Dade County, Florida.

SECOND: The general nature of the object of the corporation is:

(a) To devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership;

(b) Through the use of such techniques and programs, to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living in American multi-cultural society;

(c) To cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objects; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the State of Florida for the accomplishment of the above objects.

THIRD: The qualification of members and the manner of their admission are: Any person of good moral character and reputation who is in accord with the purposes of the Florida Council on Human Relations and who pays the dues determined by the Board of Directors may become a member, but the Board of Directors, or a Committee

appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

FOURTH: The term for which the corporation shall exist is perpetual.

FIFTH: The names and residences of the subscribers are:

DR. HAL G. LEWIS	- 1230 S.W. 9th Road Gainesville, Florida
PROFESSOR A. L. KIDD	- 1735 S. Boulevard Street Tallahassee, Florida
MRS. CECIL DAVIS	- 216 Riverview Boulevard Daytona Beach, Florida
REVEREND EDWARD T. GRAHAM	- 356 N.W. 9th Street Miami, Florida
HERBERT DAVIDSON	- 2 Braddock Avenue Daytona Beach, Florida

SIXTH: The affairs of the corporation are to be managed by a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting of the members, and also by a chairman of the board, who shall be elected by the board of directors at the annual meeting of the board of directors, and said board of directors shall be elected in the manner set forth in the by-laws.

SEVENTH: The names of the officers who are to manage all of the affairs of the corporation until the first election or appointment under the charter are:

PRESIDENT	- DR. HAL G. LEWIS
VICE-PRESIDENT	- PROFESSOR A. L. KIDD
SECRETARY	- MRS. CECIL DAVIS
TREASURER	- REVEREND EDWARD T. GRAHAM
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	- HERBERT DAVIDSON

EIGHTH: The by-laws of the corporation are to be made, altered or rescinded by the Board of Directors.

NINTH: The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), but shall never be greater

than two-thirds of the value of the property of the corporation.

TENTH: The amount in value of the real estate which the corporation may hold, subject always to the approval of the Circuit Judge, shall be TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($200,000).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 12th day of March, 1958.

HAL G. LEWIS (SEAL)
Dr. Hal G. Lewis

A. L. KIDD (SEAL)
Professor A. L. Kidd

MRS. CECIL DAVIS (SEAL)
Mrs. Cecil Davis

EDWARD T. GRAHAM (SEAL)
Reverend Edward T. Graham

HERBERT DAVIDSON (SEAL)
Herbert Davidson

BERNSTEIN & HODSDON
Attorneys for Incorporators

STATE OF FLORIDA)
)
COUNTY OF DADE)

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large, authorized to take acknowledgments, REVEREND EDWARD T. GRAHAM, one of the subscribers to the foregoing Charter, known to me personally to be such, and upon oath acknowledged the said Charter to be the act and deed of the subscribers, that the facts therein stated are truly set forth, and that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects set forth therein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State aforesaid, this 13th day of March, 1958.

FRANK C. WILLISON
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

My commission expires: Sept. 7, 1958

(N.P. seal)

APPROVAL OF CHARTER

The foregoing proposed charter of FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, having been presented to the Court for approval, and the Court being advised in the premises:

IT IS THEREUPON ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND FOUND that said proposed Charter is in proper form and for an object authorized by Chapter 617, Florida Statutes 1957, and that said Charter be and the same is hereby approved.

DONE AND ORDERED at Miami, Dade County, Florida, this 24th day of March, 1958.

MARSHALL C. WISEHEART
Circuit Judge

By-laws

January 8, 1959

Mrs. James M. Todd, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Molly:

I have just received your letter of January 6 containing the proposed by-laws for the Tennessee Council which are to be presented at the meeting on January 16-17. I have read them over carefully and found them well done. They cover the important aspects of the organization and are understandable.

There is one question of a policy nature which the Tennessee Council itself must determine and that is whether the officers should be elected by general membership at the Annual Meeting or would it be better to do this by mail ballot. Another possibility is to have what amounts to a self-perpetuating Board (i.e., one which elects new members to its own body). This varies from state to state. The latter type provision grew up in the deep South when there was some fear that at the Annual Meetings the White Citizens' Council or some other similar organization might seek to infiltrate the meeting in sufficient numbers to gain control of the organization. I don't know that there is this fear in Tennessee.

I look forward to seeing you at the January 16-17 meeting. Glad to hear that things are "popping" up there for it means that there is elbow room for maneuvering on the part of the Tennessee Council.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

By-laws

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOUISE YOUNG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

January 6, 1959

Mr. Frederick Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Would you glance over these proposed new By-Laws which are going to be presented at the meeting January 16-17. As you see we have taken some of our old by-laws, some parts of the Georgia by-laws which you sent us, and have included verbatim your suggestions regarding local chapters and affiliates.

Please feel free to make any criticism or suggestions, but if you do have any please send them quickly as we want to have this mimeographed in time for the meeting.

I understand you are going to be here and I am looking forward to seeing you. Things are really popping around here!

Sincerely yours,

Molly Todd

(Mrs.) James M. Todd
Chairman - By-laws Committee -

MT:lh
Encl

Routt

First Draft of By-Laws

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organizati n is Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of 45 to 60 members serving three year terms.

Section 2. Election of Board. One third of the Board shall be elected by the

membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least 30 days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3. Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected by the membership for terms of one year at the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor willlbe accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these ~~vacancies~~ offices occuring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership Meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the

organization. This committee will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4. Membership Committee. This Committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members, officers and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6. Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the President and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7. The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings

Section 1. Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and officers and three members of the Nominating committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given 30 days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. Board of Directors Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of

Directors may be called by the President and notice of such meetings shall be given 10 days in advance. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meetings. One half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President.

ARTICLE VIII

Staff

The staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment of the Executive Director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on reccomendation of the Executive Director.

ARTICLE IX

Chapters & Affiliates

Section 1. Local Chapters. Local Chapters of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-Laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2. Affiliated Organizations. ~~Affiliated Organizations~~ like-minded organizations, or groups organized ~~by the state council~~ in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the Tennessee Council On Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated

organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organization's by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President ~~and First Vice-President~~ of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation

This Council though an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils On Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the propose changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least 10 days before the meeting.

BY-LAWS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Directors

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty-five to sixty members serving three year terms.

Section 2: Election of Board. One-third of the Board shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership Meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the

President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the President and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thrity days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum,

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President and notice of such meetings shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty percent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President.

ARTICLE VIII

Staff

The staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the Executive Director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the Executive Director.

ARTICLE IX

Chapters & Affiliates

Section 1: Local Chapters. Local Chapters of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Affiliated Organizations. Like-minded organizations, or groups organized in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the Tennessee Council On Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organization's by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation

This Council though an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

January 17, 1959

1960

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

(a) to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

(b) to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living in American multi-cultural society through the use of such techniques and programs;

(c) to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objectives; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. G enerally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council may become a member. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.
Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 3. Quorum. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.
Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The Executive Directors shall be ex-officio officers. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25-50 members, serving three-year terms. One-third of the Board may rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

It shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times.

Article VII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two or more Board members elected at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2, of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals pursuant to the stated purposes which are to be carried out by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff--full time or part time--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergencies, the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article IX
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on H uman Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, these B y-Laws.

Article XI
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XII

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by these By-Laws shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

New
Received
Nov. '61

BY-LAWS
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty-five to sixty members serving three year terms.

Section 2: Election of Board. One-third of the Board shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies: The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings

of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the President and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President and notice of such meeting shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty percent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be

called by the President.

Section 4: Payment is allowed for travel expenses incurred in attending official meetings of the Board and Committees of the Council when not held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The Board shall determine the amount of reimbursement.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF. The staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the Executive Director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the Executive Director.

ARTICLE IX: CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES

Section 1: Local Chapters. Chapters of the TCHR may be established in communities throughout the state. Such groups or chapters may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with the by-laws and policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Copies of local chapter by-laws and amendments must be on file with the state organization. A portion of the annual dues of the chapter members may be returned to the chapter to support local program activity. The President of each local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Associated Organizations. Like-minded organizations within the state may associate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations on annual approval of the Executive Committee and upon the annual payment of a sum determined by the Executive Committee. Officers of the associated organizations will receive the regular publications of the Council and may request program assistance and staff services of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE X: COOPERATION. This Council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state Councils on human relations, and groups which share the purpose and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS. These By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

November, 1961

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS: A non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

Sec. 1 to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

Sec. 2 to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living through the use of such techniques and programs;

Sec. 3 to cooperate in educational programs with:

1. State, regional and national agencies
2. Churches and religious organizations
3. Schools and colleges.

Sec. 4 To establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 How composed: The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members-at-large.

Sec. 2 Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council as stated in this constitution and by-laws may become a member.

Sec. 3 The annual dues will be set by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

Article IV
Affiliation and Recognition of Local Councils

Sec. 1 Local Councils may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the state.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the constitution and by-laws of the local Council must not be in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Council; the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council must approve the constitution and by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date of affiliation.

Sec. 3 A local organization may apply for affiliation with the GCHR by submitting a written request at the direction of the local governing body.

Sec. 4 A local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the board of the Georgia Council present at one of its regular meetings or a special meeting called for the purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner. A local council may withdraw its affiliation by a majority vote of its local membership.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be Chairman, First Vice Chairman and Second Vice Chairman, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of one year. The elected officers shall also serve as officers of the board of directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 Composition: The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers of the organization and 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the board shall be elected each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's membership. The Chairman of each local Council shall be ex-officio member of the board of directors.

Sec. 2 Election: New Board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. The nominating committee shall prepare a suggested slate of officers and board members. Additional nominations may also be made from the floor.

Sec. 3 Vacancies: The Board of Directors may fill vacancies on a temporary basis between annual meetings.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of Board: It shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times and to submit a budget to the members at the annual meeting for their approval.

Article VII
Executive Committee

Sec. 1 The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, the chairman of standing committees, and five (5) board members who are elected to the executive committee at the annual meeting by the membership.

Sec. 2 Responsibility: The executive committee shall conduct the business of the organization between board meetings.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Committees

Sec. 1 Standing Committees: The Executive Committee shall appoint the following standing committees: Program, Finance, Membership, Public Relations.

Sec. 2 The nominating committee shall consist of five (5) members who are nominat and elected in the same manner as the officers for a term of one year.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Meetings

Sec. 1 The annual meeting of the membership shall be held in the fall for the purpose of electing officers and board, approving budget, and planning program.

Sec. 2 The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of th meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meet ings may coincide with the Board meetings.

Sec. 4 One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quor for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall con stitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.

Sec. 5 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted.

Article X
Staff

Sec. 1 The Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Sec. 2 The executive director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the organization.

Sec. 3 Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4 Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Article XI
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall commence October 1 of each year.

Article XII
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XIII
Non-Political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XIV

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution and by-laws shall be governed by Robert Rules of Order.

Article XV
Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership provided a copy of the changes be submitted to the membership in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

Recommended by the Board of Directors
November 2, 1961

Adopted by Membership on November 3, 196

Fall. 1961

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS: a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

(a) to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

(b) to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living in American multi-cultural society through the use of such techniques and programs;

(c) to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objectives; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 How composed: The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members at large.

Sec. 2 Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council and who complies with all articles of these by-laws may become a member.

Article IV
Affiliation and Recognition of local Councils

Sec. 1 A local Council may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the state.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the by-laws of the local Council must conform to the by-laws of the Georgia Council; the executive committee of the Georgia Council must approve the by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date. Changes in local by-laws must also be approved before such changes are effective.

Sec. 3 A local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the board of the Georgia Council at one of its regular meetings or a special meeting called for the purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be Chairman, First and Second V. Chairman a Treasurer and a Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of 1 year. The officers shall also be the officers of the board of directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 Composition: The Board of directors shall be composed of the officers of the organization and 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the board may rotate each year. The board of directors shall be widely representative of the state's population. Chairman of local Councils shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors.

Sec. 2 Election: New Board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. New members shall be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee. Officers and new members of the board may be nominated from the floor.

Sec. 3. Vacancies: The board of directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between annual meetings.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of Board: It shall be the responsibility of the board of directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times.

Article VII
Committees

Sec. 1 Executive committee: The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, two or more board members who are elected to the executive committee at the annual meeting by the membership, and the chairman of standing committees.

Sec. 2 The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals pursuant to the stated purposes which are to be carried out by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Sec. 4 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Meetings

Sec. 1 The Board of Direc ors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Sec. 2 The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings.

Sec. 3 Quorum. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.

Sec. 4 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted.

Article IX
Staff

The Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

The executive director shall be exofficio member of the board of directors and all committees of the organization.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergencies, the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article X
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XI
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose.

Article XII
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XIII

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by these By-Laws shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

Submitted by

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE:

Rev. Lamar Clements, Chairman
Miss Rosetta Gardner
Mrs. Cassandra Birnie
Mrs. SueJette Crank

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We believe that life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness should be made real in this community for all people.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. It is an independent, autonomous and non-profit organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Its purpose is to carry on an educational program geared to creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of greater Houston in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

This program will be implemented through cooperation with local, state, regional and national agencies who share these desired objectives.

The ideals and practices which result in the greatest good for all members of this community will be attained through research, educational and action programs, thereby reducing intergroup tensions and their causes and promoting intergroup understanding.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Any person who is in accord with the purpose of the Houston Council, and who has paid a membership fee, may be a member with voting privileges.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Recording Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices.

ARTICLE V

Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Advisory Board

Section 1.

The Board of Directors shall be composed of not less than thirty-nine (39) members which shall include the officers. It shall be inter-faith and inter-racial in composition.

Section 2.

The Board of Directors shall be entrusted to establish the policies and to carry out the purpose of the organization.

Section 3.
An Executive Committee, composed of the officers and seven (7) members of the Board of Directors shall carry on the ad interim business of the Council.

Section 4.
Any ad interim vacancies shall be filled by election by the Board of Directors.

Section 5.
Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a term of three (3) years, one-fourth(1/4) of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting.

The Board of Directors shall be empowered to elect an advisory board of outstanding Houstonians to serve in an advisory capacity to the Council for a term of three years.

The Officers shall be elected at the appropriate annual meeting for a term of two (2) years. No officer shall succeed himself.

The Executive Committee members shall be elected at the appropriate annual meeting for a term of two years.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

Section 1.
The general membership meetings shall be called at least twice yearly; one of these meetings shall be designated as the Annual meeting. Time and place shall be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of membership meetings shall be sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

Section 2.
The Board of Directors shall meet at least four (4) times a year.

Section 3.
The Executive Committee shall meet on call of the President.

Section 4.
One-third of the executive committee of board of directors shall constitute a quorum at meetings of their respective groups.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1.
The fiscal year shall be from October 1 to September 30.

Section 2.
Annual membership dues to The Houston Council on Human Relations shall be set by the Board of Directors.

Section 3.
The Treasurer and Budget Committee shall submit a budget annually for approval to the Board of Directors.

Section 4.
Upon any dissolution of this organization, any property or assets of the organization on hand at the time of dissolution shall be expended for the

The Houston Council on Human Relations
Constitution

Article VII, Finances, Section 4 (Cont'd)

purposes set forth in Article II of the Constitution, or shall be delivered to a similar organization, or the State of Texas, or the United States. No part of such property or assets shall be delivered to any individual member of the organization or expended for such members individual benefit. The provisions of this section shall not be amendable.

ARTICLE VIII

Committees

The Board of Directors shall appoint such committees as it deems necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

This Constitution is now in effect as of June 1, 1960. It may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

CONSTITUTION

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Preamble

Believing in the fundamental equality of men before God and desirous of promoting respect for all men regardless of race, color, or creed, and anxious to support in the State of Mississippi, movements designed to implement these beliefs, we are united together in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 1 - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 2 - Purpose and Policy

1. The purpose of this organization is to carry on an educational program directed toward creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of Mississippi, in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

2. This purpose will be implemented through cooperation with local, state, regional and national agencies sharing these objectives.

3. The educational and action programs of this organization will be directed toward removing causes of intergroup tension and promoting intergroup understanding.

Article 3 - Membership

1. Any resident of Mississippi who is in accord with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member.

2. Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues in accordance with the following schedule:

Student Member	$ 1.00
Contributing Member	5.00
Sustaining Member	10.00
Sponsor	25.00
Patron	100.00 or more

Article 4 - Membership Meetings

1. There shall be a meeting of members annually in the fall of the year, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by the Board of Directors, and must be called upon the written request of any twenty-five members.

2. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum will be the members present at a properly called meeting.

Article 5 - Officers

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents representing Northern, Central, and Southern areas of the State of Mississippi, Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices. They shall be elected annually at the fall meeting of the Council membership.

Article 6 - Board of Directors

1. A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five, nor more than twenty members shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Council, between meetings of the Council.

2. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors, the President of the Council becoming Chairman of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall meet at least twice a year with special meetings called by the Chairman of the Board or upon written petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the Board.

4. The Board of Directors shall have power to elect sufficient additional members to bring the full Board to a membership not exceeding twenty, including the elected officers, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting of members.

5. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a four year term and may be reelected to succeed themselves.

6. The terms of one-fourth of the members of the Board will expire each year at the time of the annual meeting.

7. The President of the Council will appoint a Nominating Committee who will submit a slate of officers at the annual meeting of the Council.

8. One fourth of the members of the Board of Directors, one of whom shall be the President or Vice-President of the Council, shall constitute a quorum. Questions coming before the Board shall be determined by a majority vote of the Directors present.

Article 7 - Fiscal Year

1. The fiscal year of the Council will be the calendar year. Dues, whenever paid, will be regarded as dues for the calendar year in which they are paid.

Article 8 - Non-Political Character

1. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall consist of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office.

Article 9 - Rules of Procedure

1. Parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

Article 10 - Amendments

1. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the membership of the Council by a majority vote of those present provided that a copy of the proposed modification or amendment be given to each member of the Council at least fifteen days before the meeting in which such amendments are to be considered.

Adopted May 20, 1963.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 2, 1963

IS YOUR READING UP TO DATE?

For Your Reading Pleasure, at the Atlanta Public Library:

1. American Civil Liberties Union: Freedom Through Dissent.

2. Cranston, Maurice: What Are Human Rights?

3. Duffy, James, ed: Africa Speaks.

4. Fellman, David: The Constitutional Right of Association. Discusses the freedom of association and right of assembly; author is Professor of Political Science at University of Wisconsin and member of Governor's Commission on Human Rights.

5. Hill, Herbert, ed: Soon, One Morning. New writing by American Negroes.

6. Issacs, Harold: The New World of Negro Aims. The impact of world affairs on the race problem in the United States and particularly on the Negro, his view of himself, his country and Africa.

7. King, Martin Luther, Jr.: Strength to Love. A collection of sermons preached at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, within the last 4 years.

8. Ngubane, Jordan: An African Explains Apartheid. A native South African opposes system of apartheid.

9. Passow, Harry, ed: Education in Depressed Areas. Articles by 13 specialists on public education in depressed urban areas; deals with schools themselves, psychological aspects, sociological aspects, teachers, and [illegible]

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FROM COUNCIL OFFICE

Available upon request are copies of recent Southern Regional Council reports including Desegregation of Southern Parochial Schools and Civil Rights Crisis: Synopsis of Recent Developments, I, II, and III; also periodic reports of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

November, 1963

PROPOSED REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

voted on and adopted

to be voted on at
ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 25, 1963

NOTE: The following proposed revised By-laws do not involve any changes in Articles I, II or III. Changes in the other Articles are only for the purposes of clarification and simplification.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of this organization shall be the GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSE AND POLICY

Section I.
The purpose of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is to carry on in the Greater Atlanta area, an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with appropriate state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Section 2.
The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supportion or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations may be a member. Membership includes individual membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of two (2) years. They shall be eligible to succeed themselves. Ten members

of the Board of Directors shall be elected each year.

Section 2.
The Board of Directors shall have charge of the property and business of the organization, with full power to manage and conduct same, subject to the instruction by a majority vote of the general membership at a business meeting.

Section 3.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section 4.
The Board of Directors shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

Section 5.
One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section I.
The Officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2.
The Officers shall be chosen from the Board of Directors. Their terms of office shall be for two (2) years and they shall be eligible to succeed themselves.

Section 3.
Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board of Directors and/or the membership.

ARTICLE VI
ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
Officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at the Annual Meeting by a majority of those present and voting.

Section 2.
The Nominating Committee, hereinafter described, shall present to the membership not later than ten (10) days in advance of the Annual Meeting, names for those offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting. Immediately following the report of the Committee at the Annual Meeting, additional nominations may be made from the floor.

Section 3.
Voting may be by secret ballot if requested.

ARTICLE VII
MEETINGS

Section I.
There shall be an Annual Meeting of the membership of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations in the month of November, the specific time and place to be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
Special meetings may be called of the membership, at the direction of the Chairman, and must be called on the written request of twenty of the membership.

ARTICLE VIII
COMMITTEES

Section I.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors shall be composed of officers and shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
There shall be the following Standing Committees:

A. A Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the Board of Directors.
B. A Finance Committee which shall plan and execute fund-raising for the organization.
C. A Budget Committee which shall bring to the Board of Directors a budget at the meeting prior to the Annual Meeting.

Section 3.
There shall be a Nominating Committee composed of three (3) members; the Chairman and one member to be elected at the Annual Meeting, and the third to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.
Other committees may be appointed at the discretion of the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX
FINANCES

Section I.
The Fiscal Year shall be from November 1 to October 31.

Section 2. (please indicate your choice)
Annual Dues shall be $5 per individual, $9 per couple, payable in advance, until modified in accordance with provisions of Article XI.

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the membership at the Annual Meeting for their approval.

ARTICLE X
DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, then all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to be selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI
AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

These are the latest we have - We'll check next week for any changes. F.P.

November, 1963

PROPOSED REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

to be voted on at
ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 25, 1963

NOTE: The following proposed revised By-laws do not involve any changes in Articles I, II or III. Changes in the other Articles are only for the purposes of clarification and simplification.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of this organization shall be the GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSE AND POLICY

Section I.
The purpose of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is to carry on in the Greater Atlanta area, an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with appropriate state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Section 2.
The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supportion or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations may be a member. Membership includes individual membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of two (2) years. They shall be eligible to succeed themselves. Ten members

of the Board of Directors shall be elected each year.

Section 2.
The Board of Directors shall have charge of the property and business of the organization, with full power to manage and conduct same, subject to the instruction by a majority vote of the general membership at a business meeting.

Section 3.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section 4.
The Board of Directors shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

Section 5.
One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section I.
The Officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2.
The Officers shall be chosen from the Board of Directors. Their terms of office shall be for two (2) years and they shall be eligible to succeed themselves.

Section 3.
Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts' Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board of Directors and/or the membership.

ARTICLE VI
ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
Officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at the Annual Meeting by a majority of those present and voting.

Section 2.
The Nominating Committee, hereinafter described, shall present to the membership not later than ten (10) days in advance of the Annual Meeting, names for those offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting. Immediately following the report of the Committee at the Annual Meeting, additional nominations may be made from the floor.

Section 3.
Voting may be by secret ballot if requested.

ARTICLE VII
MEETINGS

Section I.
There shall be an Annual Meeting of the membership of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations in the month of November, the specific time and place to be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
Special meetings may be called of the membership, at the direction of the Chairman, and must be called on the written request of twenty of the membership.

ARTICLE VIII
COMMITTEES

Section I.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors shall be composed of officers and shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
There shall be the following Standing Committees:

A. A Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the Board of Directors.
B. A Finance Committee which shall plan and execute fund-raising for the organization.
C. A Budget Committee which shall bring to the Board of Directors a budget at the meeting prior to the Annual Meeting.

Section 3.
There shall be a Nominating Committee composed of three (3) members; the Chairman and one member to be elected at the Annual Meeting, and the third to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.
Other committees may be appointed at the discretion of the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX
FINANCES

Section I.
The Fiscal Year shall be ~~from November 1 to October 31~~. the calendar year

Section 2. (please indicate your choice)
Annual Dues shall be $5 per individual, $9 per couple, payable in advance, until modified in accordance with provisions of Article XI. Sec II Art III

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the membership at the Annual Meeting for their approval.

ARTICLE X
DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, then all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to be selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI
AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

November, 1963

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 1963-65

Chairman: Mr. Morgan Stanford. Practicing attorney, specializing in labor law; member of the Georgia State Advisory Committee for the U. S. Cilil Rights Commission; has served on Council Committee for DeKalb activities.

*First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Jacob Rothschild. Rabbi, The Temple; member Southern Regional Council; Social Action Committee of Union of American Hebrew Congregations; currently Second Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. Edward K. Weaver. Professor of Education at Atlanta University; Foreign Student Advisor; former consultant to the government of Nigeria on Education.

*Secretary: Mrs. Sujette Crank. Director of Phyllis Wheatley Branch Atlanta Y.W.C.A.; Board of Atlanta and Georgia Councils.

*Treasurer: Mr. Hubert Jackson. Chief, Inter-Group Relations, regional office of the U. S. Public Housing Administration; currently treasurer of Council.

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Philip Brachman: League of Women Voters of DeKalb County; Secretary, Fernbank School P.T.A.; DeKalb activities of the Council.

Mr. Martin Handrick: Assistant Director for Programs, Regional U. S. Public Housing Administration staff; St. Martin's Council on Human Relations

*Mrs. Clifton Hoffman: Retiring Chairman of the Council.

*Dr. William S. Jackson: Dean, Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Dr. Jon Johnston: Professor of Philosophy, Georgia State College; Secretary of Sinclair Jacobs Fund Committee.

Rev. Eugene Pickett: Minister, United Liberal Church; former president of Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; former chairman of Richmond Council on Human Relations.

Directors, Cont'd.

Miss Norah McNiven: Public Relations Director, Atlanta University; Board of Atlanta Chapter of American Association for United Nations; membership chairman for Council.

*Dr. Samuel Williams: Professor of Philosophy, Morehouse College; pastor of Friendship Baptist Church; former chairman of Council and former president of Atlanta Branch, N.A.A.C.P.

*Mr. Q. V. Williamson: Retiring First Vice-Chairman of Council; president, National Real Estate Brokers Association; Co-Chairman, Atlanta Negro Voters League, Georgia Council Executive Committee.

*Mrs. P. Q. Yancey: Executive Committee, Negro Voters League and Fulton County Democratic Club; Georgia Council Executive Committee.

Note: * Current Members

- -

NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR 1963-63:

Mrs. F. P. Drake, Chairman: For many years on Council Board.

Mrs. George Sturdivant: Council Membership Committee; N.A.A.C.P. Membership Committee.

- -

The following have 1 more year to serve on Board:

Dr. Tilman Cothran
Mr. Sinclair Jacobs
Mr. Carl Holman
Mr. Donald Hollowell
Mr. Charles Mathias
Dr. Margaret Rowley
Mrs. John Stanley
Dr. John Tumblin
Dr. Clinton Warner

Respectfully submitted:

Mrs. John Stanley, Chairman
Mrs. Ed Albright
Mrs. Charles Perkins, Jr.
Dr. Jacob Rothschild
Mr. Robert Thompson
Rev. Samuel W. Williams

Nominations may be made from the floor, with the consent of the nominated.

Atlanta - New

November, 1963

PROPOSED REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

as revised at the

ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 25, 1963

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of this organization shall be the COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSE AND POLICY

Section I.
The purpose of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta is to carry on in the Greater Atlanta area, an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with appropriate state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Section 2.
The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supportion or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta may be a member. Membership includes individual membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of two (2) years. They shall be eligible to succeed themselves. The members

of the Board of Directors shall be elected each year.

Section 2.
The Board of Directors shall have charge of the property and business of the organization, with full power to manage and conduct same, subject to the instruction by a majority vote of the general membership at a business meeting.

Section 3.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section 4.
The Board of1 Directors shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

Section 5.
One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section I.
The Officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2.
The Officers shall be chosen from the Board of Directors. Their terms of office shall be for two (2) years and they shall be eligible to succeed themselves.

Section 3.
Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board of Directors and/or the membership.

ARTICLE VI
ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
Officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at the Annual Meeting by a majority of those present and voting.

Section 2.
The Nominating Committee, hereinafter described, shall present to the membership not later than ten (10) days in advance of the Annual Meeting, names for those offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting. Immediately following the report of the Committee at the Annual Meeting, additional nominations may be made from the floor.

Section 3.
Voting may be by secret ballot if requested.

ARTICLE VII
MEETINGS

Section I.
There shall be an Annual Meeting of the membership of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta in the month of November, the specific time and place to be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
Special meetings may be called of the membership, at the direction of the Chairman, and must be called on the written request of twenty of the membership.

ARTICLE VIII
COMMITTEES

Section I.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors shall be composed of officers and shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.
There shall be the following Standing Committees:

A. A Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the Board of Directors.
B. A Finance Committee which shall plan and execute fund-raising for the organization.
C. A Budget Committee which shall bring to the Board of Directors a budget at the meeting prior to the Annual Meeting.

Section 3.
There shall be a Nominating Committee composed of three (3) members; the Chairman and one member to be elected at the Annual Meeting, and the third to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.
Other committees may be appointed at the discretion of the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX
FINANCES

Section I.
The Fiscal Year shall be from November 1 to October 31.

Section 2.
Annual Dues shall be $5 per individual, $9 per couple, payable in advance, until modified in accordance with provisions of Article XI.

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the membership at the Annual Meeting for their approval.

ARTICLE X
DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, then all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to be selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI
AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

1963

CONSTITUTION

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is Arkansas Council on Human Relations, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization, an interfaith and interracial association.

Article II
Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to carry on in the State of Arkansas an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state; to extend through its program activities those democratic ideals and practices which give the fullest opportunity to all peoples of the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes and to promote intergroup understanding.

Article III
Membership

Upon approval of the Board of Directors, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the organization may become a member by paying the annual dues.

Article IV
Organization

The organizational structure of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations shall consist of members, an Advisory Council, a Board of Directors, officers and an employed staff.

Article V
Policies

Section 1. Non-political. This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office or any pending legislation.

Section 2. Cooperation. This is an independent and autonomous organization not legally responsible for or to any other group. It shall cooperate with non-political local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of its desired objectives, especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article VI
Officers

Section 1. Duties. The officers of the organization shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary. They shall perform the customary duties of these offices. The officers will constitute an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, who can meet on immediate call if necessary to consider any emergency policy questions.

Section 2. Election. The officers shall be elected for one-year terms at the annual membership meeting.

Article VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. Composition. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the five officers of the organization and nine directors. The Executive Director and any other staff members so designated by the Board of Directors shall serve as ex-officio members.

Section 2. Function. The function of the Board of Directors is to initiate and oversee the on-going work of the organization and is responsible to the general membership for all policy decisions and actions taken in the name of the organization. It selects and guides the employed staff.

Section 3. Officers. Officers of the Board of Directors shall be the same persons serving as officers of the organization.

Section 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall schedule regular monthly meetings, cancelling not more than three non-consecutive meetings in any year. Special meetings may be called by the President or on the written request of any five members of the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Election. Directors shall be elected for staggered three-year terms at the annual membership meeting. Vacancies may be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the Board of Directors until the following Annual Meeting when nominees for unexpired terms shall be presented by the Nominating Committee. Election of a Director to an office creates a vacancy.

Section 6. Attendance. Two consecutive unexcused absences shall constitute a resignation.

Section 7. Travel. Out-of-town members of the Board of Directors shall be reimbursed for travel expenses to meetings of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII
Advisory Council

Section 1. Composition. The Advisory Council shall be composed of from fifteen to forty-five members of the organization. Advisors shall be selected by the Board of Directors on recommendation of any member of the organization, including members of the staff. They shall be appointed for one-year terms with no limit on reappointments. The Advisory Council shall not include members of the staff or Board.

Section 2. Function. The function of the members of the Advisory Council is to interpret and support the policies of the organization, to generate interest and enthusiasm for its purposes and activities, and to bring to the attention of the staff developments in the area of inter-group relations in their own communities. Although the Advisory Council does not make policy, policy recommendations can be made by individuals to the staff or officers for presentation at a meeting of the Board of Directors; or at any of its meetings it can make policy recommendations directly to the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Officers. The Advisory Council shall have no officers. The first vice-president of the organization or, in his absence, someone designated by him shall serve as presiding officer at meetings. The presiding officer shall appoint either the staff secretary or a member of the Advisory Council to keep a record of the meeting.

Section 4. Meetings. The Advisory Council shall meet once each year at the time of the annual membership meeting. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Travel. Out-of-town advisors will be reimbursed for travel expenses to meetings of the Advisory Council.

Section 6. Privileges. Advisors will receive minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors. Advisors may attend meetings of the Board of Directors and may have the privilege of the floor by consent of the meeting.

Article IX
Staff

Section 1. Composition. The staff of the organization shall consist of an Executive Director, an Associate Director and a secretary, with such persons to be added as the Board of Directors may see fit.

Section 2. Function. The Executive Director and Associate Director shall carry on the every day work of the organization and shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors. Staff members hold their positions at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Board of Directors.

Article X
Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meeting. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting should be given not less than thirty days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the membership may be called by the Board of Directors at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall be mailed to members at least ten days before such meeting, stating time, place and business to be transacted.

Section 3. Program Meetings. There may be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the staff with the approval of the Board of Directors for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose.

Article XI
Committees

Section 1. Nominating. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall consist of five members - two Directors, two Advisors, and one member. They shall present the nominations for Officers and Directors to the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. Personnel. The Personnel Committee shall be composed of at least three members of the Board of Directors chosen by the Board of

Directors. They shall be responsible for seeking applicants for staff vacancies and recommending applicants to the Board of Directors. They shall further be responsible for outlining employment policies to new employees and initiating evaluations of staff members in executive sessions of the Board of Directors at least once each year.

Section 3. Membership. The First Vice-President shall be chairman of the Membership Committee chosen by the Board of Directors. The Committee shall be responsible for the growth of membership in the organization and shall conduct an annual membership drive.

Section 4. Finance. The Second Vice-President shall be chairman of the Finance Committee. The committee shall be responsible for raising funds in accordance to the budget adopted at the annual meeting.

Section 5. Budget. The Treasurer shall be chairman of the Budget Committee. The Committee shall prepare a budget to be approved by the Board of Directors and shall present the approved budget to the annual meeting for adoption.

Section 6. Ex-officio Members. The President and the Executive Director shall serve as ex-officio members of all committees except the nominating committee. The Executive Director shall not serve on the Personnel Committee.

Article XII
Fiscal Policies

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall coincide with the calendar year.

Section 2. Dues. Dues for individual members are fixed at $5.00, for husband and wife at $6.50. Memberships run for the fiscal year or from July 1 through June 30, depending on which beginning date is nearer to the day the dues are paid.

Section 3. Reports. Monthly financial reports shall be made to the Board of Directors at its regular meetings.

Section 4. Audit. The financial records of the organization shall be audited each year by a licensed public accountant.

Article XIII
Rules of Order

The rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern this organization in cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution or special rules of the organization.

Article XIV
Amendments

Amendments to the Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote at a membership meeting provided members have been notified of the proposed changes at least thirty days before the meeting.

State Cncl - by-laws

(Adopted Jan. 25, 1964)

PA

BY-LAWS

of the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(A corporation not for profit)

Article I

Membership

Any person of good moral character and repution who is in accord with the purposes of the Florida Council on human Relations and who pays the dues determined by the Board of Directors may become a member, but the Board of Directors, or a Committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interest of the organization.

Article II

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election.

Section 2. All officers of the corporation shall be unpaid, and shall do the customary work of their offices.

Section 3. The President shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee.

Article III

Meetings

Section 1. An Annual Membership Meeting ahall be held in January of each year at a time and place designated by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. One other Membership Meeting may be held each year at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman or upon request of at least five members of the Board.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once between Board meetings. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the Chairman or upon request of at least four members of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Board meetings shall require at least thirty days' notice. Executive Committee meetings shall require at least ten days' notice. In each case, due notice having been given, a quorum shall consist of members present.

Article IV

Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of from thirty to sixty members widely representative of the population of the State of Florida. Board members shall serve for three-year terms on a staggered basis. The Immediate Past President shall be a member of the Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall direct the affairs of the Council according to the provisions of the Charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled by the Board between Annual Membership Meetings.

Article V

Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers, six other members of the Board of Directors, and the Immediate Past President.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall direct the affairs of the Council between Board meetings in accord with the policies of the Board and the provisions of the Charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled by the Board between Annual Membership Meetings.

Article VI

Elections

Section 1. The election of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by ballot at the Annual Membership Meeting; a majority of the votes cast by those members present shall be necessary to elect.

Section 2. One-third of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Membership Meeting; more or less than one-third may be elected provided that the limits set in Article IV, Section 1, of these By-Laws are not exceeded.

Section 3. Nominations for offices and the Board of Directors shall be made in the following ways: The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for offices and the Board; Chapters of the Council may present nominations through their duly authorized representatives to the Board of Directors; any five members may submit nominations from the floor.

Section 4. The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for the six members-at-large of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 5. Officers, Board members, and Executive Committee members shall take office at the close of the meeting at which they shall be elected.

Section 6. No officer may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

Article VII

Committees

Section 1. Committees shall be appointed by the President or the Executive Committee as needed.

Section 2. A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the President at least sixty days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

Article VIII

Executive Staff

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall employ such executive staff as may be necessary to discharge its duties under the Charter.

Section 2. Employment and personnel policies pertaining to the executive staff shall be a delegated responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Article IX

Chapters

Section 1. Chapters of the Council may be chartered by the Board of Directors. Chapters shall be autonomous with the exception of conformance to Sections 2 and 3 of this Article.

Section 2. Constitutions and By-Laws, policies and activities of Chapters shall be in harmony with the Charter of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A Chapter shall select its own name, but shall identify itself either in its name or in a sub-title to its name as "A Chapter of the Florida Council on Human Relations."

Section 4. A duly authorized representative of a Chapter shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors as a non-voting delegate.

Section 5. The Charter of any Chapter may be revoked by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

Article X

Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. The Board of Directors may accept any organization as an Affiliate of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. An Affiliate may identify itself as "An Affiliate of the Florida Council on Human Relations."

Section 3. Annual dues may be assessed each Affiliate by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. An affiliation may be terminated by vote of the Board of Directors.

Article XI

Cooperation with Organizations and Agencies

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council.

Section 2. The Florida Council on Human Relations may cooperate with other organizationa and agencies in pursuit of the purposes set forth in its Charter.

Article XII

Tax Exempt Status

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, having conformed to provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code, shall operate as a tax exempt organization.

Section 2. As a tax exempt organization, the Council shall not engage in political activity except in comformity with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code.

Article XIII

Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Council shall be the calendar year..

Section 2. Members shall support the Council to the extent of their ability by payment of annual pledges or donations. It is understood, however, that no one shall be excluded from membership by reason of his inability to make such payments.

Section 3. A budget for each year's operation shall be prepared by the Executive Committee or a delegated Finance Committee and presented for adoption be the Board of Directors and the membership at the Annual Membership Meeting of that year.

Section 4. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee to maintain budgetary control and to make necessary re-allocations of funds within the adopted budget.

Section 5. An annual audit shall be made of the books and submitted to the Board of Directors at the time of the next Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 6. An audit of the books shall be made at such other times as the Board or the Executive Committee shall direct.

Article XIV

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by the Board of Directors at any meeting, provided that the proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to members of the Board at least thirty days prior to the meeting. A two-thirds vote of Board members present shall be necessary for adoption.

Article XV

Parliamentary Authority

The Rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall goven in all cases wherein they do not conflict with the rules of this organization.

BYLAWS OF

THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ADOPTED JULY 11, 1964, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

ARTICLE I. NAME, AREA, PURPOSE

Section 1. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. The term "Council" used hereafter in these bylaws shall mean the "Louisiana Council on Human Relations."

Section 2. Area

The geographical area from which members of this organization are drawn shall be identical to the area included within the boundaries of the State of Louisiana. All regular members of the Council shall be persons residing in this state.

Section 3. Purpose

The main purpose of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations is to improve the relationship among the various segments of the population of this state. The organization shall function primarily for education, communication, coordination and stimulation of activities in the field of human relations conducted by its member chapters throughout the state. The organization is interested in improving relations and understanding among individuals and groups of different religious faiths, of different races, and of different economic levels. The Council shall not be considered an action group, but instead shall recommend that action be undertaken by local organizations. The Council shall not engage in any form of political activity.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES

Section 1. Membership

Persons interested in promoting the aims of this organization are eligible for membership. They may become members of the State Council either as individuals or as members of a local chapter. Individuals may hold a regular membership, a family membership, a contributing membership, a sustaining membership, or membership as a patron.

Section 2. Dues and Revenues

Local chapters which are affiliated with the State Council and which have a membership of 10 persons or more shall be assessed an annual membership fee of $2.00 per person. At the discretion of the Board of Directors this assessment may be waived, postponed, or reduced for the current year.

For individuals who wish to join the State Council but are unaffiliated with a local chapter, dues for regular membership are $5.00 per year per person. Family membership, including as many adult members of the immediate family as desired, is $7.50 per year.

For contributing memberships, dues are $10.00 per year per individual; for sustaining memberships, they are $25.00 per year; and for patrons, contributions are $100.00 or more per year. The higher categories of membership carry no implications of special privileges.

Donations may be accepted either by the State Council or by local chapters in any amount.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Section 1. Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall consist of up to one hundred members invited to serve in that capacity by the Board of Directors. Membership is of indefinite duration and is by mutual agreement between the Board of Directors and the individual members of the Board of Advisors. Duties of this body shall be to make suggestions to the Board of Directors as to general aims and purposes of the organization. A Chairman of the Board shall be elected at each annual meeting.

Section 2. Board of Directors

Policy making for the Council shall be vested in the Board of Directors. It shall consist of from 15 to 20 members, 15 of whom shall be elected by the members of the Council to represent the various Congressional Districts of the state. Each Congressional District shall be allowed a minimum of one member on the Board of Directors. The other seven positions shall be prorated among the various Congressional Districts according to the number of paid-up members of the Council in each District. The Board member or members from each Congressional District shall be elected by the members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations who reside in the Congressional Districts concerned.

The 15 Board members elected by general Council membership shall be so elected at a general statewide meeting of the Council, to be convened by the Board during June of every leap year. Vacancies occurring in the Board from among such members shall be filled by:

(1) the Board if one year or less of the term remains to be completed or (2) a special mail ballot conducted by the Board in the Congressional District in which the vacancy occurs, if more than one year of the unexpired term remains.

At least four months prior to the election meeting the Chairman of the Board shall appoint a nominating committee consisting of one member from each Congressional District, with one person appointed to serve as Chairman. Two months prior to the meeting the nominating committee shall present a slate of nominees to the Board. Such nominations shall be presented to the membership within 7 days after submission to the Board. Nominations by the membership shall then be accepted, when accompanied by 25 signatures of bona fide Council members who reside within the Congressional District concerned or upon nomination by local chapter. One month before the election meeting the nominations shall be closed and the nominees presented to the membership. Election to the Board shall be by secret ballot at the general statewide meeting. Counting and certification of election results shall be by the nomination committee, with the results to be announced prior to the termination of the meeting. Ballots shall be kept for 10 days after the election and shall be accessible to any candidate or any member of the current Board during that period. Protests and election appeals shall be handled by the current Board. Board members elected at the general meeting shall take office on July 1 following the election or 15 days after the election, whichever comes later.

Prior to appointment of the nominating committee the Board shall reapportion the 15 positions to be filled at the general meeting; 8 of the 15 shall be assigned as indicated earlier in this article. The remaining 7 shall be assigned as follows: the total paid-up membership of the Council as of February 1 preceding the election meeting shall be divided by 7, the result being called the apportionment unit. This unit shall in turn be divided into the total paid-up membership for each Congressional District. Such division, rounded to the nearest whole number shall constitute the number of additional members of the Board to be awarded to each District. Should fewer than 7 additional members be assigned in this way, those remaining shall be awarded to the Districts according to the size of the decimal fractions resulting from the above division.

Section 3. Officers

Officers of the organization shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall consist of a president, 2 vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers shall be elected by each new Board as soon as election results for the Board have been certified. The officers may be chosen from either of the previously mentioned Boards or from the membership at large.

Functions of the officers shall be to implement the policies established by the Board of Directors. Any officer may be removed by two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors at any time. The duties of these officers shall be those normally considered to be their responsibilities. These officers, by virtue of their office, shall be voting members of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Staff Members

Staff members are to be employed at the discretion of the Board of Directors and shall serve at its discretion. Staff members are not to be considered policymaking, but instead will be assigned duties and responsibilities by the officers of the Council.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBER CHAPTERS

Section 1. Affiliation

Local chapters from areas with any kind of geographical unity may become affiliated with the State Council. Each chapter should apply for admission to the State Council with decision to admit being reserved to the Board of Directors. A simple majority of the total membership of the Board is required for admission. Any chapter may discontinue its membership by notifying the Board of Directors of its desire to suspend affiliation. Affiliation may be withdrawn from any chapter by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. All chapters are required to be interracial and interfaith in structure. The State Council may work with chapters not possessing these requirements, as long as their aims and purposes agree with those of the state organization, but official affiliation is restricted to chapters having the structure delineated above.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

Section 1. Local Meetings

The State Council exercises no control over the internal affairs of the local chapters except to specify conditions for affiliation as mentioned earlier in the bylaws. Meetings are arranged to fit local conditions, with recommendation that meetings of local chapters be held at least monthly.

Section 2. Regional Meetings

The State Council shall not attempt to organize regional meetings. However, it shall assist in any way possible with the organization of such meetings, if desired by member chapters. It is suggested that such meetings be held annually.

Section 3. State Meetings

Statewide meetings of the general membership shall be held annually. Such meetings should be announced to the general membership at least thirty (30) days prior to their convening. Special statewide meetings may be petitioned by 25% of the individual members and/or 25% of the affiliated local councils. In addition the Board of Directors shall be empowered to call a special statweide meeting at its discretion.

Section 4. Meetings of the Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall meet annually at a time and place which is mutually convenient to them. No quorum is established for voting on recommendations to be sent to the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall meet at least quarterly with special meetings being authorized as required. The Chairman of the Board shall be empowered to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors. A petition signed by 5 members of the Board addressed to the Chairman shall require that a special meeting be held within 30 days. Members of the Board of Directors shall be advised of any meeting at least 10 days prior to the meeting date. All business transacted by the Board shall be voted upon at such meetings, except that on a particular issue the Board may agree in advance to allow a mail ballot. Eleven (11) members of the Board constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Meetings of Officers

The officers shall meet as frequently as is necessary to conduct the business of the organization, but no less frequently than quarterly. Meetings of the officers shall be held in various sections of the state so as to equalize travelling.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Method

These bylaws, or any of them, may be amended or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted at any general statewide meeting of the membership. Such changes may be effected by a simple majority of the membership present. Proposed changes in the constitution must be given to the group which is to consider the petition at least two weeks prior to the date the vote will be taken. Proposed changes in the constitution must be voted upon when (1) a petition for consideration of such change is received if signed by 25 bona fide members of the state council or (2) proposed by a member of the Board of Directors or (3) proposed by an affiliated chapter. Such changes in the constitution become effective as soon as enacted, unless otherwise specified.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the Georgia Council on Human Relations: A non-profit, non-partisan, non-sectarian, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

Sec. 1 to work throughout the entire State of Georgia;

Sec. 2 to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discriminatior based on race, religion, nationality, or ethnic group origin;

Sec. 3 to awaken interest in and stimulate local and state wide community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living and relationships through the use of such techniques and programs;

Sec. 4 to carry out its purposes, the Georgia Council on Human Relations will cooperate with:

1. local, state, regional and national government agencies and voluntary organizations;
2. churches and religious organizations;
3. schools, colleges and educational associations;
4. local, state and the federal government.

Sec. 5 to establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives and to assist said chapters in implementing the program and objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members-at-large.

Sec. 2 Any person who is in accord with the purposes and objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as set out herein and who pays the annual dues, may become a member.

Article IV
Affiliation of Local Councils

Sec. 1 Local Councils may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the State of Georgia.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the constitution and by-laws of the local council must not be in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Council; the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council by a majority vote of the members present must approve the constitution and by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date of affiliation.

Sec. 3 A local organization may apply for affiliation with the Georgia Council by submitting a written request at the direction of the local governing body. The constitution and by-laws of the local organization must be attached to the written request.

Sec. 4 A local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council present at a regular meeting, special meeting, or a meeting called for that purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner. A local council may withdraw its affiliation by a majority vote of its membership.

Sec. 5 The Georgia Council on Human Relations is the parent body in its relationship with local affiliates. However, local councils are autonomous in the implementation of other programs so long as consistent with the purposes of the Georgia Council.

Sec. 6 Upon affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations members of the local councils are automatically members of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of one year. The elected officers shall also serve as officers of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers of the Georgia Council and not less than 25 and not more than 50 members, serving three year terms. One third of the board shall

be elected each year. The board shall be widely representative of the state's membership. The Chairman of each local council shall be ex-officio member of the board.

Sec. 2 New board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a suggested slate of officers and board members. All nominees must give prior written approval for their names to be put in nomination. Additional nominations may also be made from the floor.

Sec. 3 Vacancies that may occur during the year are to remain so until the next election.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of the Board: It shall be the responsibility of the Board to see that the work of the Georgia Council conforms to the stated purposes of the Georgia Council at all times, and to submit a budget to the members at the annual meeting for their approval.

Article VII
Executive Committee

Sec. 1 The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Georgia Council, the chairman of the standing committees, and five (5) board members who are elected to the Executive Committee at the annual meeting by the membership.

Sec. 2 Responsibility: The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Georgia Council between board meetings.

Article VIII
Committees

Sec. 1 The Nominating Committee shall consist of five (5) members who are nominated and elected in the same manner as the officers for a term of one year.

Sec. 2 Standing Committees: The Executive Committee shall appoint the following standing committees: Program, Finance, Membership, Public Relations.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Meetings

Sec. 1 The annual meeting of the membership shall be held in the fall of each year for the purpose of electing officers and board

members, approving the budget, evaluating the program activities of the past year and planning the next year's program.

Sec. 2 The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring of each year at a time and place designated by the Executive Committee. Written notice of said meeting must be given 30 days prior to the date of the meeting.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall meet four (4) times a year. Two (2) of these meetings may coincide with the meetings of the Board.

Sec. 4 In order for the Board of Directors to transact the business of the Georgia Council at a duly constituted meeting with notice there must be a minimum of 10 members present at said meeting.

Sec. 5 Five (5) members of the Executive Committee must be present to conduct the business of the Georgia Council at a duly constituted meeting with notice.

Sec. 6 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President or Vice President. Notice of every special meeting must be in writing, stating the time and place of the meeting and the business for which the meeting is called.

Article X
Staff

Sec. 1 The staff of the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall consist of an Executive Director, Associate Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff as is needed to implement and interpret the program of the Georgia Council throughout the state and to perform normal staff and executive duties.

Sec. 2 The Executive Director and the Associate Director shall be non-voting member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the Georgia Council.

Sec. 3 The staff, under the direction of the Executive Director, shall keep all official records and make such reports as required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4 The employment, promotion and discharge of all professional staff shall be the full responsibility of the Executive Committee, subject to review by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5 The Executive Director shall have full responsibility for the employment or discharge of non-professional staff. All staff,

professional and non-professional, are directly responsible to the Executive Director who is responsible to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

Article XI
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall commence on October 1 of each year.

Article XII
Financing

Sec. 1 The Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be financed by:

A. Membership dues - annual
   a. Members-at-large $5.00
   b. Double (family) 9.00
   c. Student 3.00

B. Donations and contributions from individuals, churches, foundations and other organizations interested in the purposes and program of the Georgia Council.

C. Special fund raising efforts as approved by the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

D. The dues shall be divided equally between the local council and the state council as follows:
   a. Single $2.50
   b. Double 4.50
   c. Student 1.50

Except where a local council has paid staff and office facilities, all dues shall be paid directly to the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Upon receipt of said dues the Georgia Council will refund to each local council its equal share of the dues. Where a local council, as in the case of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, has staff and office facilities and collects the dues, said local council shall remit to the Georgia Council monthly the names, addresses and an equal share of the dues.

Sec. 2 Local chapters and the Georgia Council may make financial contributions to each other under circumstances mutually convenient to both groups. The basis of such contributions shall be to meet program needs. The procedure for such contributions is left with the participating groups.

Article XIII
Cooperation

The Georgia Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup relations

agencies in the South, especially the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Article XIV
Political Activities

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is non-political. The Georgia Council shall in no way engage in activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or lobbying for or influencing the passage of legislation.

Article XV

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution and by-laws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

Article XVI
Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership provided a copy of the changes be submitted to the membership in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

Adopted,
Annual Meeting
October 23, 1964

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

October 23, 24, 25, 1964

Jekyll Island, Georgia

A TIME TO ACT...

The only thing necessary
for the triumph of evil,
is for good men to do
nothing — Edmund Burke

A TIME TO ACT!

Annual Meeting of the
Georgia Council on Human Relations
October 23, 24, 25, 1964

Friday, October 23:

3-7 P.M., Registration, Carriage Inn, (fee $1.00)

7 P.M., Dinner, Dolphin Motel, $2.50, Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman, presiding. Council reports

Saturday, October 24:

7:30 A.M., Breakfast, Carriage Inn, for Chairmen of Local Councils.

9:00 A.M., Carriage Inn, Presiding, Dr. Lionel Newsom; introduction of speaker, Rev. Oliver Holmes; speaker, Dr. Herman Long, President, Talladega College, Where are we in the fight for freedom?

9:45 A.M., Panel, Employment Opportunities, Mr. Jac Wasserman; Mr. Phenizee Ransom, U.S. Employment Security; Rev. Oliver Holmes, Breadbasket; Mr. Noyes Collinson, American Friends Service Committee; Dr. Thomas Delton, Fort Valley.

10:45 A.M. Workshops:

No. 1, Employment - Rural Areas:
Mr. Al Ulmer - Discussion Leader
Mr. Jac Wasserman & Dr. Thomas Delton - Resource
Mr. Hayes Mizell - Recorder

No. 2, Employment - Retail Establishments:
Mr. Don Franks - Discussion Leader
Reverend Oliver Holmes - Resource
Mr. William Randall - Resource
Reverend J. C. Hope - Resource
Miss Pat Knight - Recorder

No. 3, Employment - U.S. Employment Service:
Mr. Robert Cary - Discussion Leader
Mr. Phenizee Ransom - Resource
Mrs. Mamie Reese - Recorder

No. 4, Employment - The Friends approach to the Employer:
Mrs. Winifred Falls - Discussion Leader
Mr. Noyes Collinson - Resource
Mrs. Paula McNeely - Recorder

12:30 P.M., Luncheon, Carriage Inn, $2.50, Presiding, Dr. Joseph Hendricks; introduction of speaker, Mr. Vernon Jordan; Speaker, Mr. Charles Morgan, ACLU Director, Author of "A Time to Speak".

2:30 P.M., Panel, Presiding, The Reverend Austin Ford, Mr. Robert Thompson, FFHA Housing; Mr. Luke Teasley, Director, Ga. Office of Economic Opportunity; Mr. Louis Mitchell, U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

3:30 P.M., Workshops:

No. 1, Public Accommodations:
Mr. Vernon Jordan - Discussion Leader
Mr. Lou Mitchell - Resource
Mrs. Ruth Pool - Recorder

No. 2, Housing:
Mr. Al Ulmer - Discussion Leader
Mr. Robert Thompson - Resource
Miss Jacklyn Wilkes - Recorder

No. 3, Economic Opportunities Act (Poverty Bill):
Mr. Edward Rogers - Discussion Leader
Mr. Luke Teasley - Resource
Miss Rosetta Gardner - Recorder

No. 4, Employment - (continued):
Mr. Don Franks - Discussion Leader
Mr. Jac Wasserman, Rev. Oliver Holmes, Mr. Phenizee Ransom and Mr. Noyes Collinson - Resource
Miss Franziska Boas - Recorder

8:30 - 11:00 P.M., Open House, meet your Board of Directors.

<u>Sunday, October 25</u>:

7:30 A.M., Worship, Faith Chapel

9:30 A.M., Carriage Inn, Dr. Joseph Hendricks, presiding, Mrs. Martin Luther King in concert; Dr. Lionel Newsom, presentation of awards to High School Students.

11:30 A.M., Adjourn.

WHO'S WHO

Dr. Lionel Newsom - President Georgia Council on Human Relations, President Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C.

Dr. Herman Long - President Talladega College, former Director Fisk Race Relations Department

Mr. Jac Wasserman - Field Director National Sharecroppers Fund

Mr. Phenizee Ransom - U.S. Employment Security, former Georgia Employment Security

Mr. Noyes Collinson - Merit Employment Project, American Friends Service Committee

Mr. Thomas L. Delton - Rural Area Development Field Representative

Mr. Al Ulmer - NAIRO Intern, Southern Regional Council

Mr. Hayes Mizell - Director Southern Human Relations Project, National Student Association

Mr. Don Franks - Professor Paine College, Augusta

Mr. William Randall - Businessman, Georgia Council on Human Relations Board Member

Reverend J.C. Hope - President Glynn County NAACP, Georgia Council on Human Relations Board Member

Miss Pat Knight - Assistant Director Southern Human Relations Project, National Student Association

Mr. Robert Cary - Executive Director, Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta

Mrs. Mamie Reese - President National Colored Woman's Clubs

Mrs. Paula McNeely - Musician and Educator

Dr. Joseph Hendricks - Nominee for President Georgia Council on Human Relations, Dean of Men, Mercer University, Macon

Mr. Vernon Jordan - Assistant Director Southern Regional Council

Mr. Charles Morgan - ACLU Director, Author of A Time to Speak

The Reverend Austin Ford - Vice Chairman Georgia Council on Human Relations

Mr. Robert Thompson - Field Director FFHA, former Director of Atlanta Urban League

Mr. Luke Teasley - Director, Georgia Office of Economic Opportunity

Mr. Louis Mitchell - U.S. Civil Rights Commission

Mrs. Ruth Pool - Civic Leader

Miss Jacklyn Wilkes - Field Director, Student YWCA

Mr. Edward Rogers - Chairman of Glynn County Council on Human Relations

Miss Rosetta Gardner - Director Student YWCA

Miss Franziska Boas - Vice Chairman Rome Council on Human Relations, Professor Shorter College

Mrs. Martin Luther King - Musician, Wife of Nobel Peace Prize Winner

Staff:

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Reverend Oliver W. Holmes
Mrs. Winifred Falls
Mrs. Evelyn Sutton
Mrs. Jean Gresham

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council		$ 6,950.00
Memberships		2,246.50
Contributions		12,623.62
New South Subscriptions		178.50
Miscellaneous		1,518.35
		$23,516.97
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$12,225.00	
Travel	1,929.52	
Rent	860.00	
Telephone	1,260.05	
Refunds to locals	766.50	
Office supplies	1,131.69	
Postage	921.11	
Printing	1,110.97	
Payroll taxes	350.39	
Board meetings	748.72	
New South	178.00	
Books and subscriptions	285.64	
Miscellaneous	170.80	
Legal and accounting	230.00	
Bank charges	3.25	
	$22,171.64	
Less: Reimbursement Field Foundation	4,298.68	17,872.96
Excess of income over expenditures		5,644.01
Purchase of additional equipment		1,468.07
		4,175.94
Less: Current Fund balance - October 1, 1963		2,695.41
Current Fund balance - September 30, 1964		$ 6,871.35

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964

FIELD FOUNDATION FUND

INCOME		
Grant		$10,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$6,000.00	
Overhead	4,309.16	
Travel	873.50	
Payroll taxes	182.00	11,364.66
Excess of expenditures over income		$ 1,364.66
Current Fund balance - October 1, 1963		1,027.60
Overdraft September 30, 1964		$ 337.06

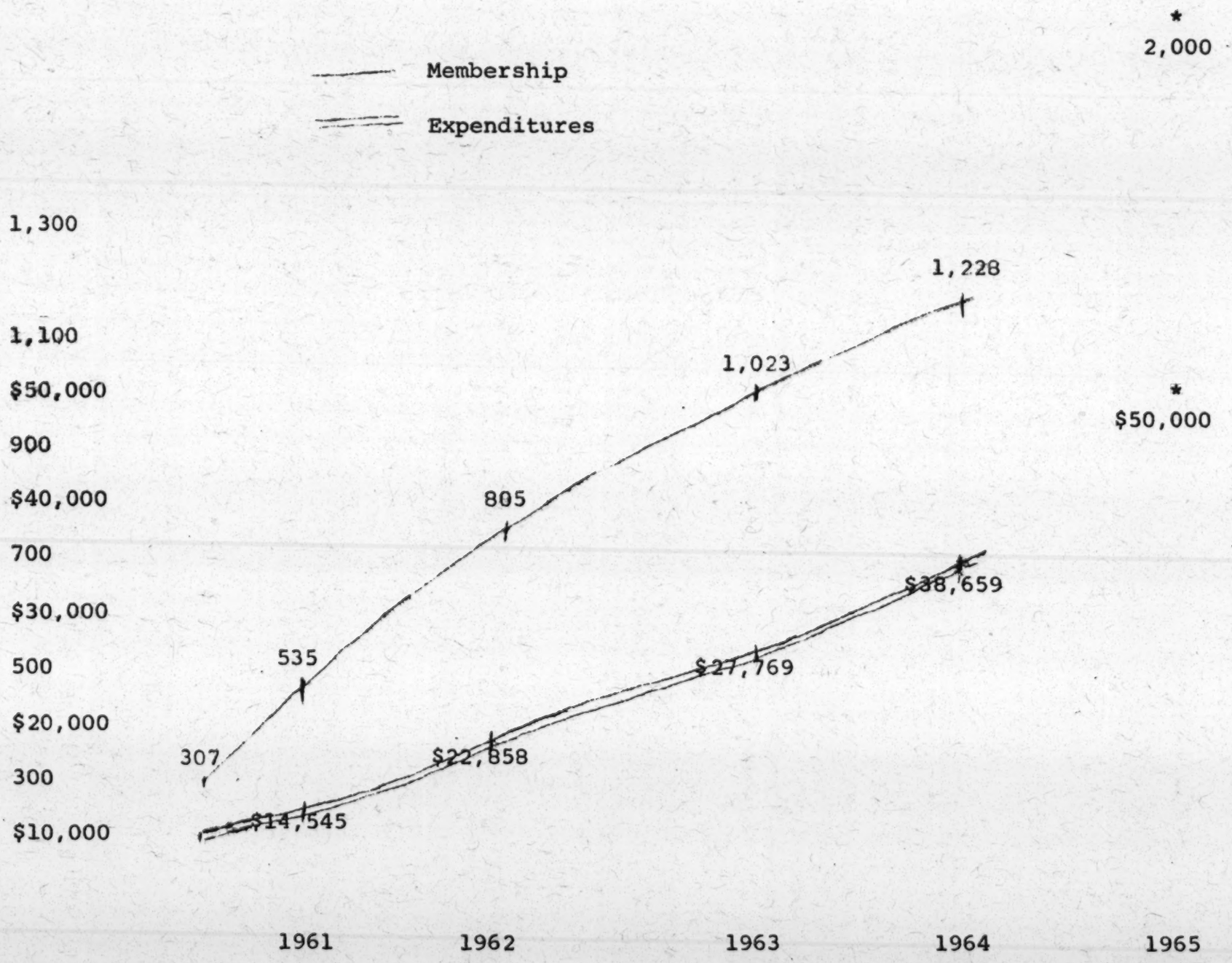
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

INCOME		
Grant		$10,000.00
Clerical help	$ 825.00	
Professional assistance	2,220.86	
Expenses	572.94	
Travel	582.18	
Equipment	922.44	5,123.42
Current Fund Balance September 30, 1964		$ 4,876.58

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 1964

ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash in bank			$11,932.53
FIXED			
Equipment - General Fund		$2,447.53	
Equipment - Field Foundation		392.80	
Equipment - New World Foundation		922.44	3,762.77
			$15,695.30
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Payroll taxes payable			$ 135.94
Federal income tax withheld			276.60
State income tax withheld			109.12
			$ 521.66
GENERAL FUND			
Invested balance		$2,447.53	
Current balance		6,871.35	
		$9,318.88	
FIELD FOUNDATION FUND			
Invested balance	$ 392.80		
Overdraft	337.06	55.74	
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION			
Invested balance	$ 922.44		
Current balance	4,876.58	5,799.02	15,173.64
			$15,695.30


Membership
Expenditures
1,300
1,100
$50,000
900
$40,000
700
$30,000
500
$20,000
300
$10,000
307
535
805
1,023
1,228
$14,545
$22,858
$27,769
$38,659
*
2,000
*
$50,000
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

Constitution and By-Laws of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the Georgia Council on Human Relations: A non-profit, non-partisan, non-sectarian, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

Sec. 1 to work throughout the entire State of Georgia;

Sec. 2 to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on race, religion, nationality, or ethnic group origin;

Sec. 3 to awaken interest in and stimulate local and state wide community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living and relationships through the use of such techniques and programs;

Sec. 4 to cooperate in programs towards the achievement of the above aims with:

1. Local, state, regional and national agencies and organizations.
2. Churches and religious organizations.
3. Schools, colleges and educational associations.
4. Local, state and the federal government.

Sec. 5 to establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives and to assist said chapters in implementing the program and objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 Composition: The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members-at-large.

Sec. 2 Any person who is in accord with the purposes and objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as set out herein and who pays the annual dues, may become a member.

Sec. 3 The annual dues will be set by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

Article IV
Affiliation of Local Councils

Sec. 1 Local Councils may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the State of Georgia.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the constitution and by-laws of the local council must not be in with the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Council; the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council by a majority vote of the members present must approve the constitution and by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date of affiliation.

Sec. 3 a local organization may apply for affiliation with the Georgia Council by submitting a written request at the direction of the local governing body. The constitution and by-laws of the local organization must be attached to the written request.

Sec. 4 a local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council present at a regular meeting, special meeting, or a meeting called for that purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner. A local council may withdraw its affiliation by a majority vote of its membership.

Sec. 5 The Georgia Council on Human Relations is the parent body in its relationship with local affiliates. However, local councils are autonomous in the implementation of other programs so long as consistent with the purposes of the Georgia Council.

Sec. 6 Upon affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations members of the local councils are automatically members of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of one year. The elected officers shall also serve as officers of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 Composition: The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers of the Georgia Council and 25 - 50 members, serving

three year terms. One third of the board shall be elected each year. The board shall be widely representative of the state's membership. The Chairman of each local council shall be ex-officio member of the board.

Sec. 2 Election: New board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a suggested slate of officers and board members. Additional nominations may also be made from the floor. All nominees must give prior written approval for their names to be put in nomination.

Sec. 3 Vacancies: Vacancies that may occur during the year are to remain so until the next election.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of the Board: It shall be the responsibility of the Board to see that the work of the Georgia Council conforms to the stated purposes of the Georgia Council at all times, and to submit a budget to the members at the annual meeting for their approval.

ARTICLE VII
Executive Committee

Sec. 1 The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Georgia Council, the chairman of the standing committees, and five (5) board members who are elected to the Executive Committee at the annual meeting by the membership.

Sec. 2 Responsibility: The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Georgia Council between board meetings.

ARTICLE VIII
Committees

Sec. 1 Standing Committees: The Executive Committee shall appoint the following standing committees: Program, Finance, Membership, Public Relations.

Sec. 2 The Nominating Committee shall consist of five (5) members who are nominated and elected in the same manner as the officers for a term of one year.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX
Meetings

Sec. 1 The annual meeting of the membership shall be held in the fall of each year for the purpose of electing officers and board members, approving the budget, evaluating the program activities of the past year and planning the next year's program consistent with the purposes of the Georgia Council.

Sec. 2 The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring of each year at a time and place designated by the Executive Committee. Written notice of said meeting must be given 30 days prior to the date of the meeting.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall meet four (4) times a year. Two (2) of these meetings may coincide with the meetings of the Board.

Sec. 4 In order for the Board of Directors to transact the business of the Georgia Council at a duly constituted meeting with notice there must be a minimum of 10 members present at said meeting.

Sec. 5 Five (5) members of the Executive Committee must be present to conduct the business of the Georgia Council at a duly constituted meeting with notice.

Sec. 6 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President. Notice of every special meeting must be in writing, stating the time and place of the meeting and the business for which the meeting is called.

ARTICLE X
Staff

Sec. 1 The staff of the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall consist of an Executive Director, Associate Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff as is needed to implement and interpret the program of the Georgia Council throughout the state and to perform normal staff and executive duties.

Sec. 2 The Executive Director and the Associate Director shall be non-voting member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the Georgia Council.

Sec. 3 The staff, under the direction of the Executive Director, shall keep all official records and make such reports as required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4 The employment, promotion and discharge of all professional staff shall be the full responsibility of the Executive Committee, subject to review by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5 The Executive Director shall have full responsiblity for the employment or discharge of non-professional staff. All staff, professional and non-professional, are directly responsible to the Executive Director who is responsible to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall commence on October 1 of each year.

ARTICLE XII
Financing

Sec. 1 The Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be financed by:

1. Membership dues - annual
   a. Members-at-large $5.00
   b. Double (family) 9.00
   c. Student 3.00

2. Donation and contributions from individuals, churches, foundations and other organizations interested in the purposes and program of the Georgia Council.

3. Special fund raising efforts as approved by the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

4. The dues shall be divided equally between the local council and the state council as follows:
   a. Single $2.50
   b. Double 4.50
   c. Student 1.50

Except where a local council has paid staff and office facilities, all dues shall be paid directly to the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Upon receipt of said dues the Georgia Council will refund to each local council its equal share of the dues. Where a local council, as in the case of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, has staff and office facilities and collects the dues, said local council shall remit to the Georgia Council monthly the names, addresses and an equal share of the dues.

Sec. 2 Local chapters and the Georgia Council shall make financial contributions to each other under circumstances mutually convenient to both groups. The basis of such contributions shall be to meet program needs. The procedure for such contributions is left with the participating groups.

ARTICLE XIII
Cooperation

The Georgia Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup relations agencies in the South, especially the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE XIV
Political Activities

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is non-political. The Georgia Council shall in no way engage in activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or lobbying for or influencing the passage of legislation.

ARTICLE XV

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution and by-laws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of O Order.

ARTICLE XVI
Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership provided a copy of the changes be submitted to the membership in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE
1964-1965

Mrs. Noyes Collinson, Chairman
Mrs. Stephen May, Kennesaw
Mr. William Randall, Macon
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Atlanta
Mr. Robert Thompson, Atlanta

The following officers are nominated for a 1 year term: 1964-1965:

OFFICERS:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Chairman, Macon
The Rev. Austin Ford, Vice Chairman, Atlanta
Mr. A. J. McClung, Vice Chairman, Columbus
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Secretary, Atlanta
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta

The following board members are nominated for the term: 1964-1967:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 1964-1967

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. David Broiles, Athens
Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta
Dr. George E. Clary, Atlanta
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta
Mr. Don Franks, Augusta
Father Dale Freeman, Rome
Mr. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta
Mr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Mr. William Randall, Macon
Mrs. W. J. Reese, Jr., Albany
Mrs. Frederick Robin, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Dr. Guy Wells, Statesboro
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta

The following board members are nominated to serve with officers on the executive committee:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: 1964-1965

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Father Dale Freeman, Rome
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta

The following members are nominated for the nominating committee: 1964-1965:

Dr. Richard Hocking, Chairman, Atlanta
Mrs. Noyes Collinson, Atlanta
Mr. Don Hollowell, Atlanta
Mrs. Fisher Mosley, Macon
Miss Jackie Wilkes, Atlanta

The following board members will continue to serve, term to expire 1965:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Mrs. C. E. Blythe, Albany
Mrs. Sujette Crank, Atlanta
Mr. Vincent Harding, Atlanta
Mrs. Dan Hollums, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Mrs. John Shields, Atlanta
Captain Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus
Mrs. J. C. Wilkes, Glynn County
Dr. R. B. Young, Milledgeville

The following board members will continue to serve, term to expire 1966:

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Miss Rosetta Gardner, Atlanta
Rabbi Alfred Goodman, Columbus
Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. Gordon Kitchen, Columbus
Mrs. Stephen May, Atlanta
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Dr. J. M. Richards, Decatur
Mr. Gerard E. Sherry, Atlanta
The Rev. H. W. Shipps, Savannah
The Rev. Dennis Walsh, Atlanta
Mrs. Arnette Waters, Savannah
Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Atlanta
Reverend Samuel Williams, Atlanta
Mrs. Prentis Q. Yancey, Atlanta

Chairmen of local councils are voting members of the board of directors:

Atlanta, Mr. Morgan Stanford
Augusta, Reverend M. E. Braxton
Reverend Edward Waldron
Brunswick, Mr. E. T. Rogers
Mr. Parrish
Albany, Dr. E. D. Hamilton
Rome, Mr. Max Schaible
Savannah, Mr. John Ralston
Columbus, Rabbi Alfred Goodman
Athens, Mr. Jack May
Macon, Dr. D. T. Walton,
Mr. Harold McManus

1962-63 FINANCIAL REPORT AND PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1963-64 (NOVEMBER 1-OCTOBER 31)

1962-63	ADOPTED		ACTUAL		PROPOSED	
	Expense*	Income	Expense	Income	Expense	Income
Balance Forward				$1,789.17		
Salary********	$3,300.00		$2,112.44		$3,300.00	
Internal Revenue Social Security			475.69***		120.00***	
Supplement Asst. Director					400.00	
Rent	$1,020.00		210.00****		360.00	
Telephone	780.00		689.86		700.00	
Postage	720.00		528.94		500.00	
Supplies &			579.96		600.00	
Equipment	960.00		180.53		500.00	
Program			795.31	$1,596.89		$1,000.00
Special Projects	$2,500.00	$2,500.00			$2,500.00	$1,000.00
Contingency	720.00		166.27		250.00	
Contributions		$6,600.00*****		$3,145.00		$5,730.00
Membership******		960.00		946.00		$1,500.00
TOTALS - - - - - -	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$5,739.00	$7,477.06	$9,230.00	$9,230.00

Balance in Bank 10/31/63 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1,738.06

Operational Balance	$1,018.06	
Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund	720.00	(Program expense paid out of operational balance, refund next month.)
	$1,738.06	

*Revised for Finance Campaign with Board's approval
**Employee's net salary; not full year with full-time secretary
***Withholding tax and social security tax; $120 is employer's share of tax
****Not full year; Georgia Council paid first several months
*****Finance brochure shows a sum of $5,400.00, miscalculated
******Net $2.00 out of every $5.00; and $4.00 out of every $9.00
*******Workshop fees, equal opportunity stickers, luncheons, etc.
********Salaries paid by the Unitarian-Universalist Service Committee to the Executive Director, $6,250.00 and Asst. Director, $4,800.00 and expense allowance each at $30.00/month ($720.00/year)
Total: $11,770.00, UUSC budget for Atlanta.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

By-Laws
BATON ROUGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I. NAME

This organization is the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

The purposes of the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations are: to promote economic, civic, and cultural improvement for all persons residing in the area; to foster understanding among people of different racial, religious, national, and ethnic origins; to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality, or ethnic group membership; and to cooperate with appropriate local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these objectives.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of this organization may be a member. Membership includes individual membership in the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Any organization which is in accord with the purposes of this organization may become an Institutional Affiliate of the Baton Rouge Council on Human Relations by paying an annual amount prescribed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and not less than eight (8), nor more than ten (10) of the members, exclusive of ex officio members. Elected members of the Board of Directors shall be chosen from the membership for a term of three (3) years, and may be eligible for one additional succeeding term. One-third of the elected members of the Board of Directors shall be elected each year on a staggered-term basis.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall meet in at least ten (10) of the months of the year. It shall normally be the duty of the Chairman to issue the call to meeting through the Secretary. A meeting may be called by not less than one-half of the members of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. One-half of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall exercise the usual authority of such boards and shall present reports of its activities at regular council meetings, or at special meetings if so required.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Section 2. The officers shall be chosen by the members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 3. Officers shall be nominated by a Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Board and composed of five (5) persons, three (3) chosen from the Board of Directors and two (2) chosen from members-at-large.

Section 4. The duties of the officers shall be those that usually devolve upon such officers.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

Section 1. Meetings shall be held in at least ten (10) of the months of the year.

Section 2. At meetings for which notice of not less than two weeks has been given the full membership, those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman if circumstances warrant, or by not less than ten members of the Board of Directors. A special meeting must be called upon written request of not less than twenty (20) members. Seven (7) days' notice shall be required for special meetings. For special meetings a quorum shall consist of not less than one half of the membership.

Section 4. The Annual Meeting shall be held in May.

ARTICLE VII. COMMITTEES

Section 1. There shall be four (4) Standing Committees:

A. Membership. This committee shall carry out the usual functions of such a committee, and in addition shall endeavor to assure representativeness of all segments of community life in the membership.

B. Finance. This committee shall carry out the usual functions of such a committee.

C. Program. This committee shall plan and oversee the execution of meeting programs in conjuction with the Chairman of the Council.

D. Projects. This committee shall initiate and execute special projects under the direction of the Board of Directors. Members of the organization shall indicate their preference for one of the subcommittees of this committee and shall work in the area of the subcommittee's functions. Subcommittees shall function in at least the following areas: 1) Schools, 2) Community facilities, 3) Housing, 4) Legal facilities, 5) Voter registration and voting, 6) Employment, 7) Community education.

Section 2. Standing Committee chairmen shall be ex officio members of the Board of Directors. They shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Council with concurrance of the elected members of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Special committees may be appointed by the Chairman of the Council with the concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII. FINANCES

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be June 1 to May 31.

Section 2. Minimum annual dues shall be established by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. The amount reserved for the state council shall be specified by the state council. The Board of Directors shall specify the amount in excess of that devoted to the state council.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the members at the Annual Meeting for approval.

Section 4. Special assessments may be voted upon recommendation of the Board of Directors and approval of three-fourths of the membership.

Section 5. In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964, such organization to selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The business of the organization shall be conducted under the provisions of Robert's Rules of Order, except where such provisions conflict with these By-Laws or those of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any Annual Meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, ahs been sent to members at least ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

Adopted: January 28, 1965

(Sept. 1965 approved??)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE BYLAWS

(Revised as of _____)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

The purpose of this organization is to strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion or national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information. Specifically this organization will:

1. Help organize and work with local councils on human relations.
2. Promote confrontation on a basis of equality between all racial and ethnic groups.
3. Encourage equal and integrated education, employment, and housing for all the people of North Carolina, and help keep citizens informed of their rights, opportunities, and obligations.
4. Encourage young people to take a constructive role in all phases of human relations and to take full advantage of their opportunities.
5. Attempt to ascertain the problems confronting North Carolina citizens and suggest and help to carry out logical solutions.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Qualifications. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes as set forth in Article II may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sec. 2. Dues. Membership dues shall be as follows:
Regular member $5.00; Contributing member $10.00; Sustaining member $25.00; Donor member $50.00; Sponsor member $100.00; Subscribing member $250.00; Patron member $500.00; and benefactor member $1,000.00.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Board of Directors. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. All officers shall be elected annually by the members and shall perform the duties usually executed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

Sec. 1. Powers and Responsibilities. The affairs of this organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors, who may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Board shall keep a full and accurate account of its transactions and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to the approval of the members.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall consist of from 30 to 50 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The nominating committee shall see that the various sections and groups in the state are represented. Local council presidents should be considered for Board membership. No member should be nominated until he or she has consented to serve if elected and has agreed to make every effort to attend all the meetings of the Board. The North Carolina Youth Educational Services, an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, shall be represented on the Board of Directors by its President and Secretary who shall be full voting members of the Board during their term of office.

Sec. 3. Term. The members shall serve three year terms, except one third of the first board shall serve one year, and one third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except they may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Board may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Board.

Sec. 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Board.

Sec. 5. Quorum. The presence of 12 members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Board of Directors, the remaining members of the Board may elect a successor to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Members. The Board of Directors shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Council, chairmen of all standing committees, and three members at large from the Council membership. Any vacancy may be filled by the Chairman.

Sec. 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee will meet at least five times annually upon the call of the Chairman to counsel with the Executive Director on policy, programs, goals, special projects, income and expenses, etc. The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first Board of Directors meeting following the adoption of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII

Committees

The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE IX

Executive Staff

The Executive Director and other professional staff members shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state,

and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as required by the Board. The executive staff may be members without vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X

Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

The bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE XII

Affiliations

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon a majority vote of the local council's membership. Any individual member affiliated with a local council may become a full member upon the payment of regular State Council dues.

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*** See Alternates

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR STATE AFFILIATES OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is _____ _____
an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of _____ a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III
Membership

Section1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of _____(name of organization)_____

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be ___($5.00)_____, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

*ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall consitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

*ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each the annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vanancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty it shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate Executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. He shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

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*ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council; so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with ~~procedures prescribed by~~ requirements the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities ~~of which is~~ shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

Add - Sentence on back.

ALTERNATES

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years. The first Board shall be elected after adoption of these By-Laws, and election may occur by mail ballot.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vanancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Board by a majority of Board members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article 10.

In the event of dissolution or disapplication of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

CONSTITUTION of
THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Division of The Southern Regional Council

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is The Arkansas Council on Human Relations an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Arkansas a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tensions; racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives".

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person or organization who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of The Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be set by the Executive Board and the Finance Committee and shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. There may be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization. Call meetings must be not less than once a year.

Section 4. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, secretary, executive director and such other employed personnel as the executive committee may designate. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive director shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen, treasurer and secretary shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors. The Board shall consist of 15 to ~~40~~ 45* members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive director two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

*Changed at Annual Meeting Oct. 17, 1955.

The Board of Directors shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Board of Directors elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board in fund raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive director and other executive staff personnel shall be selected by the Board of Directors. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern

Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and III and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in any form of political activity. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

FILE COPY

BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civil and racial conditions in South Carolina, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in South Carolina in all efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development and in the development of improved race relations; to promote a program which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in S. C., to reduce race tensions; the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. This purpose is in agreement with the purpose of the Southern Regional Council as stated in its corporate charter.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person, who is in accord with the purpose, may become a member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council. Regular membership for an individual shall be $3.50; for husband and wife $5.00; sustaining membership shall be $10.00 or over. Student membership shall be $1.00, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council for six months.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Meetings of members may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least two weeks before such meeting.

Section 2. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

Section 3. There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive director, and other executive staff members. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the staff members shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within thirty days after the election of the Executive Board.

The old officers shall continue to serve until the new officers are elected.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year, and one third shall serve only two years.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws or voted upon by mail in such manner as may be provided by the Executive committee. Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually at a membership meeting and by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive Director two weeks before the membership meeting. The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election. The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members. The chairman, and one other of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Note: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations, SRC, in a communication dated January 5, 1955 has suggested that the last paragraph under Article VI Executive Board as given above be deleted and the following sentence substituted:

"To insure bi-racial representation the

Chairman and one other member of the Executive Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The Executive Director and other executive staff members shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any membership meeting by a majority of members present provided a copy of the proposed amendment is sent out with notice of the meeting, or may be amended by a vote taken by mail by the majority of members who vote within a period of two weeks.

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ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows: By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

By-Laws

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
Name

The name of this organization is the Virginia Council on Human Relations: a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and action programs in the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

ARTICLE III
Memberships

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons who share the Councils aims and wish to further its program. Individual direct membership dues shall be $5.00. Memberships through local Councils or Affiliates shall be as specified in Article VI, Section 1. Married couples may enroll at the individual rate.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, or a Committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

ARTICLE IV.
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet at least semi-annually at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of each meeting shall be given not less than 30 days before the meeting. One of these meetings, normally in the winter season, shall be designated as the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Meetings may coincide with Board Meetings.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifteen members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board Meetings. Not less than a third of the members of the Executive Committee shall consitute a quorum for the Executive Committee Meetings.

Article IV cont'd

Section 4. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the State President or by three members of the Executive Committee, or may be required by the Board of Directors. Notice of every meeting of the Executive Committee shall state the time and place and purpose of the meeting; and such notice shall be communicated to each member or mailed to his address on the secretary's records at least three days before such meeting.

ARTICLE V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, each of whom shall serve until the next annual meeting and until his successor is elected. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio member of the Board and of the Executive Committee. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors from the membership of the Board.

ARTICLE VI
Affiliate Relationship

Section 1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council, and whose program is in harmony with its spirit and principles, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council when approved as such by the Board after written application to the President or Secretary.

Annual dues for each chapter or affiliate shall be a minimum of $2.50 for each paid membership. In addition, each local council or affiliate shall assist in the annual appeal on behalf of and in cooperation with the Virginia Council.

Unless established for good reason otherwise, each council or affiliate shall adopt the calendar year as its fiscal year for membership dues, new members paying full dues if joining before July 1 of any year, and paying half annual dues if joining after July 1.

All contributions above membership dues not otherwise designated by donor shall be divided 80% to the Virginia Council and 20% to the local council or affiliate, unless other arrangement be mutually agreed upon due to the special nature of the local program.

Section 2. The Board of Directors may establish lower membership fees for student or young people's affiliates.

Section 3. The Board of Directors may establish appropriate special

ARTICLE VI - Section 3 cont'd.
relationships with other organizations whose purposes are in consonsance with those of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, notwithstanding Section 1, if full compliance with Section 1 is not, in the opinion of the Board, feasible.

ARTICLE VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of members serving three year terms. Terms shall be established in such fashion that normally one third of the Board shall be elected each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

Section 2. Each local chapter of the Council, or each Council organization duly affiliated with it, shall be entitled to representatives on the Board as follows:

a. 25-149 paid memberships: one representative
b. 150-249 paid memberships: two representatives
c. 250 or over paid memberships: three representatives

If such designations are not made in timely fashion upon call of the Nominating Committee, the Nominating Committee shall nominate other qualified candidates for the Board in like number; and, in addition, the Nominating Committee shall nominate at large members of the Board. Such at large members shall be sufficient in number to bring total membership to between seventy and eighty persons.

Section 3. New Board members shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the Nominating Committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

Section 4. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies at any meeting or by mail ballot between meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next election.

ARTICLE VIII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, the Executive Director, all chairmen of standing committees, and not more than four additional Board members appointed by the President and approved by the other officers.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII cont'd

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this Committee, in close cooperation with professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, standing or temporary, shall be appointed by the State President upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairmen, non-members of the Committee may be asked to serve in a non-voting capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX
Executive Staff

Section 1. The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff - full time or part time - as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions; and also clerical staff as required.

Section 2. Duties. Staff members shall keep official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, and perform other duties as assigned by the Board, the Executive Committee, the Executive Director, or duly constituted supervisory personnel.

Section 3. Employment of Personnel

a. Executive Director. Employment, promotion or other salary change, and discharge, if necessary, of the Executive Director shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee, on recommendation of the Personnel Committee.

b. Other professional personnel. Employment, promotion or other salary change, or discharge, if necessary, or other professional personnel, shall be upon recommendation of the Executive Director and with the approval of the State President, who shall consult with the Executive Com- if he deems appropriate and if time permits such consultation.

c. Clerical personnel. Employment, promotion or other salary change, or discharge, if necessary, of clerical personnel shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director, within budgetary or salary limits established by the Executive Committee or the Board.

ARTICLE X
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall co-operate with other inter-group agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

ARTICLE XI
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors. Notice of proposed changes shall be given with the notice of the meeting of the Board, at least 30 days before the meeting.

ARTICLE XII
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the supporting or opposing of any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

FILE COPY

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME

This organization is the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Georgia a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Committee may become a member of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council, the NEW SOUTH. Sustaining memberships shall be $10.00 or more.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting. Meetings may be sectional or regional if requested.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years. Chairmen of local groups shall also be members.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet twice a year or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. The fiscal year shall be from Sept. 1 to August 31.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal

functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Southern Regional Council; tje purpose and program of the organization and provisions of membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as stated in Articles II and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Tues - Jan 7th U. Liberal Ch.

ARTICLE I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization,

ARTICLE II
Purpose & Policy

SECTION 1.

Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Atlanta area an educational program ~~for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area;~~ to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

SECTION 2.

~~This council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies such as the Southern Regional Council, the Georgia Council on Human Relations.~~

SECTION 3.

This is a non-political organization working in the traditional American way of education and persuasion. No part of its program shall consist of supporting or opposing candidates for public office. SRC's words

SECTION 4 This organization is an affiliate of the Ga. C.H.R.

ARTICLE III
Membership

General Any person who subscribes to the purposes and policies of the council shall be eligible for membership. The executive committee shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interest of the organization.

ARTICLE IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second vice-Chairmen, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary ~~duties~~ to their respective offices ~~which are~~ outlined in Roberts Rules of Order, ~~for the respective offices,~~ and such other duties as may be assigned to them by the executive committee or the membership.

ARTICLE V
Executive Committee

Section 1.

The executive committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from a cross-section of the metropolitan area for a term of two years.

SECTION 2.

The executive committee shall have full charge of the property and business of the organization, with full power to manage and conduct same, subject to the instruction of the general membership.

SECTION 3.

Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings on the committee may be filled by a majority vote of those remaining on the committee.

ARTICLE VI
Meetings

SECTION 1.

The general membership shall meet at least twice a year at such time and place as designated by the executive committee. The annual meeting shall be held ~~between February 1, and April 1.~~ in NOVEMBER.

SECTION 2.

The executive committee shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

SECTION 3. - Qourum

One-third of the members of the executive committee will constitute a

quorum for the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII
Finances

SECTION 1.
The fiscal year shall be from ~~April 1~~ Oct 1 to ~~March 31.~~ Sept 31

SECTION 2.
Annual dues, including membership in the ~~Go Council~~, shall be Five ($5.00) Dollars for a single person, Nine ($9.00) Dollars for a couple. An additional Two ($2.00) Dollars would give a subscription to the New South. ~~This shall include membership in the S.C.H.R.~~
~~SECTION 3.~~

SECTION 3. - Budget
A budget shall be submitted by the executive committee to the membership at the annual meeting for ~~adoption.~~ approval.

ARTICLE VIII
Nominations & Elections

SECTION 1. - Nominating Committee
The nominating committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member to be elected at the annual meeting. The third to be appointed by the executive committee.

SECTION 2.
Report of the nominating committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the annual meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

SECTION 3.
Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for ~~each~~ each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

SECTION 4.
Staggered terms of officers and up to members of the executive committee. The ~~president~~ Chairman, First Vice-~~president~~ Chairman and up to ten of the members of the executive committee shall be elected in ~~odd~~ odd years. The Treasurer, Secretary, Second Vice-Chairman and ten members in the ~~even~~ odd years. All terms of office shall be two (2) years.
~~Sec~~

At the 1st election following the adoption of these by-laws

ARTICLE IX
Committees

SECTION 1.
The executive committee shall appoint such committees as it deems necessary to carry out the program of the council.

SECTION 2.
There shall be a membership committee which shall have as its duty to organize and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the executive committee.

SECTION 3.
There shall be a finance committee whose duty shall be ~~cooperation~~ to cooperate with the state council in planning and executing fund-raising for the organization.

SECTION 4.
There shall be a budget committee whose duty shall be to bring to the executive committee a budget at the meeting prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members at the annual meeting containing the proposed changes ~~Provided~~ a notice has been sent to members ~~five~~ Ten (~~5~~ 10) days in advance of the meeting; or at a membership meeting called for this purpose provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members Ten (10) days in advance of the special meeting.

CONSTITUTION

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is Arkansas Council on Human Relations, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization, an interfaith and interracial association.

Article II
Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to carry on in the State of Arkansas an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state; to extend through its program activities those democratic ideals and practices which give the fullest opportunity to all peoples of the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes and to promote intergroup understanding.

Article III
Membership

Upon approval of the Board of Directors, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the organization may become a member by paying the annual dues.

Article IV
Organization

The organizational structure of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations shall consist of members, an Advisory Council, a Board of Directors, officers and an employed staff.

Article V
Policies

Section 1. Non-political. This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office or any pending legislation.

Section 2. Cooperation. This is an independent and autonomous organization not legally responsible for or to any other group. It shall cooperate with non-political local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of its desired objectives, especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article VI
Officers

Section 1. Duties. The officers of the organization shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary. They shall perform the customary duties of these offices. The officers will constitute an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, who can meet on immediate call if necessary to consider any emergency policy questions.

Section 2. Election. The officers shall be elected for one-year terms at the annual membership meeting.

Article VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. Composition. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the five officers of the organization and nine directors. The Executive Director and any other staff members so designated by the Board of Directors shall serve as ex-officio members.

Section 2. Function. The function of the Board of Directors is to initiate and oversee the on-going work of the organization and is responsible to the general membership for all policy decisions and actions taken in the name of the organization. It selects and guides the employed staff.

Section 3. Officers. Officers of the Board of Directors shall be the same persons serving as officers of the organization.

Section 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall schedule regular monthly meetings, cancelling not more than three non-consecutive meetings in any year. Special meetings may be called by the President or on the written request of any five members of the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Election. Directors shall be elected for staggered three-year terms at the annual membership meeting. Vacancies may be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the Board of Directors until the following Annual Meeting when nominees for unexpired terms shall be presented by the Nominating Committee. Election of a Director to an office creates a vacancy.

Section 6. Attendance. Two consecutive unexcused absences shall constitute a resignation.

Section 7. Travel. Out-of-town members of the Board of Directors shall be reimbursed for travel expenses to meetings of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII
Advisory Council

Section 1. Composition. The Advisory Council shall be composed of from fifteen to forty-five members of the organization. Advisors shall be selected by the Board of Directors on recommendation of any member of the organization, including members of the staff. They shall be appointed for one-year terms with no limit on reappointments. The Advisory Council shall not include members of the staff or Board.

Section 2. Function. The function of the members of the Advisory Council is to interpret and support the policies of the organization, to generate interest and enthusiasm for its purposes and activities, and to bring to the attention of the staff developments in the area of inter-group relations in their own communities. Although the Advisory Council does not make policy, policy recommendations can be made by individuals to the staff or officers for presentation at a meeting of the Board of Directors; or at any of its meetings it can make policy recommendations directly to the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Officers. The Advisory Council shall have no officers. The first vice-president of the organization or, in his absence, someone designated by him shall serve as presiding officer at meetings. The presiding officer shall appoint either the staff secretary or a member of the Advisory Council to keep a record of the meeting.

Section 4. Meetings. The Advisory Council shall meet once each year at the time of the annual membership meeting. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Travel. Out-of-town advisors will be reimbursed for travel expenses to meetings of the Advisory Council.

Section 6. Privileges. Advisors will receive minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors. Advisors may attend meetings of the Board of Directors and may have the privilege of the floor by consent of the meeting.

Article IX
Staff

Section 1. Composition. The staff of the organization shall consist of an Executive Director, an Associate Director and a secretary, with such persons to be added as the Board of Directors may see fit.

Section 2. Function. The Executive Director and Associate Director shall carry on the every day work of the organization and shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors. Staff members hold their positions at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Board of Directors.

Article X
Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meeting. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting should be given not less than thirty days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the membership may be called by the Board of Directors at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall be mailed to members at least ten days before such meeting, stating time, place and business to be transacted.

Section 3. Program Meetings. There may be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the staff with the approval of the Board of Directors for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose.

Article XI
Committees

Section 1. Nominating. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall consist of five members - two Directors, two Advisors, and one member. They shall present the nominations for Officers and Directors to the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. Personnel. The Personnel Committee shall be composed of at least three members of the Board of Directors chosen by the Board of

Directors. They shall be responsible for seeking applicants for staff vacancies and recommending applicants to the Board of Directors. They shall further be responsible for outlining employment policies to new employees and initiating evaluations of staff members in executive sessions of the Board of Directors at least once each year.

Section 3. Membership. The First Vice-President shall be chairman of the Membership Committee chosen by the Board of Directors. The Committee shall be responsible for the growth of membership in the organization and shall conduct an annual membership drive.

Section 4. Finance. The Second Vice-President shall be chairman of the Finance Committee. The committee shall be responsible for raising funds in accordance to the budget adopted at the annual meeting.

Section 5. Budget. The Treasurer shall be chairman of the Budget Committee. The Committee shall prepare a budget to be approved by the Board of Directors and shall present the approved budget to the annual meeting for adoption.

Section 6. Ex-officio Members. The President and the Executive Director shall serve as ex-officio members of all committees except the nominating committee. The Executive Director shall not serve on the Personnel Committee.

Article XII
Fiscal Policies

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall coincide with the calendar year.

Section 2. Dues. Dues for individual members are fixed at $5.00, for husband and wife at $6.50. Memberships run for the fiscal year or from July 1 through June 30, depending on which beginning date is nearer to the day the dues are paid.

Section 3. Reports. Monthly financial reports shall be made to the Board of Directors at its regular meetings.

Section 4. Audit. The financial records of the organization shall be audited each year by a licensed public accountant.

Article XIII
Rules of Order

The rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern this organization in cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution or special rules of the organization.

Article XIV
Amendments

Amendments to the Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote at a membership meeting provided members have been notified of the proposed changes at least thirty days before the meeting.

Mr. Corbett -
Mr. Cartwright -
Mr. Tammend -

‡ See Alternates

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR STATE AFFILIATES OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of GEORGIA a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of (name of organization)

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be ($5.00), which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

‡ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years. Chairmen of local groups will also be members

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet ~~every three months~~ once a year or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other

normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ALTERNATES

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only

BY LAWS
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article 1
Membership

The qualification of members and the manner of their admission are:

Any person of good moral character and reputation who is in accord with the purposes of the Florida Council on Human Relations and who pays the dues determined by the Board of Directors may become a member, but the Board of Directors, or a Committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

Article 2

Meetings

Section 1. An Annual Membership Meeting shall be held in January, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall meet at the Annual Membership Meeting, and approximately six months afterward.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once between Board meetings.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman of the Board, or upon request of at least five members of the Board. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President.

Section 5. In each case a quorum shall consist of members present.

Section 6. Board meetings shall require at least thirty days notice; Executive Committee meetings at least ten days notice.

Article 3

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board. All shall be unpaid, and shall do the customary work of these offices. No officer may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

Article 4

Elections

Members of the Board of Directors are elected for three year terms, on a staggered basis, by the members at the Annual Membership Meeting. The Officers are also elected by the members at that time, with the exception of the Chairman of the Board, who is elected by the Board at its organizational meeting immediately after the Membership Meeting is adjourned.

A nominating committee will be appointed by the President prior to the Annual Meeting, but additional nominations may be made from the floor.

Article 5

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization, and shall concist of from twenty to fifty members widely representative of the state's population.

The Board may fill vanancies by mail ballot between Annual Meetings.

Article 6

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Officers and six members at large elected by the Board at its organizational meeting at the end of the Membership Meeting.

They shall direct affairs between Board meetings.

Article 7

Committees

Committees shall be appointed by the President as needed.

Article 8

Organization

District organizations may be estanlished in the localities of Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, Pensacola, & Orlando. If those members residing in a district choose to, they may elect a district chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer.

Local Councils shall be organized wherever possible, composed of the members in the area to be included. (city, county, etc.)

Article 9

Affiliated Organizations

Any organization may apply to the Board of Directors to become affiliated with the Florida Council. The Board will review the request, and, if accepted, assess annual dues.

Article 10

Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other likeminded agencies in the South, including the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article 11

Amendments & By Laws

The charter may be amended by vote of two thirds of the membership at the Annual Membership Meeting, or by three quarters of the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board in which the proposed amendment shall be submitted with the notice of the Board meeting.

The By Laws shall be made, altered, or rescinded by the Board of Directors at any meeting.

Article 12

Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or supporting or opposing any candidate for public office.

Article 13

Executive Staff

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is The Virginia Council on Human Relations: a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and ~~action~~ education programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons who share the Council's aims and wish to furthur its program, at the following annual rates in these classifications: Student (duly enrolled students in high school, college or university) $1.50: Regular, $5.00; Sustaining, $10.00; Sponsoring, $25.00; Life, $100. All except Student Members shall be entitled to receive "New South" if desired, and married couples may enroll in any classification at the individual rate with the understanding that only one copy of "New South" will be sent them each month. If "New South" is not desired the Regular membership fee will be $3.00.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifteen members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitutue a quorum for Executive meetings.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state Chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman (President), two Vice-Chairmen (Vice-Presidents), a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Executive Director shall be an Ex-officio officer. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Affiliate Relationship

Section 1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council, and whose program is in harmony with its spirit and principles, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council when approved as such by the Board after written application to the President or Secretary. Annual dues for each chapter or affiliate shall be $2.00 for each paid membership in addition to "New South" if desired; provided, that a chapter or affiliate may in lieu thereof pay dues of $1 for each membership and in addition undertake an annual appeal in its area on behalf of the Virginia Council in which its own members and others likely to be interested will be invited to contribute. Of all Student and Regular membership fees paid to a local chapter or affiliate, one-third shall be retained by the local group; of all other membership fees, one-fifth shall be retained by the local group.

Section 2. Upon approval by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, a group whose purposes are in sympathy with those of the Council and which makes a contribution to the Council may be admitted as an Associate Group. Such a group shall be invited to send observers to meetings of the Council, but such observers shall vote only if they are individually members of the Council. The Council shall explore ways in which such groups and their individual members can participate in and support the program and objectives of the Council, but shall assume no responsibility as to actions or programs of the Associate Groups.

Article VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 48 and not more than 75 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the Board shall rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

Section 2. Each local chapter of the Council, or each council duly affiliated with it, shall be entitled to one representative on the Board for every 50 paid memberships or major part thereof, with a maximum of 3 such representatives from any one affiliate. This shall not preclude the election as Directors at large of additional persons who may be members of a local council.

Section 3. New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

Section 4. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

Article VIII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and not more than 8 additional Board members appointed by the President and approved by the other officers. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State President upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff - full time or part time - as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors of the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in cases of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article X
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other inter-group agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XI
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, of these By-Laws.

Article XII
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the supporting or opposing of any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

BY-LAWS
OF
THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is the Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of the organization is to carry on a research and educational program in the state of Tennessee in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; these are stated in its program as "to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00 -- per person and $7.50 for two members of the same family. This includes a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall each year be a meeting of members for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and any other business presented at the meeting, and the election of directors for the ensuing year. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least 30 days before the meeting. The time and place shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. Notice of any special meeting, with a complete statement of the purposes of the meeting and the business to be transacted shall be given to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in the charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members, serving three year terms, except that 1/3 of the first Board shall serve one year, 1/3 two years, and 1/3 three years. It shall be elected by the membership of the organization. The first Board shall be elected after the adoption of these By-Laws. The election of the Board may be by the membership meeting or if the meeting desires by mail ballot. Approximately 1/3 of the Board shall be from each of the grand divisions of the state. Each year after the first election 1/3 of the Board shall be elected.

Vacancies occurring between annual meetings may be filled by the Board until the next annual membership meeting. Each member may designate an alternate at a specific meeting to take his place if he is unable to attend a Board meeting.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months, or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman; and shall be called upon written request of five Board Members.

The Chairman and one other member of the Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a treasurer and an executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these officers. The executive secretary shall be the only paid officer of the Board. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board within two weeks of the election of the Executive Board.

Between the meetings of the Executive Board the officers act as an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Council.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee, whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Committee in raising funds for the support of the organization. Other committees may be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. Those who are not members of the organization may be asked to serve on committees at the discretion of the chairman.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary and the staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and carry on other normal functions.

They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Affiliations

The organization shall be an affiliate of the Southern Regional

Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:
By-Laws of the orgainzation and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing by the Southern Regional Council Inc.; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be to carry on propaganda, or otherwise to attempt to influence legislation.
In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council Inc. as hereinafter provided in Article IX.

To: GSM

From GTH

The attached"suggested by-laws"provide fo r state membership organizations... with annual "membership meetings" to elect the executive board and to "conduct business". The alternates (attached** permit all "business" to be conducted by the executive board - thus not requiring the attempt to hold annual state-wide membership meetings to make business "official". In other words, the alternates permit on a state-wide basis the basic organization established by the SRC in its new by-laws , except that "memberships" are provided for in both suggestions. In both,election of officers, and selection of executive staff is the business of the executive board.

The "alternates" make possible the organization suggested under (3) in my memo re Analysis of Board and Membership of SRC.

Article 10 states all of the basic requirements for affiliation with the SRC and would be changed by the SRC depending upon conditions in the future.(Discontinuance of financial assistance)

Proposed by-laws

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization bu-law provisions for purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Rubin Stokes

Memo to Dr. Mitchell (Continued)

It is made clear in the SRC policy statement that the felt need for a regional organization does not stem from "any desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's." There is sometimes unfortunate misunderstanding on this point. We have never espoused the doctrine of regional isolationism. We have realized from the first that the South cannot save its self. Salvation must come through a faith in something nobler than an idealized slave heritage.

In my May 14 letter to you, I expressed my feeling that in the immediate future it will be necessary for the Council, again and again, to point out that "the fight against segregation is . . only incidentally an effort to gain equality of opportunity for a Negro minority in the United States; it has become essentially a struggle to keep the democratic ideal alive in the world." This view will remove Council activities from the narrow confines of provincial prejudices and relate them in proper perspective to the global ideological conflict upon which the fate of the Free World hangs.

C4 6431
Box 5

Make folder "State Councils" "Commendations"

MJ file

Commendation

Arkansas Gazette.

Established November 20, 1819

The Gazette Is the Oldest Newspaper West of the Mississippi

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Race and Residence: An Unsettling Trend

FOR SEVERAL years Little Rock has been experiencing a change in residential patterns roughly comparable to changes experienced earlier in a number of American cities where, by now, Negroes are concentrated in older, central residential sections, while whites have become concentrated in areas further out. The development nationally of these central "ghettos" has stirred national debate on what is one of our country's most complex and troubling social issues.

This is not to suggest that Little Rock has suddenly become residentially segregated. The pattern, in fact, has been essentially segregated all along, then and now. Nor would any sweeping generality serve to describe the city's central residential sections, in which there remain numbers of white neighborhoods. But there has been a clear trend, a trend toward the concentration of Negroes in one large area centrally located, and of whites in newer residential areas to the west and southwest. The movement is away from the "pepper and salt" pattern in which Negro and white neighborhoods are interspersed.

No one can make any sure predictions about whether the trend will be halted by such promising developments as the construction of high-rise apartments near the city's heart, but the direction in any case is unmistakable—and it is unsettling. National experience suggests that racial conflicts and social dislocations are severely aggravated when Negroes find they have been fenced in by custom and circumstance not simply to one neighborhood or another but to one principal part of a city. In such circumstances racial segregation becomes more obvious and all-encompassing, especially when schools desegregated by law become largely segregated in fact simply because of prevailing residential patterns.

★ ★ ★

HOWEVER one judges the "central ghetto" queston, it is important, we the choice of price ranges in subdivisions, and in the selection of developers.

These measures represent small beginnings, to be sure, but the directions of residential development in Little Rock suggest forcefully that it is time, or past time, for the work to begin.

NYC Help for City

Something is to be salvaged for Little Rock after all from the drastic cutback in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program this summer. The Arkansas Farmers Union, which administers NYC projects in 60 counties primarily for the benefit of rural boys and girls, has offered to let the capital city have some of its allocation. About half of the state's entire allocation of NYC workers is to the Farmers Union; last summer it provided 125 boys and girls for a program conducted by the city of Little Rock.

Instead of relying on the Farmers Union or some other large sponsoring agency for its NYC project this summer Little Rock tried to get approval of its own from the state and regional levels of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The OEO has refused, saying that only those sponsoring agencies that conducted winter NYC programs would be considered for an allocation, which, for economy reasons, already was reduced on a statewide basis to one-sixth of its size last summer. The state OEO has asked the national OEO for an increase in Arkansas's allocation, which would include some NYC workers for Little Rock. The request is pending and there is still some slight hope for an increase.

It is a gracious offer the Farmers Union makes to Little Rock and its residents may be appreciative of the organization's co-operation. Little Rock apparently will accept the offer. However, the city has a strong claim for a program of its own and there is no reason why it cannot continue efforts for a direct allotment of its own or an increased allotment for the state as a whole.

'Do You Find Yourself Disturbed by Escalation?'

From the People

Invitation to an Evolution Debate

(Communications on any subject are welcome. Letters should be under 500 words and typewritten if possible. All letters are subject to editing. Each letter must bear a full signature and complete mailing address, although signatures will be withheld on request. No letter will be returned unless self-addressed envelope is enclosed.—Editor.)

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Growing somewhat bored with the ludicrous misconceptions of evolution which appear recurrently in the Gazette's "letters to the editor" column, I submit that there are not theories (plural) of evolution: There is only the fact of evolution—which is the great unifying concept of modern biology.

As a result of a century of research, it is now possible to give a succinct definition of evolution and of its causes. The evolution of plants and animals is brought about by the occurence of heritable variation being acted upon by natural selection and resulting in changes in

home state (and that of our war lord, Billy Sole Johnson).

H. Brent Davis.

Orange, Tex.

★ ★ ★

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In Re: William N. Buffett's

discremation where one is employed would where a man does the work of two boys the boys get same salrey each as the man does that apply to discremation where a man does the work of too men get a salarey not quite good enough for one man?

What is the terms used concerning a quick clam deed in regard to property if a attorney lays $1 down in order try get a man to sign the man if he does or dont sign does not pick up the dollar that proof he has not excepted the money and could one get the friedral government to furnish him an attorney when a locale attorney told him that the attorney dippety sheriff was out of bounds when they made a

James Reston

McNamara's Ability Isn't the Question

© New York Times News Service

Washington.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE McNamara is a puzzle. He is probably the most energetic, efficient, and dominant Secretary of Defense we have had since Forrestal, but he is energetic, efficient, and dominant in a very special way.

To accuse him of "shocking mismanagement" of the war in Vietnam, as Congressman Ford of Michigan has done, is silly, and he has dealt with this charge to the satisfaction of most people here, but that was never really the question about McNamara. The question is not about his management of the war but about his judgement.

He has been very efficient in establishing civilian control of the Pentagon, in reorganizing the Armed Services for limited as well as nucelar warfare, in ending the perennial feuds between the Defense and State Departments, in winning the confidence of both President Kennedy and President Johnson, and in winning his arguments against those who were against the Bay of Pigs adventure, who thought it was unwise to land 25,000 marines in the Dominican Republic and who opposed the successive commitment of American power in Vietnam.

★ ★ ★

THIS ISSUE about the Secretary of Defense is not about his inefficiency but about his decisive efficiency in putting over dubious policies. Nobody in Washington is a more persuasive advocate. He marshals his figures down to the last decimal point. He is tidy, he is confident and he has the sincerity of an Old Testament prophet, but something is missing: Some element of personal doubt, some respect for human weakness, some knowledge of history.

McNamara is an intriguing question, for the private McNamara is quite different from the public McNamara. He is not a computer but a philosopher. He is probably more interested in disarmament than any other Secretary of Defense in the world today. In his private life, he is a searching, sensitive, modest man, longing not for power and prominnce, but for serenity and even obscurity, but in his public life he is machine-tooled: Every hair and argument in place.

His testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee this week illustrates the paradoz. "The governing principle of our military assistance programs," he said, "has been and is that the vital interests of this country in the defense of the free world are dependent upon the strength of the entire free world and not merely upon the strength of the United States."

He went on to argue that the United States cannot do everything everywhere and that success in the world struggle depends on "staunch friends well armed, ready to do their part of the job." All of which is true, except that McNamara himself knows better than anybody else that our "staunch friends" are not "ready to do their part of the job."

★ ★ ★

HE ASSUMED that our staunch friends would prevail in Cuba in 1961, and that our staunch friends would pull together for freedom in Vietnam in 1963-65, but it didn't work out that way. He went to the meeting of the North Atlantic Council last year and told the Atlantic allies that they must consider what was to be done about the aggressive tendencies of China. But they listened politely and did nothing. Yet McNamara persists. He is supposed to be a pragmatist, but he is an incorrigible idealist. He has read more about the religious, regional, and ethnic differences in Vietnam than any other member of the Cabinet, yet he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "I strongly resent the implication that the war in Vietnam is in any sense a civil war."

Nothing could be more misleading than that McNamara is guilty of "shocking mismanagement" in Vietnam. He is a good manager if nothing else. He is the new mathematics allied to the old church, the computer and the missionary, and nobody quite knows what to do about this combination. He appeals to everybody. The President is attracted to both his facts and his idealism. The Congress resents his assurance but doesn't know what to do about it. The Joint Chiefs hate his challenge to their tradition but dare not oppose him publicly. The press is troubled about him, especially when he loses his temper, but they are not worried about his efficiency. They are worried about his power and his judgment.

Walter Lippman

the "pepper and salt" pattern in which Negro and white neighborhoods are interspersed.

No one can make any sure predictions about whether the trend will be halted by such promising developments as the construction of high-rise apartments near the city's heart, but the direction in any case is unmistakable—and it is unsettling. National experience suggests that racial conflicts and social dislocations are severely aggravated when Negroes find they have been fenced in by custom and circumstance not simply to one neighborhood or another but to one principal part of a city. In such circumstances racial segregation becomes more obvious and all-encompassing, especially when schools desegregated by law become largely segregated in fact simply because of prevailing residential patterns.

★ ★ ★

HOWEVER one judges the "central ghetto" queston, it is important, we think, that the people of Little Rock be fully aware of the change that has been quietly taking place. For this reason the Gazette has presented a series of 10 articles in which one of our ablest reporters and writers, Jerol Garrison, has gone into the subject of Race and Residence, comprehensively examining both the trend and the arguments attending it.

As Mr. Garrison's work has indicated, there is a wide range of opinion on what, if anything, can and should be done about the trend in residential patterns. This is one of those areas where private, as distinguished from public, decisions are the major determinant, where the role of government is inherently limited, where changes in the "hearts and minds" of people and changes in economic and educational status of underprivileged people must precede really comprehensive solutions.

But there are some significant measures, specific if limited, that may be undertaken, and there are some conclusions to be drawn in determining causes.

★ ★ ★

TAKING these premises in reverse order, we would stipulate first a word of defense for urban renewal. It is true that urbal renewal, where it has meant clearance of whole areas, has tended to accelerate the trend toward Negro concentration in central sections. But urban renewal, in addition to its dramatic commercial accomplishments, has worked positively to give many Negroes (and whites, too) better homes and better neighborhoods in which to live. Such an accomplishment in itself thoroughly justifies urban renewal, despite the acknowledged side-effect in racial concentration.

In appraising measures to modify the residential trend, the Arkansas Council on Human Relations is planning to organize a Fair Housing Association to work principally in providing non-discriminatory residential listings and more opportunity for Negroes to escape the confines imposed by deeply established custom. This is one substantial area of action. Another lies in the policy of the Housing Authority as applied in the University Park renewal project. Here an area—in the western part of the city—has been cleared and a substantial number of both Negroes and whites displaced. The developing pattern of an all-white western residential area can be altered if the LRHA will make a firm decision to exert every effort to see that Negroes are not frozen out of the re-developed area. This decision can be implemented in approval of its own from the state and regional levels of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The OEO has refused, saying that only those sponsoring agencies that conducted winter NYC programs would be considered for an allocation, which, for economy reasons, already was reduced on a statewide basis to one-sixth of its size last summer. The state OEO has asked the national OEO for an increase in Arkansas's allocation, which would include some NYC workers for Little Rock. The request is pending and there is still some slight hope for an increase.

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With reduced planting Arkansas cotton farmers will receive about $70 million in acreage diversion and price support payments. One of the best ways to raise cotton is not to raise it.

President Johnson urged members of the Democratic National Committee to "take our message to the people" between now and the November election. One trouble is that during this same period Vietnam's message will be taken to the people.

Guest Editorial

War and Taxes

(From The Kansas City Times)

The Internal Revenue Service is unhappy with the dissenters who have refused to pay a percentage of their income tax because part of the money is used to finance the fighting in Vietnam. Joan Baez, folk singer, probably is the biggest name involved although there are others, including an assistant professor of maternal and child care at the University of Michigan.

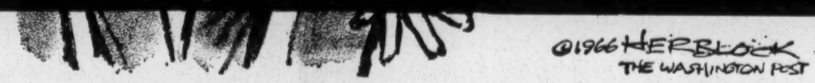
Says Miss Baez: "The money goes for killing and torture, as in Vietnam, and for the development of even more horrible war methods to use in the future."

Miss Baez and the others know, of course, that the federals will get the money. Bank accounts and salaries are attached and by the time penalties are paid, the government actually ends up with more money to develop even more horrible war methods.

Some of the protesters, we are sure, would like nothing better than to be put in jail for tax evasion—which is what happens to ordinary people. That would be sweet martyrdom worth scads of publicity. Understandably, the government is anxious to avoid that sort of entrapment.

Yet at some point, surely, the law will have to be enforced unless everybody is allowed to choose which taxes he will pay and which he will not. Some people, we suppose, are opposed to Social Security, the poverty program and welfare in general and might wish to whack off a percentage. Others would prefer not to pay taxes in support of public schools. What about the space program? Perhaps not everybody is dazzled by the prospect of a trip to the moon. It is possible that some residents of Michigan might like to withhold a few pennies on the theory that they help pay the salary of the protesting professor of maternal and child care.

The whole thing, obviously, could be carried to ridiculous lengths. Even under a government such as ours, in which the right of protest is guaranteed, the right does not extend to anarchy. The tax holdouts are dramatizing their dislike of war. They also are holding up to ridicule a system of government that permits dissent, free speech and protest and which is very gentle with bizarre forms of individualism.



From the People

Invitation to an Evolution Debate

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As a result of a century of research, it is now possible to give a succinct definition of evolution and of its causes. The evolution of plants and animals is brought about by the occurence of heritable variation being acted upon by natural selection and resulting in changes in portions of populations isolated by geographical or other factors, leading to gradual improvement in the adaptation of individuals to their environment and to progressive divergence between different portions of populations until the differences between them prevent them from interbreeding, in which condition they have undergone speciation, or, in other words, have become different species.

I will conclusively demonstrate the fact of evolution and prove irrefutably that the statement above is the cause and the only cause of the origin of species (which is to say the biological history of this planet) at my forthcoming debate against Dr. James D. Bales of Harding College in Little Rock the twenty-eighth of June.

I shall also prove that the Fundamentalist religions are now faced with an evolutionary problem: They can either adapt to the fact of evolution or join the farcical philosophical fossils that have become extinct before them.

And I should like to take this opportunity to invite everyone to attend. There will be no admission charge. The debate will be held in the Little Rock auditorium and the only possible reason for its being called off, from my point of view, is if, on the evening of the actual clash, if one single case of racial discrimination in admittance, seating, or any other overt display of racial biggotry is reliably brought to my attention, then I shall silence the bell, close the book, snuff out the candle, and return to my home state (and that of our war lord, Billy Sole Johnson).

H. Brent Davis.

Orange, Tex.

★ ★ ★

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In Re: William N. Buffett's letter Genesis v. Genesis that appeared in Gazette, April 22, it takes the cake, if you will pardon my figure of speech.

Mr. Buffett raises the question, "Do you believe that there are windows in heaven through which rain comes (Genesis 7:11)?" By the context, it is quite obvious that this is a figurative statement. God gave man credit for having enough sense to know when figures of speech were being used instead of literal language.

For example, in our everyday life all of us use figures of speech. If Mr. Buffett saw his friend, Joe, staggering down the street drunk, he would probably remark, "there goes Joe higher than a kite!" Everyone knows this to be figurative. Joe is not up in the air flying around.

It has always been amazing to me why people will take figurative language that is found in the Bible and use it literally and take literal language and use it figuratively in order to prove a point.

The Bible is filled with similes and metaphors. The Bible is without doubt the inspired word of God. Man couldn't improve on it one whit if he tried for the next million years. It remains the world's best seller long after Voltaire said it would perish from the earth.

Lewis V. Mock.

Reyno.

Legal Aid Corner

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Can you or any of your readers give the defenation just what come under the head of discremation where one is employed would where a man does the work of two boys the boys get same salrey each as the man does that apply to discremation where a man does the work of too men get a salarey not quite good enough for one man?

What is the terms used concerning a quick clam deed in regard to property if a attorney lays $1 down in order try get a man to sign the man if he does or dont sign does not pick up the dollar that proof he has not excepted the money and could one get the friedral government to furnish him an attorney when a locale attorney told him that the attorney dippety sheriff was out of bounds when they made a person sign under duresses or what ever the word used when you did not have any notice a paper or court action had been insgated nor was given time or opprtunity to get advice on proper protection from thoese who was encroaching up on your liberty and rights as a citizen?

"Jack Shamrock."

Fort Smith.

P. S. Can any boss realy be called a good boss who under pay any person a living wadge should people trade with such bosses or if they do does it prove they are for working person and want a person to have a living?

Young Mr. Henry

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A quarter of a century ago, the late Bert Presson, Newton B. Weise and other Arkansas Legionnaires started the first Arkansas Boys State.

About 140 boys, the cream of the junior class of Arkansas high schools, took the week of Americanism training at the Arkansas School for the Deaf.

Orville Henry, who wouldn't have weighed more than 80 pounds at the time, wringing wet, was elected the first secretary of state. He was so small that the late C. G. (Crip) Hall had to hold him up so he could reach the handle to press the State Seal on Boys State documents in the Secretary of State's office.

Now comes Orville Jr. He's one of the top students in the junior class of his father's alma mater, now Little Rock Central High School. Because of his outstanding record in citizenship, scholarship and leadership, Orville has been selected to attend Arkansas Boys State along with 30 others from his class.

Appropriately enough, the Arkansas Gazette Foundation will be his sponsor. We are most happy to be the sponsoring post.

John P. Corn,
Post Commander,
M. M. Eberts Post No. 1,
American Legion.

Little Rock.

Two Parties

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I along with a number of other people, am all upset, disturbed and downright uneasy. It is due to what some people are saying about what would happen if we had a two-party system in Arkansas. They seem to think the world would come to an end if this thing should happen.

Mr. Editor, do you know, or do you know anyone who does know just what would happen in a case like this? Do you think the world would come to an end?

T. E. Lawrence.

Arkadelphia.

No.—*Editor.*

GRIN AND BEAR IT — *By Lichty*

". . . And another thing, Sarge, you're not supposed to make me get up . . . You're supposed to make me WANT to get up!"

sive efficiency in putting over dubious policies. Nobody in Washington is a more persuasive advocate. He marshals his figures down to the last decimal point. He is tidy, he is confident and he has the sincerity of an Old Testament prophet, but something is missing: Some element of personal doubt, some respect for human weakness, some knowledge of history.

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His testimony before the other member of the Cabinet, yet he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "I strongly resent the implication that the war in Vietnam is in any sense a civil war."

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Walter Lippman

Purpose of NATO Now Has Changed Greatly

IN THE PUBLIC record of the dispute between France and NATO there is nothing to say that a workable and face-saving compromise cannot be patched up. This assumes that the principals involved, Germany, Britain, France and the United States, really want such a compromise.

If they do not—if, as some believe, General Charles de Gaulle is bent on wrecking the Western Alliance in order to dominate it, or if, as others say, the United States is bent on wrecking General de Gaulle in order to preserve our leadership of Western Europe—there is in the making a very great crisis in the Western world.

For if NATO is allowed to break up in anger, the future in Europe could become as unstable as is the future in Asia. The United States has an over-riding interest in promoting a Franco-German arrangement about the presence of the French troops in Germany. It has an over-riding interest in arrangements between France and the NATO powers to provide for joint planning and effective liaison in place of the integrated general staffs.

★ ★ ★

THE ESSENTIAL fact about a patched-up compromise is that without it there will be the greatest danger that the Western Alliance will break up. The criterion of an acceptable compromise is not whether joint planning can be made as effective as integrated planning, whether in time of peace in liaison staff officers can do approximately as well as integrated staff officers.

Virtually nobody thinks that the defense of Western Europe against the Red Army is a sufficient purpose for NATO today. There is virtually no one who does not believe that if Western Europe needs to be defended by arms the principal weapon will be the unintegrated American Strategic Air Command force.

The importance of NATO is now political. That is to say, the NATO forces give weight and authority to the diplomatic posture of the Western nations. They would have little influence on East-West relations and on the future of Germany if they became sharply divided.

They would become sharply divided if an isolated France lay between NATO in the North and NATO in Italy and the Mediterranean. For this reason let us hope that the administration will resist the temptations of anger and frustration in dealing with the general and that it will turn its face against a catastrophic policy.

A patched-up arrangement will, however, be a dusty answer to the real problem of NATO's future. The real problem is that the original purpose of NATO no longer provides a mainspring for the alliance.

★ ★ ★

THE ORIGINAL purpose is no longer relevant as it was 15 years ago. NATO was then a necessary and proper response to a grave danger which was that by infiltration backed up by invasion the Soviet Union would overwhelm the continent. The feat that this would happen has been the mainspring of NATO, and because this fear has now dwindled, European support of NATO has declined.

It has declined not only in France under General de Gaulle, but in Great Britain which, for example, has abolished conscription. It has dwindled in other NATO countries which have reduced their defense contributions very considerably.

Patching up the dispute with General de Gaulle is better than sliding into a crisis which will bring down not only the French position, but the whole alliance. But to preserve the alliance as a vigorous influence in the affairs of the European continent, it needs a new purpose. Whereas its purpose has been the defense of the West, its purpose now should be the healing of the division between Western Europe and Eastern Europe and a settlement of the European cold war.

Once this is accepted as the central purpose of the Western alliance and of the NATO organization, it will cease to be merely something left over from another age, merely a relic of the past. If its central purpose is declared to be the ending of the cold war in Europe, it will reflect a future that Europeans desire: The reunification of Germany, the reconciliation of Eastern and Western Europe and the prospect that coexistence with the Soviet Union would envolve into convergence of policy on the maintenance of world peace.

Lines for Life

The houses seemed to be filled with fat old people who looked like old tomatoes; their faces crumpled into red collops, fatting and rotting at their ease. "B" had catarrh, rush of the blood to the head, apoplexy, diabetes, diarrhoea, sunstroke, atrophy, worms, palsy—erysipelas, consumption, and dropsy—Emerson.

May 22, 1947

Mr. J. W. Dabbs, Chairman
South Carolina Division, SRC
Rip Raps
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

The Greenville decision was a very heavy blow.

We worked out here this morning a release from the Council on it. Copy attached. I tried to reach you by 'phone in the forenoon to check it with you ahead of time, but was told that your 'phone had been disconnected.

I hope what is in this release will prove acceptable to your South Carolina members.

We would welcome anything encouraging that may appear in the South Carolina papers and come to your notice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

For the Sake of the Soul and of the South, We Need a Fair and Favorable Attitude Toward the Negro

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

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Jackson 26. Miss.

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Piney Woods, Miss.

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1735 Piedmont St.
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1116 Montgomery St.
Jackson, Miss.

Miss F. O. Alexander
1120 W. Pascagoula St.
Jackson, Miss.

Miss Catherine Bass
321 Decelle St.
Jackson, Miss.

Rabbi Stanley Brav
1209 Cherry St.
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Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
107 S. Union St.
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Editor Hodding Carter
504 Arnold St.
Greenville, Miss.

Dr. P. W. Hill
P. O. Box 547
Clarksdale, Miss.

Mrs. M. M. Hubert
1088 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

President J. E. Johnson
Prentiss Institute
Prentiss, Miss.

President John Long
Southern Christian Institute
Edwards, Miss.

Mrs. L. W. Price
1143 W. Pearl St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Miss.

President Jacob L. Reddix
Jackson College
Jackson, Miss.

June 6, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It will not be possible for to be present for the conference in Atlanta June 17-18. The Board of Education of our United Lutheran Church (of which I am a member) meets in Washington on those dates. I tried to work out some schedule whereby I might be able to stop over in Atlanta some hours on my way but it does not work out. I would appreciate greatly your sending me a copy of the minutes and actions of the conference.

I am suggesting that our Mississippi Division Executive Committee (or the whole Division) take some definite public stand on a number of situations. I have prepared the inclosed for consideration of our Executive Committee on June 13th, asking each member to bring in suggested revisions, substitutions, or additions.

I wish for you a very successful conference.

Yours sincerely,

H. Brent Schaeffer

H. Brent Schaeffer

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

We are opposed to the continuation of a poll tax. No financial barrier should be placed in the way of the right of a citizen to vote. If revenue is needed to replace the poll tax, we suggest a head tax of $1.00 for all persons between the ages of 21 and 65 inclusive, to be used for public school education and to be divided to the white and colored schools in proportion to the enrollment in these systems.

As the Democratic Primary in Mississippi is of a monopolistic party and nomination is tantamount to election, we are opposed to any qualifications for participation therein other than adherence to the Democratic Party. We favor the development of a second party sufficiently strong to be competitive.

We believe it to be illegal, unjust, and unworthy of American standards to engage in subterfuges in efforts to prevent the voting of Negroes qualified to vote. There should be no discrimination against the Negro in registration and voting. If the Negro must meet certain stipulations, the same should be required of white citizens. If no test is made of white voters, no test should be made of Negro voters.

We are against lynching and the spirit which brings it about. We believe all citizens should be provided adequate protection against persons or mobs who take the law into their hands. A citizen is not only a citizen of the state in which he lives but is also a citizen of the United States. The United States has the right and duty to give its citizens protection of life or property if a state is not willing to do this or is powerless to do it. The United States has the right and duty to take over the administration of justice in punishment of offenders against the life and property of its citizens if the state shows clear evidence of failing to administer such justice. We favor the passing of whatever laws may be necessary in providing such protection and in the administration of such justice.

We advocate more equitable and adequate support in finances and standards for the colored school system in Mississippi. The regular per capita state funds for education and the special state appropriations for schools should be allocated to the white and colored school systems on the basis of educables (although we favor regular school enrollment as the basis) in each system, and sufficient funds in addition should be provided by the counties and special school districts so that the colored schools might advance rapidly to the same length of school term and to the possession of equal educational facilities as enjoyed by the white schools.

We urge a more effective administration of the compulsory school laws.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
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HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

NOTES ON JUNE 17-18 MEETING

TENNESSEE Daves is coming. Peyton is not. We wrote Miss Mildred Stowes, Nashville, Tenn., June 2, to see if she could.

FLORIDA Ray, Rogers, Zeuch - all coming.

TEXAS Mrs. Crate, Dr. Clark, Mr. Shaw - all coming.

ARKANSAS We ordinarily invite Freeman or Ewbanks who were to pick a Negro. Freeman can't come, Ewbanks can't come. Bass of Urban League is the Negro who will come. Bass will wire us June 3 about a white man. (Mouson Mann- coming)

GEORGIA Dr. Russell is coming. Will pick other to represent Georgia. Clary can't come.

ALABAMA Dr, Price can't Come. Mr. Kluge (W) and Mr. Shores (N) are coming.

MISSISSIPPI Schaeffer (w) is coming and two others, one white and one Negro will be chosen at Mississ ippi Board Meetin June 13.

NORTH CAROLINA Cyrus Johnaon is coming and he will notify us of two others to come. He knows these two.

KY.? OKLA.? LOUISIANA?

DELEGATES TO SRC STATE MEETING
JUNE 17th - 18th

STATE	W	N
Alabama:		
	Rev. Carl Kluge, 2702 9th Ave.,S.,B'ham.	~~A.D.Shores, Masonic Temple Bldg.,B'ham~~
Arkansas:		
	J. L. Ewbank ** Rev. D.Mouzon Mann, 2424 S.Tyler St., Little Rock, Ark.	Harry Bass, Urban League
Florida:		
	Edgar Ray, Tampa Daily Times,Tampa. Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, Fla.	G.A.Rogers, 1416 N.Blvd.,Tampa, Fla.
Georgia:		
	~~Dr. Russell~~ Mrs. W. R. Turner, Newnan	** R.L.Williams,Nat'l Service Officer Nat'l Council Negro Vets. Ft.Valley, Ga. ** J.B.Merriwether,Ga.State Commander Nat'l Council Negro Vets Columbus, Ga. Dr. Thos. H. Brewer. Columbus
Kentucky:		
	J.M.Tydings (?),Ch'm Ky.Div.,Lincoln Ridge,Ky	Mrs. Hortense Young
Louisiana:		
	~~L.H.Unglesby,%Standard Oil of N.J. Baton Rouge, La.~~ 1 ~~White~~ Marion Smith - LSU.	~~1 or 2 N's~~ Isobel Chisholm
Mississippi:		
	John Long (Alexander)	1 expected for sure Mrs. Rubie Lyells, (UN?)
North Carolina:		
	Cyrus Johnson, 336 S.Salisbury St., Raleigh)	S. E. Duncan A. E. Manley
South Carolina:		

STATE	W	N
South Carolina:		
	J. M. Dabbs, Ch'm S.C.Div., Mayesville, S.C. ** Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Algene Acres, Newberry, S.C. ** Miss Rebecca Reid,	** Prof. John P. Burgess, St.Ag.& Mech Col Orangeburg, S.C.
Tennessee:		
		J. H. Daves, Spec.Negro Ed. & Tr. T.V.A., Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas:		
	Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 6, Texas Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 W. 14th St., Huntsville, Tex.	Chas. A. Shaw, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 6, Tex.
Virginia:		
	** Tom Allen, 1444 E. Main St., R'm 215, Richmond 19, Va. Miss Eleanor Curry, 3205 Chamberlayne Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Washington: D.C.:		
	** H. Munson, Chief Voc.Tr.& Ed., Amer.Legion Nat'l Hdqrs., Washington, D.C.	

** No hotel needed.

P R O C E E D I N G S

CONFERENCE OF STATE REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17-18, 1947

DELEGATES ATTENDING SRC STATE MEETING

June 17-18, 1947

ALABAMA

Carl Kluge
2702 - 9th Ave., S.
Birmingham

ARKANSAS

Harry Bass, Sec'y
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock

J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock

D. Mouzon Mann
2424 S. Tyler St.
Little Rock

FLORIDA

Mrs. Henry Havens
Field Worker, SRC
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville

Edgar Ray, Chairman
Florida Division, SRC
and Editor, Daily Times
Tampa

G. D. Rogers
2503 - 21st Ave.
Tampa

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Secretary-Treasurer
Florida Division, SRC
Vero Beach

GEORGIA

Thos. H. Brewer
1025½ - 1st Avenue
Columbus

GEORGIA (cont'd)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Georgia Interracial Comm.,
and Part-time Field Worker
for SRC
Wesley Memorial Church Bldg.
Atlanta

Mrs. W. A. Turner
Newnan

STAFF SRC

Leonard Haas, Counsel
Guy B. Johnson
Geo. S. Mithcell
Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Miss Margaret Price
J. O. Slade
Harold L. Trigg

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Hortense Young
Secretary, Kentucky Division
SRC
418 S. 5th Street
Louisville

LOUISIANA

Miss Isobel J. Chisholm
Y. W. C. A. Branch
1609 N. Robertson St.
New Orleans

Marion B. Smith
Dept. of Sociology, LSU
Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI

John Long, Pres.
Southern Christian Institute
Edwards, Miss.

MISSISSIPPI (cont)

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Secretary-Treasurer
Mississippi Interracial Council
1116 Montgomery St.
Jackson

NORTH CAROLINA

S. E. Duncan
State Dept. of Public Instruction
Raleigh

Cyrus Johnson, Director
N. C. Interracial Commission
336 S. Salisbury Street
Raleigh

A. E. Manley
North Carolina College
Durham

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
S. C. Division, SRC
Mayesville

John P. Burgess
State A. & M. College
Orangeburg

Mrs. Eugene Spearman
Executive Secretary
S. C. Division, SRC
Newberry

TENNESSEE

J. H. Daves, Specialist
Negro Education and Training, T.V.A
404 Commercial Nat'l Bank Building
Knoxville

TEXAS

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Interracial Commission
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6,

J. D. McLeod
Sam Houston Teachers College
Huntsville

Chas. A. Shaw
Watchtower Life Ins. Co.
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1,

VIRGINIA

Thomas C. Allen
Executive Director
Dept. of Race Relations
Virginia Council of Churches
1444 E. Main Street
Richmond

Miss Elinor Curry
3205 Seminary Avenue
Richmond 22,

GUEST SPEAKERS

J. C. Holbrook, Director
Vocational Rehab. & Ed. Services
Veterans Administration Br. 5
Marietta, Georgia

C. H. Munson, Chief
Vocational Training and Education
American Legion National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

R. L. Williams
National Service Officer
National Council of Negro Veterans
Fort Valley, Georgia

Harry Wright
(Former Field Agent for SRC
Veterans Services Division)
Harlem Branch, Y.M.C.A.
180 W. 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

Conference of State Representatives

June 17-18, 1947

Delegates were welcomed by Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, at the opening of the conference on Tuesday morning June 17, in the offices of the Council, Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Edgar Ray, upon request of Dr. Mitchell, acted as chairman, and called upon Mr. Ewbank to open the meeting with prayer.

The roll call showed those persons present whose names and addresses appear on the attached list. As requested by many of those attending, full names and addresses are given.

Local and State Groups.

Pointing out that he had no desire to see a rigidly uniform set-up of the various groups working with the Council throughout the South, Dr. Mitchell stated that, the work could be pushed with less difficulty and confusion if the various groups could adopt a more regular working relationship with Council headquarters. Response to calls for help from these groups, he stated, are all that could be asked for but he felt that a more closely-knit connection between headquarters and the groups within the states would result in the same type of progressive expansion which has been experienced by those states which have become formal Divisions or Affiliates of the Council.

As examples, he pointed to Florida and South Carolina, which have felt considerably strengthened since becoming State Divisions of SRC. A part-time or temporary field worker has been employed in each of these states, membership has increased, and the whole state program has seemed to take on new life. In Georgia the affiliated group is one of the most active in all the South and is doing an excellent job. The Mississippi Division recently elected a new chairman, and is working for an increased membership. Both North Carolina and Texas are Affiliates of the Council and are carrying on extensive programs within those states. Kentucky is a State Division and is continuously active. Virginia has a most alert committee, which is not formally affiliated with the Council. In Alabama the state group has been somewhat inactive, although there is an active local group in Birmingham. Arkansas, as a state, is not organized, but there is a local interracial committee in Little Rock which is quite active. The same thing is true in Louisiana, where the state itself is not organized but where active groups are at work in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Tennessee and Oklahoma have no state groups, although there is a possibility of one being organized in Tennessee, since local groups are already active in both Knoxville and Nashville.

In the final analysis, Dr. Mitchell said, the real work is done by the state and local groups within their respective localities. Council headquarters desires to be of the utmost assistance to the various groups and he asked for discussion as to ways and means of accomplishing the maximum results in increased memberhip and progressive programs within the individual states.

Alabama

Rev. Carl Kluge, speaking for the Alabama group, stated that the state group, as such, had not been engaged in a continuous, active program, but that the local group in Birmingham, of which he is a member, meets regularly once a month. This is a small group, he stated, and while not approaching its problems in a very planned or organized manner, does keep its fingers on the pulse of local matters and leaders of both races are encouraged to feel that each has friends in the event of an emergency.

Arkansas

Mr. Harry Bass stated that, although there is a local interracial committee in Little Rock, there is no organized group of SRC members at the state level. Little Rock members are interested in having a state committee and asked that he bring back a report from this conference on ways and means of going about setting up such an organization. There are about 27 members of the Little Rock group.

Florida

Mr. Ray stated that in the State of Florida there are about 28 local committees, some operating as units of the Urban League, others known as the Good Neighbor Committee, and so on. Those heading the state group realize fully that the only truly effective way of tackling a community problem is through an awakened local citizenry.

Mrs. Zeuch stated that there is much strength to be gained by a state group in becoming a formal Division of the Council, in that the state group feels that it gains regionwide support through this close working relationship with Council headquarters. Local groups, in turn, become formally affiliated with the state group, feeling that in this way they gain strength and impetus from close association with statewide leaders who, themselves, have the backing and support of a regionwide organization such as the SRC.

Results in Florida since the group became a Division of SRC have been surprisingly good. As examples, Mrs. Zeuch cited, an increased membership, the employment of a temporary field worker, the work done with the Governor's Committee on Education, and the success of the state group in acquainting the public with the implications of the white primary bill.

Mrs. Havens stressed the importance of having, first, a specific objective in thinking of a state or local organization. This objective, must appeal to both races. Some groups have taken the matter of transportation, some law enforcement, some health problems--but, whatever the objective, it must be something close to the hearts of leaders of both races. Once this has been done, there is more likelihood of a permanent organization which will widen and grow. As an example, she cited the Jacksonville Survey, the story of which is covered in the June quarterly issue of New South.

Mrs. Zeuch presented a resolution from the Executive Committee of the Florida Division, recommending that the Florida Division be permitted to charge a membership fee of $1.00 to those members who are members of other groups working with the Council and have already paid membership dues to these other groups. After discussion, it was decided that this is a matter for final determination by the Florida Division itself, requiring a change in its by-laws, and should be presented to the Council for approval before adoption.

Georgia

Mrs. Tilly reported that the Georgia Committee, organized at the same time as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1919, now raises its own budget. Membership dues are $3.00 annually, $1.00 of which goes to SRC for a one-year subscription to New South.

She stressed the importance of the work of local groups and agreed thoroughly with Mrs. Havens that any group, to succeed, must first choose its objective. In Macon, for instance, a Community Center for Negroes was taken as the group's first objective; in Griffin a swimming pool; in Atlanta the Negro Boys' Club, now one of the finest in the South. At the same time these local programs are going on, a statewide program is being promoted. She listed some of the fields in which the Georgia Committee is actively engaged such as hospitalization, equalization of teachers' salaries and of educational facilities; arousing public opinion against injection of the race issue into political campaigns; education against mob violence and other forms of violence, and investigations into such cases.

Dr. Brewer stated that, although there is no formal, organized committee in the city of Columbus, interracial meetings are held and his group feels encouraged with the support they receive from many sources. Negroes are voting without difficulty; Negro doctors and nurses work together with white doctors and nurses in the hospital; however, he stated, the police situation is the cause of a great deal of criticism. He felt that a formal, organized committee could accomplish a great deal, but so far, he said, no one has been found who wishes to take on the chairmanship. Mr. Shaw suggested that a leader might be found among the white women of the community. Mr. Ray stated that local newspapers often can be most helpful, once the cold, bare facts have been laid before them, in pointing up local needs and arousing right-thinking local citizens to head up a movement to better conditions.

Kentucky

Mrs. Young stated that the Kentucky Division of SRC is in its infancy, having become a Division only this year, but that it had been active prior to this for many years as the Kentucky Interracial Committee. Among the fields in which the Division is active are hospitalization and general health conditions of Negroes; attempting to arouse support for the admision of Negro doctors into hospitals; and, recently, enlisting the assistance of SRC headquarters in a program for obtaining proper professional and graduate educational facilities for Negroes of the State. It is planned to hold a Health Clinic, she said, for the purpose of educating both races on the urgent need for more adequate health facilities.

Louisiana

Miss Chisholm said that she could speak only as a member of the New Orleans group. There is no formally organized state group, although there are active groups at both Baton Rouge and New Orleans. She wondered whether it would not be comparatively easy to bring the 77 members of SRC together as an organized state group. She commented that it seemed to her the wrong approach in setting up a local group to ask the Negro leadership to state specifically what it wants. These are problems of all citizens, she stated, and not of an particular race or particular group within a race.

Mr. Smith, a member of the Baton Rouge group, said that his local group was entirely in accord with the aims of the Council; that the members feel that the Council's program is sound. Progress is being made, he said, and there is cause for encouragement. In a recent million dollar bond issue a certain amount of money was set out specifically for Negro schools. In planning for the Southwestern Students Association meeting last spring, the student body at the University voted two to one for Negro student participation.

Mississippi

Mrs. Lyells stated that she felt the Council's aims to be, basically, those which are set out in Rayford Logan's book, "What the Negro Wants" --the same simple things the white man wants; that is, to share equally in the privileges of a democratic society, as well as in the responsibilities; to fit into his local community without racial barriers; to be counted in when white ministers say all men are brothers. She felt the need, she said, of the Council's program for attaining its objectives being set out clearly and specifically, leaving to local people the working out of the necessary techniques.

North Carolina

Mr. Johnson reported that the North Carolina Interracial Commission has something like 500 members, some of whom are somewhat inactive but help financially. Over $3000 has been raised through subscription from members this year. One diffuculty, he said, has been the difference of opinion among the Negro leadership as to exactly what phases of human welfare they wish to have the group concentrate its major efforts upon. He expressed the feeling that a state's program will make much greated progress once the Negro leaders have stated clearly what they want to see accomplished.

South Carolina

Mr. Dabbs stressed the importance of working together in a spirit of Christian love, bridging the gap by working together for a common cause. He felt that any group of people can be cemented firmly together when they have chosen a common goal and all are working diligently together for achievement of that goal. Betterment of conditions for all the people will come about, he said, when we band together in this manner.

Mrs. Spearman made a plea for what she said might be termed the South's large percentage of "second-class citizens", including the Negro. It is necessary to reach all these people, she said, if real progress is to be made. She expressed her confidence in the Council's expanded program, which goes beyond mere race and looks at the overall problems of the entire region. She stressed the importance of remembering the following in carrying on the Council's program: rural people, labor unions, economic and social legislation, and coordinating community activities of various other groups.

Tennessee

Mr. Daves stated that he would like to see the Council set forth some definite aims and goals; the South's problems have been studied from every angle, he said, and the time has come when we should state definitely what we hope to accomplish ultimately. The Negro people ask only for sincerity; they are a patient people, he said, but they are anxious to know in which direction the Council is going and by what methods it intends to attain its objectives.

Texas

Mrs. Crate pointed out that, while her group was organized shortly after World War I as a purely interracial goodwill enterprise, it has through the years branched out into various phases of state and community welfare. There are active local units in many cities, among them Houston, Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Huntsville, San Antonio, and Bryan. These local groups themselves chose those areas of work within their respective localities where they feel they are needed. In Houston monthly meetings are held, with three large meetings a year, held in the largest downtown white churches. The state group has a number of formal committees, each with a definite objective.

Mr. Shaw told something of the way in which the Houston group went about its reorganization. As had Mrs. Havens, he pointed out the importance of having a common objective to begin with. He urged a program of education as an effective means of enlarging the membership of any group. Once your aims and purposes are understood, he said, many people will come forward who are of like mind and will be glad to join hands in a common cause.

Mr. McLeod stated that some twenty-five years ago he was sold on the purposes and aims of the Interracial Commission and that, should the Texas Commission and the Council both go out of existence, he would continue his interest and enthusiasm. As a teacher he has found that often one has to step up his own pace to keep up with the youth when it comes to fellowship among the races. Herein lies much reason for hope and encouragement.

Virginia

Explaining the organizational set-up of the Virginia state group, Mr. Allen stated that his group operates as the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, with the various local committees operating independently within their own localities, on their own individual programs.

There are three factors to be considered in the overall picture, Mr. Allen said, if any real progress is to be made, and these are economic, political, and civil rights. At the present time the Virginia group is considerably concerned over the resurgence of mob violence in the South, and he expressed the hope that the Southern Regional Council would spearhead a movement to combat this growing evil. He mentioned the new Community Hospital in Richmond which is to be dedicated as a war memorial. Negro doctors will be admitted to the staff and there will be 100 beds for Negro patients. Another project has been obtaining proper recreational facilities for both the YMCA and the YWCA. Five cities in Virginia now have Negro policemen, all of them having increased the number since the initial step was taken.

Discussion of Political Activity

Mr. Leonard Haas, SRC counsel, discussed the question of political activity under SRC's charter. Those present were anxious to have some clear definition of what constitutes political activity and how it may be distinguished from educational or welfare work.

Mr. Haas explained that there are no rulings on what constitutes political activity. The mere fact of the Council's being a non-profit organization does not in itself mean that the organization is tax-exempt. But, it would be tax-exempt if no "substantial part" of its activities are devoted to political propaganda or political activity. What may constitute " a substantial part", he went on to say, is up to the Revenue Department to determine.

Mr. Haas pointed out that, while he did not have the slightest doubt that SRC will be ruled to be tax-exempt, he did not think it wise to take na aggressive attitude on large national controversial issues. In answer to questions as to whether working indirectly, in a purely educational manner, for or against specific legislation, might be determined to be political activity, Mr. Haas re-emphasized that the restriction specifies that "no substantial part of its activities may be devoted to political activity." He was of the opinion that the methods employed by members of state and local groups stood in no danger of being misconstrued as political activity. Mr. Haas did feel, however, that if complaints should go to the Revenue Department in several instances, there would be a possibility of the organization losing its tax-exempt status.

Mr. Ray told something of the effective manner in which the Florida Division has cooperated with the Governor's Committee on Education; Mr. Allen pointed out that much good can be accomplished through working with other groups; Mrs. Tilly told of the experience of the Georgia Committee in remaining in the background and at the same time carrying on an educational campaign with church and civic groups.

Membership Report

The total membership of the Southern Regional Council, Miss Price reported is now around 2,000. Indications are that at least an additional 3,000 Southern people could be brought into the membership in the fairly near future.

In explaining the procedures followed by the Council in its effort to build membership, Miss Price described the plan being used by the Mississippi Division's new chairman. This is to write a letter to a prospective member over his own signature. The prospect's name and address is then forwarded to the regional office and a second letter of invitation is sent from there. Thus, the initial invitation comes to the individual from his own state group, before he is written to by the Atlanta office.

In Florida, when a part-time field worker was employed, this worker called on a great number of individuals and explained the Council's program, with particular emphasis, of course, on the major objectives of the Florida Division. These names were sent to the Atlanta office and further cultivation was carried on from that point. Also, each Florida member received a letter from the state chairman and secretary-treasurer, asking him to obtain five new members.

After some screening, many of these prospects are placed on a three-months free subscription list to receive New South. At the end of this time, they are asked to become members. A number of persons are also selected from college catalogues and other likely sources and cultivated in this manner.

Miss Price distributed to those present the names and addresses of all SRC members in their respective states, with the suggestion that each of these persons be invited to membership in the state group. Likewise, she asked that state groups let the Atlanta office have names and addresses of their own members for cultivation on the regional level.

Membership Dues

Dr. Johnson stated that the Council's by-laws, adopted at the charter meeting in 1944, provided that "members shall pay such dues as the Board of Directors may prescribe". The first year dues were set at $1.00. Eventually, however, after much consideration and discussion, dues of $2.00 were decided upon. It has been found, Dr. Johnson stated, that this $2.00 membership fee barely covers the actual cost of "carrying" a member.

When a state group becomes a formal division of the Council, he explained, $1.00 of the state's $2.00 membership fee is kept by the Council and $1.00 is returned to the state division. In Georgia, where the state group is an affiliate of SRC, members pay $3.00, $1.00 of which goes to SRC for one-year's subscription to New South. Georgia Committee members who wish to become members of SRC pay the usual membership fee of $2.00, but reduce their state dues by $1.00 since SRC membership automatically entitles them to New South.

Contributions by state division members, Dr. Johnson explained, may be designated for distribution in any way the donor sees fit. The entire amount is returned to the state, if the donor specifies that his contribution is for work within the State. When no instructions are given on the division to be made, the Council has followed the general practice of retaining one-half and returning the other half to the state division.

There is some confusion, Dr. Johnson stated, where the state groups are affiliates rather than Divisions, in that members of affiliates often think they automatically become SRC members upon payment of dues to their state groups. He

wondered if a satisfactory arrangement might be worked out whereby persons sympathetic with the Council's aims, and desiring to keep in touch with the program, could be enrolled possibly as Associate members at $1.00 a year. Such a membership would not entitle them to voting privileges but would put them on the mailing list to receive all publications as they appear.

Mrs. Zeuch expressed the opinion that, after all, the idea is to spread the Council's program over the South, reaching as many individuals as possible. Referring to the possibility of agency memberships, she went on to say that this type of membership, with one or two representatives from eacy agency, did not seem to her nearly as desirable as reaching many move individuals, even with a reduced membership fee and no voting privileges.

Mrs. Spearman commented that there were many persons interested in the Council's program and wishing to cooperate, but who already have paid dues into a number of other organizations and do not feel financially able to pay additional dues. She mentioned specifically heads of some public agencies, whose salaries are comparatively small but who could make invaluable contributions to the regionwide, statewide, and communitywide work of the Council.

Mrs. Crate called attention to the Texas set-up, which provides for a $5.00 membership fee for active members; $2.00 for Associate members, and 50 cents for student members.

Mrs. Spearman asked if the present trend within state groups is toward becoming fullfledged Divisions of the Council. Dr. Johnson answered Yes, once a state group affiliates with the Council, it seems to see the need and advantage of becoming a Division; most of the State Divisions asked for this closer connection with SRC not long after becoming Divisions.

Conclusion of
Tuesday's Session

Concluding Tuesday's session, the following motions were unanimously adopted:

1. That a copy of the report of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each member of the Council's Board of Directors and to the heads of all local units cooperating with the Council.

2. That the Chairman of the conference appoint a committee to make recommendations from this body to the Council's Board of Directors.

THE WEDNESDAY SESSION

June 18

Vocational Education
for Negro Veterans

In opening the discussion on vocational schools for Negro veterans in the South, Dr. Mitchell strongly urged those present to direct some definite efforts, within their respective communities, toward the establishment of vocational training schools for veterans. Once these schools are established, he said, the chances are more than good that they will be continued.

Dr. Mitchell mentioned the splendid work done on veterans' services by Mr. Harry Wright, while he was employed by SRC, and the equally fine work which Dr. Trigg was able to carry on in this connection after Mr. Wright left. Although it meant adding to an already-heavy work schedule, Dr. Mitchell said, Dr. Trigg did a most admirable piece of work. Now that he is leaving the Council, and budgetary problems make it imperative to observe the strictest economy, there will be no one to carry this work on, and Dr. Mitchell urged all those present to make this one of their major objectives when they return to their own localities. One main purpose in calling this meeting, he said, was to put onto the shoulders of State leaders the job of developing across the South a network of new schools, at secondary level which could afford veterans full opportunity to use their several years of entitlement to educational benefit.

He introduced Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Chief of Vocational Rehavilitation and Education Services, Branch 5, Veterans Administration, Atlanta, Georgia, who had been invited to tell the group something about the educational benefits available to veterans through the Veterans Administration.

Mr. Holbrook emphasized that the objective of any course of study under Public Laws 16 and 346 must be employment for the veteran. The VA provides the tuition, the books, and necessary supplies, but the states themselves must provide the institution. There is no provision for the VA to build these schools, and each such training institution must be approved by the state approving agency, which in most cases is the State Department of Education. The South is considerably short on training facilities and many, many veterans are having to wait.

In answer to a question as to how often these schools are inspected after they are established, Mr. Holbrook said that usually this is done three times a year, but that experience has shown that once a school is well established the local school people are eager to have the "inspectors" call, not for inspections but rather for the assistance they might be able to give.

Mr. Williams stated that at Fort Valley, where there is both a Negro college and a Grade A Negro High School, with some 700 or 800 veterans in the area, efforts to establish a vocational school have met with failure so far. Some of these veterans, he said, are paying from $25.00 to $30.00 a month for transportation to other points to obtain training. Mr. Holbrook stated that the VA is not permitted under the law to attempt to influence the approving agency in any way in taking action on a request for approval of a given institution. The states retain complete control of their school systems, he said.

Dr. Mitchell pointed out that the general practice in the South is to limit vocational training of Negroes to those trades commonly accepted as the most likely sources of employment for Negroes, and said that if the veterans were to be got into trade schools in large numbers, it would be necessary for the schools to offer work in the newer skills. Mr. Dabbs pointed out that indications are that soon there will be complete mechanization of agriculture, with increasing industrialization of Southern towns, and it seemed to him just good common sense to plan for this change. Mr. Shaw and Dr. Brewer pointed out, however, the difficulty to be overcome in selling local school authorities on the need for this training for Negroes, now that the war is over.

Mr. Ray told the group that in Tampa they had been successful in retaining the training facilities set up for Negro workers during the war. For a time, he said, it looked as though the training would be withdrawn now that the war is over, but local newspapers got behind the thing, cooperating with a very fine school superintendent and local businessmen who were unable to obtain need skilled workers, and this training is still available. He expressed the feeling that most school superintendents, like the one in his area, are delighted to have an expanded program to administer and wondered if the basic problem does not lie elsewhere, possibly with organized labor and the farm owners.

Mr. Holbrook stated that self-proprietorship on the part of Negroes might be an opening wedge for Negro workers branching out into fields of employment heretofore closed to them. For instance, he said, a Negro radio repair shop proprietor has an opportunity there to give employment to trained Negro radio mechanics.

In reply to Dr. Mitchell's question, Mr. Duncan stated that North Carolina now has approximately 30 Negro vocational schools for training veterans. (See Dr. Manley's paper attached, giving details on how North Carolina went about accomplishing this; and Mr. Duncan's paper attached which gives a progress report on the project. At the request of many attending the conference, these two papers are reproduced in full.)

Dr. Mitchell brought out that in North Carolina the Veterans Administration has employed four Negro Training Officers. As pointed out by Mr. Holbrook, the VA cannot establish the schools for training, but both Dr. Manley and Mr. Duncan gave full credit to VA officials in North Carolina for their excellent cooperation and support.

Mr. Harry Wright, former field representative of the Veterans Services Division of SRC, was aked by Dr. Mitchell to tell the group something of the manner in which he went about his work while with the Council. He said that, first, he met with Negro community leaders, who then took him to meet with the white leaders. This done, he went into the amusement places frequented by ex-GI's, to learn, first-hand, how the veterans' program was operating in a particular community.

All too often, he said, these men - and sometimes even their community leaders - had little or no knowledge of benefits available to them. In fact, often where community committees have been set up for handling veterans' problems, no Negro had been appointed to the committee, or even had attended any committee meetings.

After he had spoken to the white and Negro groups on veterans matters, he said, he almost invariably met with the question: What can we do? His answer was, Do something toward getting educational advantages for the Negro veteran. Do this, get facts and figures before those in places of authority. Show the number of white educational institution for a given white population, as compared with the number of educational institutions for the Negro population, etc. too many of the best-thinking people in a community are not in touch with what is going on. When they are confronted with the facts as they stand, you will find most of them eager to help to do the right thing.

He stressed the importance, when a Negro talks to white leaders, of speaking honestly, man to man, on what the Negro wants. This will pay, he concluded, for you will find the majority of white people ready to assist when you give them the facts and convince them of your sincerity.

Mr. Rogers remarked that, as he had listened to the discussions, he had felt that there did not seem to be the link which should exist between Negro leadership and progressive white persons. He mentioned two forthcoming meetings of Negro business leaders and urged SRC to send a representative to each meeting. He felt that cooperation between these Negro leaders and SRC would prove mutually beneficial. For instance, he said, if this problem of on-the-job training for Negro veterans were properly presented to these employers, they no doubt would see to it that many opportunities were made available to Negro veterans for such training in their own establishments.

Mr. C. H. Munson, Chief, Vocational Training and Education, the American Legion National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., was next introduced to the group by Dr. Mitchell.

In thanking Dr. Mitchell for the invitation to attend this meeting, Mr. Munson remarked that letters sent into the South inquiring as to the standing of the Southern Regional Council had brought forth most commendatory statements regarding the Council's program and what Southern people think of it.

Pointing out that it is not the American Legion's intention to attempt in any way "to dictate to state people" in the educational field, Mr. Munson stated that the actual working out of education opportunities for veterans, regardless of race, should rest within the States themselves. People must forget to look to Federal agencies to set up schools for these veterans, he said, and begin to look to their own state and local authorities. He joined with Mr. Wright and Mr. Rogers in their statements that the Negro leaders must, themselves, lead out in obtaining the educational benefits provided under Public Laws 16 and 346.

Mr. Munson stated that reports prepared by the Veterans Services Division of SRC had been quite helpful to Legion headquarters; that the Legion is anxious to have the Negroes themselves tell it exactly what they feel the Legion can do to assist with their problems. He expressed particular interest in Dr. Manley's and Mr. Duncan's reports of what had been accomplished in North Carolina, and requested that a copy of each be sent to him. He stated that he would make a report of this meeting; and offered to send a copy of his report to any local Legion officials who desire it.

There was some discussion of Negro membership in the American Legion. Dr. Mitchell pointed out that there are a number of Negro posts of the Legion in the South, each post having its own Negro Post Commander. He felt that despite the

barrier of segregation a good deal may be accomplished through these post commanders and their contacts with white posts. Dr. Trigg said that, following World War I, the veterans in North Carolina asked officers of the American Legion if they might organize a post. The answer was No. The Negro veterans themselves went ahead and organized, he said, and were thereupon taken in by the white post. He felt that headway may be made with much less difficulty once the Negro veterans unite together in some such organization.

Mr. Munson said that " this meeting is in itself an education for me. We in the Legion are anxious to know the Negro people's needs and to help where and when you wish us to."

Mr. R. L. Williams, Service Officer, National Council of Negro Veterans, Fort Valley, Georgia, was then introduced and asked to tell the group something of the activities of his organization.

Mr. Williams agreed with Mr. Munson that the problems of the Negro veteran must be faced and solved through the sympathetic help of local people, but painted a rather discouraging picture of the difficulty his organization encounters in arousing the interest of community leaders and agency officials.

The general purpose of his organization, he said, is (1) to cooperate with the VA and State Veterans Service Officers and other agencies in assisting veterans; (2)to disseminate information concerning educational opportunities; (3) maintain contacts with school officials in the interest of veterans; and (4) render advisory service to individual veterans.

Mr. Williams said that his experience with state educational people had disclosed a discouraging lack of conscientious planning with regard to vocational educational training of the Negro veteran. Negro school officials,in far too many instances, he said, are themselves none too well-informed on benefits available to veterans or the source from which such benefits are to come. In 1946, he handled something like 3,000 requests concerning vocational opportunities in his area. His inquiries to various agencies often failed to bring in the necessary information.

He asked that those present be acutely conscious of the difficulties facing Negro veterans in their quest for proper vocational training and, in their respective communities, do what they can to see to it that the Negro veteran is represented when committees are set up or meetings are called to plan for the welfare of veterans.

Dr. Mitchell commented that he felt there was some hope for alleviation of the situation described by Mr. Williams, in what North Carolina and some other Southern states have done for its Negro veterans. He recommended Advisory Committees like that in North Carolina for each of the Southern States, one function of such committees to be to work closely with the State Directors of VA.

Police Administration

Opening the discussion on police administration in the South, Dr. Guy B. Johnson pointed out that one of the very definite objectives of the Council's program since its organization has been the improvement of administration and enforcement of the law.

The Council has promoted the use of Negro policemen; has conducted investigations of lynchings; prevented lynchings, riots and near-riots; and has worked with the churchwomen of the South in an effort to revitalize the good work done by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

On May 14, he said, he appeared before the President's Committee on Civil Rights and laid before that body some suggestions on how to deal with abuses of police power, lynching, and other violations of civil rights in the South such as suffrage restrictions and abuses of provisions for separate but equal facilities.

While giving due credit to the South's law-enforcement authorities for a difficult job to be faced, Dr. Johnson pointed out that the level of qualifications for these officers is below standard and should be raised. An upgrading of salary scales might help, since the low salaries presently paid bring into the service persons who are vulnerable to graft and crooked politics.

Dr. Johnson stated that not only is there abuse of police power, but also that railroad conductors, street car operators and bus drivers are empowered to enforce the state laws on segregation, and all too often make quick use of their guns, resulting in the death of many Negroes every year in the South.

The police manual is now under preparation by the Council, Dr. Johnson reported, and is to be ready for a try-out early in August. In this manual it is planned, first, to show the police officers that their job is recognized as a particularly tough one; second, to give them some factual background information on the South's greatest minority group; third, to examine the nature of race prejudice; and, fourth, to try to outline some suggestions as to what constitutes good, professional, courteous, fair, but firm administration of the law.

It had been hoped to have the manual tried first in Atlanta, but in the event this is not possible, then in Savannah, where Negro policemen have been recently employed. Experimenting with the manual in several places, Dr. Johnson said, will show up changes which will need to be made before the manual is finally printed for general use. It is the Council's hope that some Police Department or Department of Public Safety will sponsor this manual, with the Council itself acting as a consulting agency.

Mr. Allen mentioned the possibility of getting the Department of Public Safety in Richmond as a sponsor; and Mrs. Crate said there might be a possibility of obtaining a sponsor in Texas, where schools for policemen are being held in various places. Representatives from the Texas Commission have gone to these people she said, and asked that the police training include a course in race relations.

Dr. Brewer stated that in Columbus, Georgia, the Negro soldiers hardly dare to come into town from nearby Fort Benning because of the brutality of the local police; and this does not stop with the Negro soldiers. It has spread to the white soldiers, and, in at least one instance, a white soldier's wife has been slapped by a policeman there.

Mr. Ray told of the set-up between local police in Tampa and the Provost Marshal, with respect to the activities of Negro and white servicemen stationed at Drew Field. A most effective system has been worked out between the Marshal's men and the men on the local force; and recently, as the result of a complaint that the sheriff's deputies had mistreated a Negro soldier, two deputies were suspended pending an investigation.

Mr. Bass told of the success of the Little Rock group in obtaining Negro policemen. After trying "everything in the book," he said, they finally told their story to a woman newspaper reporter, who said she would discuss the desirability of publishing their story with her editor. The first article appeared on Saturday morning and another in the afternoon paper that day. On Monday morning, local authorities called in the group and asked for their assistance in finding qualified Negro policemen. Six are now on the force.

Public Relations

The role of the press in cementing good racial relations cannot be overemphasized, said Mr. Ray, who is editor of the Daily Times of Tampa, Florida, and also Chairman of the Florida Division of SRC.

As a source of needed information your newspapers fill a great need; this lack of proper information on the part of veterans which has been discussed at this meeting, he said, can be overcome through newspaper cooperation with the various groups. His own newspaper assigned a reporter for this special task, gathering information needed by returning veterans. The Tampa Daily Times has a special section for the Negro citizens of Tampa, which carries information of particular interest to them.

Mr. Ray told how the newspapers in Tampa cooperated in obtaining Negro policemen there. A white minister and a Negro minister were asked to call a meeting of the ministers of the town. Newspaper reporters attended this meeting and gave the story to the public, including the action of the group in naming a special committee to call on the Chief of Police. This committee called on the Chief and then went on to see the Mayor. The Mayor suggested experimenting with three Negro policemen. A list of ten trained persons was prepared by the Negro community leaders, and from this list three men were chosen. This number has now been increased to six.

Newspapers did a good job in acquainting the public with true conditions in Florida's schools, Mr. Ray said, even before the Governor's Committee on Education was formulated. His own newspaper ran a series of articles, showing the condition of each school in the county, white and Negro. Leaders were embarrassed that they lived in a place where such conditions were allowed to exist, and plans now call for the floating of a nine million dollar bond issue to get better schools.

When you solicit newspaper cooperation, Mr. Ray said, go to top personnel, not to reporters. But, he warned, go with your facts, not generalities. Be graphic be brief. Newspapers are not too anxious to print speeches or protest stuff, but if you will take some facts on a given local condition, you will find a sympathetic ear.

The radio is another most useful medium for building good public relations, Mr. Ray said. NBC carried an Urban League financial campaign program recently, which was reproduced in Tampa, with very good results. The radio reaches a large audience, he pointed out, and its potentialities should by no means be under-estimated or overlooked.

Mrs. Young asked that the Negro press not be overlooked. Its headlines may be somewhat sensational at times, she stated, but since Negro newspapers are almost wholly dependent upon individual subscriptions for their existence, they must appeal to the masses who read them. These papers, she stated, do not have the large amounts of advertising which most white dailies have. If you disagree with a Negro newspaper, she said, a letter from you will get a sympathetic reception. She expressed the hope that SRC will continue to cultivate the Negro press, keeping it informed on all activities.

Mr. Bass wondered if a concerted newspaper campaign would help in the matter of Negro homicides. Mrs. Zeuch and Mrs. Havens told of the success met with in Florida in this connection, as did Dr. Clement on the Atlanta homicide situation. Recently, he said, a death sentence had been obtained in the case of a Negro homicide.

Mrs. Lyells and Mrs. Spearman expressed the hope that SRC headquarters would be able to send out to the press stories of achievement of Negroes. Stories of crime, they said, are published glaringly, and they felt that achievement stories might very well get space in the press and thus give white people another side of the picture.

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Reportof the Committee
on Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the four pamphlets mentioned below be used as the basis for a simplified program to be distributed to individuals, and especially to local organized groups, in emphasizing and implementing the SRC's origin and purpose:

   SRC - Its Origin and Purpose
   December 1946 New South
   Index for New South for 1946
   The South is Yours

2. That more Field Workers be secured by SRC to work with and to maintain closer contacts with local and state groups. And, further, to make these Field Workers available by formal offer from the Atlanta Office.

3. That the minutes of this conference be sent to each representative attending and to the Chairmen of State Committees or Divisions, to be passed on to their groups.

4. That the members of the SRC staff make every effort to secure invitations and to attend annual meetings of national business, professional and educational organizations.

5. That the SRC staff send explanatory literature to each new member which will explain the origin, purpose and program of the Council.

6. That workshops be held periodically to train leaders from various communities in the principles and purposes of SRC and to teach procedures for carrying out its program in local communities.

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
J. H. Daves
Chas.A. Shaw
Mrs. Hortense Young
Mrs. Warren T. Zeuch

AMENDMENT was made to the foregoing as follows:

That Dr. Mitchell, as Executive Director of the Council, present this report of the Committee on Recommendations to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, the Report of the Committee on Recommendations was unanimously accepted.

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CONCLUSION

Mrs. Havens, speaking for herself and Mrs. Tilly (who could not be present for the final session), told the group that either of them will be delighted to come into the States at any time they are invited, to assist in any way possible. Some engagements already have been made far into this fall, she said, but some dates are open and they will be glad to make every effort to attend any meetings to which they have invitations.

In his closing remarks, thanking the group for coming, Dr. Mitchell said he hoped the conference had given all who attended inspiration to go back to their own localities and carry on with renewed strength and vigor. He said, again, that Council headquarters is not too concerned with the kind of organization each state has, just so the work moves ahead vigorously. Let the Council know when you need help, he added, and the staff will do anything possible to be of assistance.

Money is short, but the recommendations just made by the Committee are good, and if financially possible, the Staff will try to get them put into effect. The police manual will soon be ready in its initial form, and to do the proper job in this matter of police training, he said, the Council should have a greatly increased budget. How this will be done. he said he did not at this time know. But he added, we are looking forward to the future with hope.

NORTH CAROLINA PLAN FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AND STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

A. E. Manley, Dean
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, N. C.

Last October 30, Dr. Shepard and Dr. Newbold called a meeting of Negro educators in North Carolina to discuss with members of the Veterans Administration the state-wide program for the education of veterans in North Carolina. The idea behind the meeting was to determine, as far as possible, the services that were available to veterans in institutions offering on-the-job training, high school and college training.

There were representatives from high schools, colleges and from state agencies such as the State Department of Education, School Health Coordinating Service, the Department of Public Welfare, etc. Following this meeting it was agreed that an Advisory Committee on Veterans Education should be organized to do what the name of the committee implies--advise the Veterans Administration with respect to educational problems. A follow-up meeting was, therefore, held at North Carolina College at Durham on February 6, 1947. The purposes of this meeting were (1) to organize a control committee to advise the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Education in the training of veterans in North Carolina, and (2) to develop a state-wide plan for the education of veterans.

To set the background for the meeting excerpts were read by the acting chairman from the report of a study of educational programs for veterans in the South. This study was made by Dr. George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council and appeared in "South Today".

The type of programs for which funds were available from the Veterans Administration were given considerable attention. Dr. Virgil Clift, of A. & T. College, indicated that funds were available from the Veterans Administration for: (1) the regular college program, (2) veterans who are high school candidates and who are interested in refresher work in order to gain admittance to college, (3) the accelerated high school program from which the veteran obtains his high school diploma upon completion of his high school work, (4) the college refresher program which is designed for those veterans interested in professional or graduate education, (5) combination vocational and high school work which offers trade courses on the high school level, (6) agricultural program for individuals taking on-the-farm training, (7) on-the-job training--here the applicant secures training through a business firm, (8) special schools--such as those providing training in radio mechanics, and (9)off campus centers where veterans pursue high school or college education which clears through some college.

In the discussion of this same topic it was further brought out that under Public Law 16 the Veterans Guidance Administration or Veterans Rehabilitation Administration, ex-service men are restricted as to school and type of training available and, under Public Law 346 no limitations are made and the veteran is able to choose the school and type of vocational training he desires.

The elegibility for compensation for work done outside the usual administrative duties expected of the principal was discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that any rulings on this matter would have to be issued by the State Board of Education since the Department of Public Instruction did not have any authority over such matters.

A second important topic related to the status of the Negro veteran in North Carolina. Specifically, the question was, "Who is the Negro veteran in North Carolina?" During this phase of the discussion it was reported that only 1.4 % of Negroes from North Carolina who enlisted in the armed services during World War II had four years of college training and up. The idea was expressed that before an adequate educational program could be established on a state-wide basis in North Carolina, it was imperative that the educational level be obtained of all Negro veterans residing in North Carolina. It was found, for example, that no statistics were available as to the educational level of the white and Negro veterans in North Carolina. Several possible sources for obtaining these data were suggested.

Another topic centered around the question, "What are the present programs for Negro veterans in North Carolina?" Mr. Harrill, of the Veterans Administration gave the following as programs now in operation for veterans:

1. Adult program of education, veterans who desire practical knowledge and want to learn to read and write are enrolled at any academic level. Classes are small and must take place in an approved high school.

2. Accelerated course. Veteran enrolled at any academic level. The classes are small, individual attention is given. When the applicant has progressed fully he can get a high school diploma. The length of training is not limited, and instruction must be in an accredited high school.

3. Vocational school. The veteran learns a trade such as bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry, motor mechanics, etc.

4. Regular high school curriculum.

5. College education.

   a. Off campus training, (one in Fayetteville and one in Asheville). Here the student pursues a regular college course and his work clears through some college within the state.

At the end of this presentation the opinion was expressed that vocational offerings not based on high school level proved best for Negro veterans. Furthermore that A. & T. College provides the best training of this type in the South for Negroes. There is none available for whites.

Mr. Hemingway, Chief Officer of the Veterans Administration, added two supplementary programs to the list given by Mr. Harrill, namely, the Junior High School Program and the Vocational Agricultural Program.

Following up the discussion of the funds available for veterans education, the Negro veteran in North Carolina and the present programs for Negro veterans in the State, the discussion turned to plans for meeting the training needs of veterans. It was agreed that instead of encouraging more types of training, more facilities should be provided to enable more veterans to profit from the available training programs; that werever adult education takes place, the veteran should be consulted as to his needs and desires; that adult education should stress the point of training and special fields that are not covered in any other curriculum. For example, should

the veteran be interested in housing, loans, real estate, qualified persons should be called in at different intervals to give the veteran information concerning the problem. Since many teachers on the secondary school level are teaching afternoon and evening classes composed of veterans, the question was raised as to whether a teacher may fail in the teaching of adults who succeeds with adolescents. The answer was that experts in adult education agree that this is highly possible. Generally adults work better under less supervision and in informal circumstances. In order to help teachers who are working with veterans on the secondary level it was felt that some institutes or workshops should be established for the purpose of training people who plan to work with veterans. The observation was made by the head of the Veterans Administration that the same problems now exist in the education of veterans which existed among civilians in peace time. According to him, the need exists for the expansion of present programs. Furthermore that certain related subjects be carried on with on-the-job instructors through high schools, correspondence schools and community organizations.

The senior institutional training officer felt that great emphasis should be placed on citizenship courses in high schools and colleges. Also on courses dealing with people who are interested in broadening their general every day knowledge.

The following questions were raised concerning the job of the Advisory Committee: Is the committee designed just to advise? What shall be the structure of organization of the committee? Should there be qualified personnel to carry on further work in connection with the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration? In answer to these questions it was pointed out that a committee should be set up to work with the Veterans Administration in dealing with institutional problems. It was further pointed out that in a meeting of registrars and representatives from the Veterans Administration, it was decided that a committee be organized among the Negro people and one among the white people to study the needs and problems of veterans. It was felt that committees should be made up of people who work with veterans from day to day.

At a later meeting held at North Carolina College, May 9, 1947, a committee was appointed to advise the Veterans Administration on the training of veterans from every educational level. Following are the members of the committee: Dr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education for the State of North Carolina; Mr. S. E. Duncan, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools; Mr. John R. Larkin, Consultant on Negro Work, Department of Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. W. A. Clement, Jr., North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Virgil Clift, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and Dr. A. E. Manley, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, North Carolina College at Durham.

At this point it is necessary to call attention to the plans under way for the summer. A poll will be made during the summer of a representative sampling of institutions offering educational programs to veterans. They will be asked to submit any criticisms or problems they are encountering in carrying the educational program of veterans forward.

The officers of the advisory committee, both white and Negro, together with representatives of the Veterans Administration, will hold a meeting for the purpose of screening out problems and drawing up plans at Duke University late in July. There the agenda will be drawn up for a meeting to be held in the main court-

room of the Forsyth County Court House in Winston-Salem on August 15, 1947. Specifically, Dr. Jordan and Miss Yow, of Duke University, Dr. Clift, of A. & T. College, and I will meet with Mr. Harrill, Senior Institutional Training Office, Veterans Administration, to carry out this assignment. At the meeting to be held in Winston-Salem, it is hoped that the white and Negro members of the Advisory Committee, in a joint session together with selected representatives of institutions in the State, will, with the aid of experts to be provided by the Veterans Administration, clarify problems, clear up procedures and draw up the program for next year.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN PROVIDING VOCATIONAL COURSES FOR NEGRO VETERANS THROUGH VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

S. E. Duncan
Supervisor Negro High Schools in
North Carolina

The results of our efforts in getting Negro Veterans into the secondary schools of North Carolina for vocational training have been neither spectacular nor phenomenal when viewed in the light of our objectives and the expenditure of our energies; and regardless of the progress made its limitations have been evident; first, because of the lack of training facilities and equipment; second, because of the lack of special education for the veteran whose chronological maturity places him far out in advance of the average high school pupil, but whose educational achievement is confined to that of the elementary grades; and third, because of the lack f Negro personnel to act as counselors and supervisors and thereby provide increased stimulation for the promotion of additional and more effective programs. However, it is believed that the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Public Instruction have cooperatively devised techniques and formed the necessary organization by which the job of making available more courses for Negro veterans can and will be accelerated.

In October of the past school term our records showed but six Negro secondary schools holding contracts with the VA for vocational training, while the picture for the whites was much brighter. Six months later there were approximately thirty schools in the program, or approximately 17 % of the accredited schools for Negroes in the state. (The on-the-farm training program, not included in the above figures, was in operation in 77 schools as of January 1, 1947.)

The procedures followed by most schools while preparing to offer vocational courses to Veterans were:

1. Surveyed plant, facilities and available personnel for establishing school's readiness for offering vocational courses.

2. Obtained consent and cooperation of local superintendent in the project.

3. Made informal surveys through schools, churches and other sources to ascertain the approximate number of veterans interested and qualified to become enrollees.

4. Held preliminary meeting with interested veterans concerning certain aspects of the program as courses, time, cost, credit, place and faculty.

5. Requested that a representative of the VA be present at a subsequent meeting to further explain details of the program and to help provide for a contractual agreement between the VA and the local unit.

Fortunately, enrollment has been no serious problem. The average Negro veteran who returned from the war, through serious thinking, has made and evaluation of his personal assets and consequently feels the need for additional training. Many have had enjoyable and profitable experiences in the schools as pupils and rather like the idea of returning to further their education. Some are influenced by other veterans who have even taken the initiative and requested of the

school authorities that courses be offered to them. Publicity through newspapers, P. T. A. groups and through other channels has also served well to attract veterans to the courses. These courses offered in particular schools have been somewhat limited in variety. This is especially true in respect to the smaller schools where facilities and equipment are very limited. The range seems to be from one to six different courses offered in a particular school. Some of these are bricklaying, auto mechanics, carpentry, radio, agriculture, electricity, plastering and tailoring. One of the outstanding aspects of the program has been the degree of cooperation demonstrated by veterans in the selection of courses to be offered in the small secondary schools where it was a particular coure or none due to available equipment and instructors.

In conclusion, the Negro veterans of North Carolina have demonstrated their interest in acquiring vocational training on the secondary school level, and the greatest need of the present is not to get the veterans to the courses but to get the courses to the veterans.

~~SRC~~ State Cons. Conf. of Directors, 1947

1947 CONFERENCE OF STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES AND STATE DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Offices of the Council are at Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta,3, Georgia. Telephone Walnut 7963 or Walnut 1821 The Conference Secretary is Mrs. Agnes McKoy

Tuesday, June 17. Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue.

10:00 A.M. (sharp!) 12:30 P.M.

Introductions and roll call
Discussion of kinds of organization
- Local Inter-racial Committees
- Unaffiliated State Inter-racial Committees
- Affiliated Committees
- State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council

Membership matters - Miss Margaret Price, Membership Secretary
Limits of Legislative Activity - Mr. Leonard Haas, General Counsel

12:30 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 4:30 P.M.

Discussion of Activity in the States, and of services desired from SRC.
"New South" - Suggestions from State People. Ray Warwick, Public Relations
Dues - Could they be raised?

Wednesday, June 18. Board Room, Administration Bldg., Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut Street, S.W.

9:30 A.M.

Provision of Vocational Education for Negro Veterans
On the Secondary Level in Institutions

The Negro Veteran in the South - Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Schools and Vocational Courses on the Secondary Level:
- a. Procedure for Approval
- b. Funds Available

Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Director,
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Services
VA Branch 5
Mr. F. E. Ketchen, Chief
Training Facilities Division
Mr. D. G. Bern, Contact Officer

Getting the Veteran into the School and Course
Mr. S. E. Duncan, Supervisor
Negro High Schools, State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. Harry Wright, former Field Agent for SRC, Veterans Service Division

Cooperation Between Regional VA and the State School System.
The North Carolina Plan
Dr. A. E. Manley, Dean
North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.
Chairman Joint Comm. on Cooperation with VA

The Role of Veterans Organizations
Mr. C. H. Munson, Chief,
Vocational Training and Education
The American Legion National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.
Mr. R. L. Williams, Service Officer
National Council of Negro Veterans

1:00 - 2:30 P. M. Lunch
Luncheon at 1:20, Dining Hall, Spelman College

2:30 P. M. Board Room, Atlanta University

Devices for getting improved police administration- Dr. Guy B. Johnson

Program for action in the States

4:30 P. M. Adjournment

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GOOD-WILL COMMISSION

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND THE

LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1943 to SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

State of Illinois

DWIGHT H. GREEN, *Governor*

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Illinois Inter-Racial Commission

(Printed by authority of the State of Illinois)

For the Period

August 1943 to December 1944

A HANDBOOK

FOR

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES

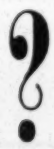
CONTAINING

OPINIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERNERS
AND NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS OF
STATES AND COMMUNITIES

COMPILED BY
EDWIN MIMS

PUBLISHED BY
THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1920

How Shall We Organize



The purpose of a State Committee on Interracial Cooperation is to educate the public to an awareness of conditions which result in injustice to many citizens, with special emphasis on education, health, economic opportunity, law enforcement, and social security; **to insure the elimination of discriminations in the operation of government directed against racial minorities; to promote local interracial committees in order to build in every community a united people without regard to race, creed, or color.***

(*New material is printed in bold type)

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April, 1940
Revised January, 1942

Local Interracial Committees

I. PURPOSE—

The purpose of all interracial committees is, first, to create attitudes of justice and equity and fair play for all people without regard to race or religion; second, to interpret for the public the conditions in a community which defeat justice and equity for any one group. For both purposes some project of work should be undertaken by a local committee which can be used as the reason for presenting the major purpose of the interracial committee—to create right attitudes.

It is advisable, therefore, to have some definite project to discuss when a committee is to be organized. Otherwise, aimless talks and undirected discussion will inevitably dissipate the earnestness with which the people come together.

II. WHO SHALL TAKE THE LEAD IN SETTING UP A COMMITTEE?

Members of the State Committee living in a county should assume the responsibility for **convening the first meeting. However, any citizen interested in good citizenship can act on his own initiative in calling a meeting of other like-minded persons at which time** a free discussion of the service which the local interracial committee can give should follow and **a formal organization be set up.**

III. WHO SHALL COMPOSE A COMMITTEE?

Anyone who is interested in justice to all people in the administration of public and tax-supported activities which affect the whole community and in equity for all before the law. County officials, business leaders, ministers of the churches, professional men and women, church and club women, teachers and agricultural leaders—all who have contact with many groups and individuals and who recognize that problems of health, education, wages, crime and delinquency are human problems—should be enlisted in the program of the committee.

IV. FEE

In order to have an identifiable membership there should be a small membership fee large enough to include subscription (25c) to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. State members become members of local committees without paying this local membership fee.

V. NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

A minimum of ten members, one-half of whom should be white, is recommended.

VI. COMMITTEES:

A Committee on National Unity is imperative. Such a committee capable of impressing upon local public opinion the relation of local unity to National unity is of utmost importance now and in the future. All other committees, those on schools, recreation, health, defense work, should be guided in their activities by recommendations of the local Committee on National Unity.

VII. MEETINGS:

This may be left to the judgment of the membership. In cities, however, local committees frequently become too large for constructive planning. As a whole, when this situation develops, it may be taken care of by creating an executive committee with power to act as a planning committee. Meetings of the whole committee, however, should be called at least quarterly.

VIII. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERRACIAL COOPERATION:

National Defense presupposes a united people. People are individual persons living in definite communities. If conditions in a community are such as to bear hardest on a segment of the population and no serious attempt is made to relieve these conditions by those who have the power to do so, then that community endangers National Defense. If, in addition, this segment of the population is discriminated against because of race or creed the community that fails to remove discrimination weakens Democracy and Christianity. Local interracial committees should assume the responsibility of informing the local public of discriminations in their counties against a minority racial group by the local and state governments, develop plans to wipe out such discriminations, and work to make the plans effective.

IX. EDUCATION OF ATTITUDES:

Opportunities should be sought to present speakers before women's clubs, service luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, business men's leagues, missionary societies, young people's organizations, and at educational assemblies. In this way the information concerning county conditions will reach audiences which far exceed the membership of the county committee.

(New material is printed in bold type)

State Committees on Interracial Cooperation

Alabama:

Chairman, The Rev. Wm. H. Marmion, 1910—12th Ave., South Birmingham.

Vice-Chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Georgia:

Chairman, Dr. R. L. Russell, Griffin.

Vice-Chairman, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta.

Kentucky:

Chairman, Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Baptist Seminary, Louisville.

Vice-Chairman, Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort.

Mississippi:

Chairman, Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson.

First Vice-Chairman, Bishop Wm. Mercer Green, Jackson.

Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. M. M. Hubert, Jackson.

North Carolina:*

Chairman, Bishop Edwin A. Penick, 802 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Salisbury, N. C.

South Carolina:

Chairman, The Rev. Mack Goss, Walhalla.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson, Orangeburg.

Tennessee:

Chairman, Dr. John D. Freeman, Nashville.

Secretary, Dr. S. L. Smith, Nashville.

Texas:

Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan.

Vice-Chairman, W. R. Banks, Prairie View.

Virginia:*

Chairman, D. Tennant Bryan, The Richmond News-Leader, Richmond, Va.

Vice-Chairman, Dr. John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.

**Executive Secretary*—North Carolina—Virginia:
L. R. Reynolds, 1618 Central National Bank Bldg., Richmond.

Director of Field Work:

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Field Secretary:

R. P. Neblett, Jr., Jackson, Mississippi.

CONFERENCE OF STATE INTERRACIAL GROUP LEADERS

February 1, 1945 — 10:30 A. M.

432 Wesley Memorial Building

Participants:

Alabama: Mr. J. T. Brooks, Montgomery, Alabama (Representing Rev. Marmion)

Florida: Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Florida (Representing Bishop Wing)

Georgia: Dr. R. L. Russell, McDonough, Georgia (Representing Rev. Clary)

Kentucky: Dr. W. W. Stout, Fisherville, Kentucky (Representing Dr. McDowell)

Louisiana: Dr. M. C. D'Argonne, New Orleans, Louisiana

Mississippi: Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Vicksburg, Mississippi

North Carolina: The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, Durham, N. C. (Representing Bishop Penick)

South Carolina: Mr. Marion A. Wright, Conway, S. C.

Texas: Dr. A. L. Porterfield, Fort Worth, Texas

Virginia: Rev. Thomas C. Allen, Richmond, Virginia (Representing John Page Williams)

CONFERENCE OF STATE INTERRACIAL GROUP LEADERS

February 1, 1945 -- 10:30 A. M.

432 Wesley Memorial Building

Participants:

Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation

~~Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Secretary-Treasurer~~ (representing Rev. Marmion)
Montgomery, Alabama Mr. J. T. Brooker, Montgomery

Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Mrs. Henry Havens, Secretary (representing Bishop John D. Wing)
Jacksonville, Florida

Georgia Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. R. L. Russell, Director (representing Rev. George C. Clary)
McDonough, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. W. W. Stout (representing Dr. E. A. McDowell)
Fisherville, Kentucky

Louisiana Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. M. C. D'Argonne
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Vicksburg, Mississippi

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, Director (representing Bishop E. A. Penick)
Durham, North Carolina

Paid free last 2 weeks if fol. or heard

South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Conway, S. C.

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. A. L. Porterfield, Fort Worth, Texas

Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. Thomas C. Allen, Richmond, Virginia (representing Rev. John Page Williams)

UNITY BEGINS AT HOME

World Charter and Individual Character

By W. B. Stubbs

Professor of Political Science
Emory University, Georgia

At San Francisco on June 26, 1945, representatives of fifty nations affixed their signatures to the Charter of the United Nations. "In this Charter," said the chairman of the Mexican delegation in the final plenary session of the San Francisco Conference, "are gathered all the hopes for human solidarity." "The Charter," said President Truman, "is dedicated to the achievement and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms."[1]

The language of the Charter itself gives ample evidence of the desire of the delegates at San Francisco to help bring about the observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms referred to by President Truman. Re-read the Charter, noting particularly the following provisions. The first of these excerpts comes from the preamble; others are from the articles indicated.

> *We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, . . .; and*
>
> *to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; and . . .*
>
> *to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors; . . .*
>
> *Article 1*
>
> *The Purposes of the United Nations are:*
>
> *3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; . . .*
>
> *Article 13*
>
> *1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of: . . .*
>
> *b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.*
>
> *. . . . . .*
>
> *Article 44*
>
> *When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligation assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to*

1 A verbatim record of the plenary sessions may be found in *The United States and the Peace, Part 2*, published by *The United States News*, 1945.

participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions and stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, . . ., shall be: . . . c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nations, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

The foregoing excerpts from the Charter, along with other phrases included therein, convince the reader that many at San Francisco who labored long on the provisions of the Charter realized the truth of President Truman's words when he said: "Unless we can obtain these objectives [human rights and fundamental freedoms] for all men and women everywhere — without regard to race, language, or religion — we cannot have permanent peace and security."

Charter Superior to Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

The representatives of the fifty nations at San Francisco had as a basis for their work the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, prepared as a result of conversations held at Dumbarton Oaks (Washington, D. C.) between August 21 and October 7, 1944. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China took part in these conversations and drafted the Proposals. A careful comparison of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals with the Charter signed at San Francisco reveals a noticeable absence from the Proposals of language dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The article numbered 56, in which "All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.", was adopted after much discussion in which representatives of Australia played an important part.

Two Outstanding Functions of the Charter

The Charter formulated at San Francisco performs two outstanding functions. In it are crystallized two differing types of political endeavor. The Charter serves as: (1) a declaration giving expression to the moral convictions and idealistic purposes of millions of people in many lands; and (2) a constitution for setting up in a very realistic and practical way some type of machinery designed to prevent war. Though the similarities in the documents are not very striking, it may help Americans in considering the dual quality of this Charter if it is suggested that the merging of the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the Constitution of the United States of America adopted in 1789 would give us a document with a dual quality.

In performing the idealistic function, the Charter uses language which emphasizes human rights and fundamental freedoms. The inclusion of such language seems to represent a victory for the spokesmen of small countries and for the representatives of groups more anxious to insure justice for all peoples than were the governments whose representatives participated in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. In view of the fact that the declaration of human rights had not preceded the effort to draft some sort of world constitution, the peoples of the world may rejoice in the fact that such faith in human rights was set out in the Charter. In future generation the declaratory features of the Charter may prove to be more useful than the provisions which serve a constitutional purpose.

Great Powers Remain Independent

Careful examination of the Charter, particularly the voting provisions for the members of the Security Council, shows that the five nations given permanent membership on that council (Article 23: China, France Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States) do not agree to the use of force to compel any one of them to act contrary to the will of the particular country concerned. This leaves the great powers free to go their own ways if they see fit to do so; and makes the Charter, as a world constitution, very much less valuable to the fifty-odd nations of the world as a basis for effective promotion of the general welfare and the prevention of war than the Constitution of the United States is to the forty-eight states in the union.

Secretary of State Stettinius pointed out in his report to the President that "the Charter in its capacity as constitution undertakes to establish" machinery to give effect to the purpose to maintain peace:

> *". . . It creates, in addition to its Secretariat and the Trusteeship Council with its specialized vital functions, four principal overall instruments to arm its purposes and to accomplish its ends: an enforcement agency; a forum for discussion and debate; a social and economic institute through which the learning and the knowledge of the world may be brought to bear upon its common problems; an international court in which justiciable cases may be heard. The first is called the Security Council; the second, the General Assembly; the third, the Economic and Social Council; the fourth, the International Court of Justice. Their functions are the functions appropriate to their names.*
>
> . . . .
>
> *"These four overall instruments of international action constitute the principal means by which the Charter proposes to translate the world's hope for peace and security into the beginning of a world practice of peace and security. . . .*
>
> *"They are instruments admittedly of limited powers. The jurisdiction of the Court is not compulsory unless accepted as such by member states. The Assembly cannot legislate but merely discuss and recommend. The Security Council is obliged, when force is used, to act through military contingents supplied by the member states. . . ."*

Such admissions as those quoted above show that the World Organization cannot make law and could not enforce law effectively if it could make it; it is a long way from an effective government which could check great powers if they should become aggressive. It is significant, however, that the great powers subscribed to a Charter which did emphasize human rights, even though that emphasis is in the declaratory provisions. Morals and ideals must go ahead of and furnish the motive power for the development of political institutions. Before high ideals can be translated into governmental processes, in a democratic world, the bulk of the articulate individuals in the world must hold views, and be willing to act, in harmony with such ideals. Effective law is normally a result of, not primarily a cause of, moral growth in individuals.

No Taxation Without Representation

The insertion in the Charter of significant declarations as to human rights was not the only victory for the lesser powers at the San Francisco Conference. It is well to remember the following section of the "Report to the President on Results of the San Francisco Conference:

> *"One significant and constructive change resulted from the debate in the adoption of a wholly new Article, 44, which contains the substance of an amendment submitted at the Conference by the Delegation of Canada and strongly submitted by the other 'middle powers.' It gives realization on the level of international security arrangements to the cherished axiom of American history: "No taxation without representation." Once the Security Council has determined on the employment of armed forces, it must give to each state asked to contribute contingents a voice in the decisions concerning the employment*

of its own forces. For the purposes of such decisions, in other words, the voting membership of the Security Council may be increased by one — but by no more than one — for each decision."

The important point to notice about the adoption of this principle of "No taxation without representation" is that it was proposed not by the great powers with permanent seats on the Security Council, but by Canada; and that it was strongly supported by the other "middle powers." In 1215, when the barons or "middle powers" in feudalistic England united to demand for themselves and others with less power, in the feudal system, certain guarantees against arbitrary conduct on the part of the king, the "great power," King John signed Magna Carta. Since that time, English-speaking peoples have made steady progress in gradually altering political institutions so as to protect individual rights from arbitrary "great power." Such changes have not come suddenly, but slowly, following the growth in character and capacity of individual citizens. The success of the effort at San Francisco led by Canada gives encouragement to those who expect to see the Charter amended in the future in such a way that it may provide an effective authority for the protection of human rights and the preservation of peace.

Weakness Is in Individual Citizens of Great Powers

The weakness of the constitutional provisions of the Charter do not mean that the delegates at San Francisco failed to see the need for stronger provisions. They recognized the need, but they also realized that the peoples of the nations had not grown sufficiently to approve of a world government strong enough to be effective. Secretary Stettinius reported:

"The Security Council is not the enforcement agency of a world state, since world opinion will not accept the surrender of sovereignty which the establishment of a world state would demand. . . .

"A similarly realistic acceptance of the facts of the actual world limits the General Assembly to discussion and deliberation without the power to legislate, since the power to legislate would necessarily encroach upon the soverign independence of the member states. So too the Economic and Social Council has no power or right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the states composing the United Nations. And for the same reason the jurisdiction of the Court is limited. . . ."

National sovereignty may be thought of as the right of a nation to internal supremacy and external independence. So long as nations preserve external independence as the great powers have done in the provisions of the Charter, we cannot do away with international anarchy which breeds wars. The weak nations of the world agreed in the Charter to submit to decisions of other powers. The strong have preferred to rely upon their own strength rather than upon any final governmental process in which others might make a decision of an adverse nature. It is generally agreed that the Senate of the United States would not have approved a Charter which would have forced the United States to do what a jury of nations might consider just and fair. There is quite a divergence between our professions of faith in democratic government and our insistence upon doing what we please to do when we please to do it — depending upon our own force

to back up our selfish wishes. But the Senate in having such a view toward effective world government merely reflects the view of the bulk of the citizens of the United States. Our faith in democratic, representative, constitutional government for the world is not strong enough to calm our fears as to what might happen to us if we should participate in such a government. Would our fears be less acute if we could provide for general public education on a world basis as we have it in the United States? Always, it should be remembered that it is not the failure of governmental agents of the United States and other great powers that is responsible for the weaknesses of the constitutional provisions of the Charter; it is the smallness of the individuals in these countries.

Are Americans Ready for World Peace?

Citizens of the United States are likely to admit that world peace depends upon the guaranteeing of justice and fundamental rights to all peoples, as has been set out in the declarations of the Charter of of the United Nations. Justice must be based upon law. Law must protect the weak against the strong, the minority against the majority, when right is on the side of the weak or of the minority. The official attitude of the governments of the United States and of other great powers suggests that the citizens of those powers are not ready for world peace, for the protection of the weak against the strong when right is on the side of the weak. Is this attitude restricted to international problems, or is it characteristic of the bulk of the citizens in their normal activities within the bounds of their own countries?

Within the United States there have been events which suggest the unwillingness of the strong to support a government which protects the weak against the strong when right is on the side of the weak. Of course there are honest differences of opinion. However, many would agree that there have been great corporations which at times seemed unwilling to allow the government to protect the weak consumers or the underprivileged laborers. Now some are accusing strong labor leaders of being unwilling for government to exercise any control over labor unions in the interest of protecting the general public, the unorganized consumers. Whether the great power be in large corporations or in nation-wide labor unions, successful government in the United States depends upon the submission of the great powers to the authority of the government for the protection of the weak. Smallness of individuals or weakness of moral character has sometimes prevented government in the United States from protecting the weak against the strong, when an impartial arbiter would have sided with the weak.

In the United States there is a definite minority group, the Negroes. Have citizens of the United States conducted themselves in such a way that they have demonstrated a belief in "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language, or religion"? Such a question cannot be discussed at length in this leaflet, but most readers will be aware of inconsistencies in American profession of belief and actual practice. Education in public schools is provided for Negroes as well as for whites, but facilities for the Negroes are frequently inferior. In the City of Chicago, about 1945, sixteen public schools had double shifts. All sixteen were Negro schools. Nine Southern states, in 1940, showed an average annual expenditure of $58.69 for each white student, but only $18.82 for each Negro.[2]

2 See Will W. Alexander, "Our Conflicting Racial Policies," *Harper's Magazine*, January 1945.

35-State Committees & Divisions
General

MEETING OF STATE COMMITTEE HEADS
February 28, 1946

Meeting of representatives from each state interracial committee was held at the Southern Regional Council office February 28, 1946, Dr. Gry B. Johnson presiding.

Present: J. R. Ewbank - Arkansas
Mrs. Henry Havens - Florida
J. M. Tydings and C. H. Parrish - Kentucky
Leo Favrot and M. C. D'Argonne - Louisiana
John Long - Mississippi
G. H. Ferguson - North Carolina
M. A. Wright - South Carolina
Mrs. Cernoria Johnson - Texas
Thomas C. Allen - Virginia

Absent: D. R. Price - Alabama
Mrs. Warren Zeuch - Florida
Lester Rumble - Georgia

Staff members present: Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dr. Harold L. Trigg, and Mrs. Inez B. Tillison.

Dr. Johnson opened the meeting at 10 o'clock by introducing each person present and outlining the program for the day. He stated that there would be reports from each state representative during the morning and discussion concerning the organization of SRC state committees during the afternoon.

Louisiana

Dr. D'Argonne, who had requested that he be first on the program, made a report for the Louisiana Committee on Interracial Cooperation. He reported that the Committee during the last few months has sent out 840 letters to various people in the state, that he has made 364 personal contacts, and that a total of 585 contacts have been made by the central committee. He stated that they had not had very good returns, since so many people in Louisiana who are politically-minded. He said that there are now about 105 members in Louisiana.

He reported the following accomplishments of the Louisiana Committee on Interracial Cooperation: Negroes in Louisiana have been allowed to vote; a study has been made of the public schools in New Orleans, and as a result, buildings have been painted and other improvements made; movement is under way to get the Board of Education to see to it that the parish superintendents spend on Negro schools the money which has been allotted for that purpose; and efforts started to get the local board to make the Negro High School in New Orleans a technical school.

After Dr. D'Argonne's report, Dr. Johnson announced that the Council has decided to organize its members in Louisiana into a state division. Mr. Leo Favrot, who heads the committee for such organization, said that he felt this would be a solution to the problem in Louisiana--that many people who are not particularly interested in race problems would like to be connected with a Council which would consider other matters. As a branch of the Southern Regional Council, the Louisiana division would be interested in improvements of social and economic conditions for everybody in the South, whether white or colored.

Arkansas

Dr. Johnson told the group that there is no active state committee in Arkansas, but that there is an active committee in Little Rock. He stated that plans are being made to organize a state committee of SRC in Arkansas, and that he had asked Dr. J. R. Ewbank, of Philander C. Smith College, to represent Arkansas at this meeting.

Dr. Ewbank reported that through the efforts of the Little Rock Committee there has been introduced in the Legislature a bill providing for a Negro girl's industrial school, and it has been passed. Efforts are now under way to prevent the authorities from building the school near the boys' dormitories.

Mr. Favrot asked about the boys' home in Arkansas, which a few years ago was operating very well. Dr. Ewbank stated that when Carl Bailey became governor he dismissed the Negro superintendent and put in a white superintendent. He has brought in three or four white persons and has dismissed most of the Negro personnel.

Dr. Ewbank stated that the SRC members in Arkansas are convinced that with a little impetus a state chapter of SRC can be organized there, and that he does not think it will be difficult to raise money to employ a full-time person.

Dr. Johnson stated that the Council is now in the midst of a membership campaign in all states using The South is Yours, and asked the help of members, especially in making personal contacts. He said that it is expected that as many as 5,000 new members will be secured this year, and that the more members there are in the Arkansas area, the easier it will be to set up a state division.

Florida

Mrs. Henry Havens reported for the Florida Division of SRC. She stated that there had been an interracial commission in Florida for twenty years, that it was reorganized about the time SRC was chartered, and last fall they had unanimously agreed to become a state division of SRC. A meeting was held in January to elect officers and adopt by-laws. The first chairman is Mr. Edgar Ray, Managing Editor of the Tampa Times. Mr. Ray wants to have the first large meeting of the Florida Division at the time his new radio station is opened--sometime in April or May. He wants to have Mr. Paul Williams, President of SRC, there and to broadcast the program on the Florida network. The Florida Division has chosen for its first year's work only one project, a survey of Florida's educational system.

Mrs. Havens stated that it is easier to get the business man in Florida and the politician into the SRC than into an interracial committee.

Report was made by Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Havens concerning the Jacksonville Survey of the Negro Community, which is being supervised by SRC. This study is being made at the request of a Jacksonville bi-racial committee with some of the outstanding business and professional leaders on it. The study will cover education, health, medical care, transportation, law enforcement, civil rights, sanitation, etc. The Community Chest has appropriated $2,000 to finance the project and volunteers are helping with the interviewing. It has the cooperation of the state department of health, the state department of education, and public officials, and it is expected that when the study is complete the public officials will cooperate

in carrying out the recommendations.

Questions were asked Mrs. Havens concerning the number of colored people working on the Jacksonville survey. She said that about 75% of those working on the transportation phase of the study were Negroes, and most of the interviewers who go into the homes of the Negroes are colored. Dr. Spellman, Dr. Jones, and some of the students from Florida A. & M. are helping on the study. Dr. Trigg told the group that the survey in Jacksonville was started by two people who were not afraid--Mrs. Havens and Mr. Dick Daniel. He commended Mrs. Havens for the fine work she has done in Florida for many years.

Mr. Favrot told of a study made by students in Baton Rouge, each student studying one phase of community life. These were put in the State University Library and recently when a study was made of Baton Rouge, some of these papers proved helpful. He used this as an example of what can be done with volunteer student groups. It was stated that Dr. Newbold had also done some of this kind of work in North Carolina.

Georgia

In the absence of any representative from the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, Dr. Johnson told the group that Dr. R. L. Russell is giving his time for a very low remuneration in building up the Georgia Committee. The dues have been increased to $5.00 a year. The Committee is not a state division of SRC, but has an affiliation agreement with SRC. The Committee has many more members than SRC has in Georgia. Dr. Johnson stated that we are not concerned about the Georgia Committee becoming a state division--the main thing is that we cooperate with them. One of the projects now being worked on by the Georgia Committee is the securing of Negro Police. Georgia has no Negro police in any of its cities, although many of the cities in other Southern states do have them.

Concerning the white primary in Georgia, Dr. Johnson told the group that a case in Federal Court in Macon was decided in favor of the Negro plaintiff saying he should have the right to vote in the Georgia primaries. This has made some difference already in Georgia, as many Negroes participated in the election in Athens last fall. In a recent special election to choose a successor to Congressman Ramspeck who had resigned his seat there were well over 1,000 Negroes who voted in Atlanta. The Macon case is under appeal now in New Orleans Fifth Circuit Court.

Kentucky

Dr. C. H. Parrish, member of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Interracial Committee, stated he had been working with the interracial committee in Kentucky for many years, and was interested in its work. He asked Mr. Tydings, Chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs and Acting Chairman of the Kentucky Committee on Interracial Cooperation, to make the report for Kentucky.

Mr. Tydings told how a group had gone to the Governor of Kentucky when he was first elected and as a friendly gesture, had offered to help in solving some of the problems in regard to the Negroes in Kentucky. The Governor appointed a Commission on Negro Affairs with Mr. Tydings as chairman. It is composed of 12 members, 6 white and 6 colored, and is divided into five committees: (1) education, (2) health, (3) civil affairs, (4) economic affairs, (5) housing and welfare.

In November, 1945, a report of this Committee was put into the hands of the Governor. The report has been given wide publicity, the Louisville Courier-Journal carrying a full page. The Governor sent a copy of the report to all the Southern Governors, and articles appeared in papers in other states.

The Kentucky Interracial Council has recently been reorganized and Mr. Tydings stated he felt that this is the organization to carry out the recommendations of the Commission since the Governor's Commission was merely a fact-finding body. The Council has developed community interest all over the state, and 30 community councils have been organized. There is a Committee on Resolutions which has met with the writer of statutes for the state of Kentucky. Eleven bills were prepared which are now before the Kentucky legislature. All of these bills have been introduced by Mr. Anderson (Negro member of the legislature) except two on appropriations.

The bills are as follows:

1. House Bill 227, establishing a permanent Commission on Negro Affairs, $7,500 for research work.

2. An Act prohibiting discrimination because of race or creed in the employment of persons or in state contracts.

3. An Act prohibiting Jim Crow laws on the railroads in Kentucky.

4. An Act modifying the Day law, which would increase from $175,000 to $350,000 the amount for out of state aid for students.

5. An Act requiring that the State Board of Education accredit schools as county systems rather than accrediting separate schools in the system.

6. An Act prohibiting discrimination in the amount of teachers' salaries because of teaching levels, sex or race, quality of work to be interpreted to mean quantity of school work.

7. An Act enabling the State Department of Education to employ qualified Negro educator as Assistant Superintendent of Schools to be supervisor of Negro Education. This, he stated, is already in the budget.

8.

9. An Act enabling Kentucky State College to secure funds from the Department of Agriculture for education and experimentation. To date, this college has been getting all its funds as a land grant college.

10. An Act asking mercantile establishments to render like service to patrons regardless of race.

11. An Act enabling Negro doctors to practice in tax supported hospitals.

Appropriations asked are as follows: $300,000 for capitol improvements for Kentucky State College; salary for supervisor for Negro schools; $60,000 for White Kentucky Vocational School; appropriation of $225,000 for Red

Cross Hospital, which is the only possibility of training Negro nurses in Kentucky; appropriation for a state children's home for Negro children.

Mr. Tydings told about the interracial clinic held in Louisville in February. On the planning committee were management and labor, all faiths and races, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc. working together for a better Louisville. Through this work, he said, they will begin their membership for SRC.

Referring to bill number 6 above, Mr. Favrot stated he would question the philosophy of substituting "quantity" for "quality" of teaching service. He cited a case in Louisiana where a man who had been dismissed for inefficiency is now suing the state. Mr. Tydings stated that this term was used "for the purpose of this law only--quality of personnel will be quantity of service as a teacher".

The Kentucky Interracial Council dues, he said, are $5.00 per year.

Mississippi Mr. Long reported that Mississippi has had an active interracial Council for a number of years and now has around 40 paid members. It is limited in its membership--a member can get in only on the recommendation of some other member of the group. The Mississippi Council has worked toward improvement of salaries for teachers, lengthening the school term, and improvement of other conditions in the schools. Much of this work, Mr. Long said, has been done by working quietly.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Council in February it was decided that it would become a division of SRC. There was some opposition by those who were not familiar with the work of SRC. There will be a meeting the 21st of March at which time the division will be organized. We have the problem of finding a good chairman. It is hoped that Mr. F. C. Willcoxon who has been chairman for about four years will continue. Dr. Johnson stated that Mr. Carter, Editor of the Greenville Democrat, had been suggested as chairman.

North Carolina Dr. Johnson stated that Mr. Arnold, who is head of the North Carolina Council of Churches, has also served as director of the N. C. Interracial Commission until recently when he resigned. Bishop Edwin Penick, who had served as Chairman of the N. C. Interracial Committee, has also resigned. Mr. Ferguson reported for North Carolina.

Mr. Ferguson told the group that he works with Dr. N. C. Newbold who is head of the Department of Negro Education in North Carolina, that Dr. Newbold had been unable to come to Atlanta and had asked him to come. Mr. Ferguson stated that in the Department of Negro Education there are four field staff members, two white and two Negro, and it is hard to tell when they are working in the educational field or in interracial activities.

North Carolina at one time had an arrangement with Virginia whereby one man gave half time to the interracial committee for each state. This plan was succeeded by the agreement with the Council of Churches, of which Mr. Arnold was head. Mr. Ferguson stated that Dr. Newbold has carried on a good deal of work in connection with Duke and the University of North Carolina in arranging programs through what is called associate units, both white and Negro. That has stimulated a good deal of interracial work among young people, and it is hoped will be projected downward to the larger high schools.

The Department of Public Instruction and the Commission have worked together on projects--have worked toward a uniform salary schedule for both white and Negro teachers based on the type of certificate and years of experience. A merit system is now in process of being developed, and the Governor has appointed a commission to study the merit system, so that there will be no discrimination according to race, creed or sex.

North Carolina has around 1,000 members, anyone may become a member, and there are no dues. In answer to a question as to how the North Carolina Commission is financed, he stated that the banks had been liberal to them, and schools take collections. The Commission has been raising about $2,000 a year.

South Carolina

Mr. M. A. Wright, Chairman, reported for the South Carolina Committee of SRC. He stated that changing the name to S. C. Division of SRC had proved beneficial to the S. C. Committee. He said that Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Havens have attended two Executive Committee meetings, and Dr. Mitchell will attend the annual meeting on March 28. At that time they plan to adopt a new constitution which will be somewhat like the constitution of the SRC. He said that he agreed with Mr. Favrot's suggestion that there are quite a number of people who are interested in primarily in general social and economic conditions and secondarily in race relations.

He stated that they would hardly point to definite accomplishments during the last year, but said that the South Carolina Committee had sponsored two pieces of legislation which are now in the status of bills in the South Carolina General Assembly:

1. A bill creating a reformatory for Negro girls

2. A bill transferring the reformatories from the control of the State Penal Board, and putting them under the Department of Education.

He stated that they had been confronted by a situation in South Carolina, a violation of the right of Negroes to register. The S. C. Committee adopted a resolution calling upon the members of the group to make their services available to Negro citizens who were qualified to vote, by going with them to the books of registration and observing what took place, so that in the event he was denied the right to register he had a white person who had observed what had taken place.

In Marion County, South Carolina, 267 intelligent qualified Negroes presented themselves for registration and were refused. The S. C. Committee held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed requesting the board of registration to abandon the policy of refusing registration to anyone solely because of race. Later 60 Negroes registered and were admitted.

Mr. Wright stated that members of the S. C. Committee called on Governor Williams and asked that he appoint a commission similar to the Kentucky commission, which was refused. If he had acted upon this request a year ago, Mr. Wright said, the S. C. Commission would have been able to present a report at the same time of the Kentucky Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock for lunch.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Texas

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, of the Fort Worth Urban League, reported for the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation. She said her first pleasant experience with the Commission was a meeting last year which Dr. Johnson attended. The Texas Commission, she stated, has been intensely interested in getting a state school for delinquent Negro girls. The appropriation was secured, and the Commission is pushing it to see that the money is spent for that purpose. The Commission has also been pushing the visiting teacher idea. They had one in the white schools at Ft. Worth, but none in the Negro schools. The Commission brought it to the attention of the school board and they hired one Negro teacher, but placed her in a class room. About 30 days ago she was appointed visiting teacher. During brotherhood week the Commission acted as a clearing house for speakers in the various churches, and on March 10 a mass meeting is to be held on brotherhood.

In Texas there is a peculiar situation in that there is the Mexican population, and the Commission wants to do more work in that direction. The Commission, she said, has been in a state of change and they hope to have soon a state set-up with at least a part-time person. The motivating power toward better race relations in Texas, she said, is Dr. Porterfield, at Texas Christian. She said there is a need for some leadership among the Negroes in Texas, and that in Ft. Worth there is better response from the whites than from the Negroes.

Question was asked Mrs. Johnson concerning the number of Negroes in Fort Worth, and she stated that there are some 30,000, or 12% of the total population, according to the 1940 census. Mr. D'Argonne asked if the Fort Worth local committee has done much work with the Mexicans. Mrs. Johnson stated that there are a few people who work with the Mexicans on the Interracial Commission, but no Mexicans. She stated that the Negroes and whites understand each other better than the Mexicans and whites or the Mexicans and Negroes. It was stated that there is a group of mixed Negro and Indian blood in North Carolina--the Croatans in Robertson County--which are in the same category as the Mexicans in Texas.

The use of funds from the local community funds had been mentioned by Mrs. Havens in Florida and Mr. Allen in Virginia. Mrs. Johnson stated she felt that this would be a handicap to a group working in race relations in Texas.

The Texas Interracial Commission, along with 30 Negro organizations, was responsible for initiating the plan of propagandizing the Negro community into buying more poll taxes. A temporary citizens committee was appointed to work with the Young Negro Democrats and the Interracial Commission. They sponsored a campaign which went into the churches, the ministers preached about citizenship and poll taxes were sold right in the churches. In one church $517 was collected in one day. The forms for the poll tax were secured from the beer companies and they were witnessed by notary publics in the Negro banks. The Commission plans to have a series of citizenship classes, at which they will teach the use of the ballot, etc. In answer to question as to how the poll tax is spent, Mrs. Johnson stated that $1.00 of it goes to the schools.

Virginia

Mr. Allen reported for Virginia. Most of Mr. Allen's comments are embodied in the attached annual report of the Department of Interracial Cooperation for the year 1945. He explained the organization of the Council of Churches. It has seven departments, four of which, Mr. Allen stated, are in the general

area in which SRC is working: (1) The Department on Interracial Cooperation, (2) Department on Social Education and Action, (3) United Christian Youth Council, (4) Department of Christian Education. They are supported by allocations from denominational units, and from individual members of the departments. The Community Funds of Petersburg and Richmond are supporting local departments on interracial cooperation.

Mr. Allen said that plans are being made for fellowship of worship services in Richmond on Sunday afternoons-- meetings to be held at white churches with Negro speakers, and at Negro churches with white speakers. He also told of a thirty-minute radio program which the Department on Interracial Cooperation had sponsored on WRVA. He also reported that Negro police are now employed in one Virginia city.

Mr. Allen said that the Department of Interracial Cooperation has a cooperative relationship with SRC, and that he would like to discuss closer cooperation with SRC.

The report from Virginia concluded the reports from the states, and the remainder of the time was spent in discussion.

Discussion

Dr. Johnson outlined the By-laws adopted by the Florida Division of SRC. (See copy attached.) He explained that $1.00 of the dues of each SRC member in Florida is sent back to the state, as are any contributions ear-marked for use in that state. He told the group that to those states with small memberships there is an advantage in being a division of SRC, for those states having 2,000 to 3,000 members, it would be a disadvantage.

Mr. Wright suggested that SRC have in its By-laws a provision stating that upon receipt of the annual dues from a member in a state division of SRC, that it shall remit $1.00 to the state division, and shall refund to the state division such funds as are earmarked for work in that particular state. Dr. Johnson stated that the staff had been authorized by the Board of Directors to work out such agreements as will be mutually satisfactory.

Some of the states, Dr. Johnson said, have been wondering if they could get financial help from SRC. The SRC has helped some of the state committees with one or two special projects--it granted the Kentucky Council $300 for a special purpose last year, and a similar amount was offered to Texas, $100 was given for a special printing job in Mississippi, and SRC is reprinting a special talk Mr. Wright made in South Carolina. The SRC's budget does not permit it to do what the Interracial Commission used to do--match 50 cents on the dollar for everything raised in the states.

Dr. Johnson explained that the SRC is chartered as an eleemosynary institution, exempt from corporation taxes, and there is danger of having the charter revoked if the SRC participates in political action. There was some discussion concerning the Kentucky Council becoming a state division of the SRC. Question was raised--if Kentucky becomes a state division and has a directohand in legislative efforts, would it be in violation of the SRC Charter? Mr. Wright suggested that Dr. Johnson get Mr. Leonard Haas, SRC counsellor, to give a formal written opinion on this.

Mr. Tydings said that he felt that in view of this discussion it will be

better probably for the Kentucky Council to be affiliated and work in cooperation with SRC rather than as a state division.

There was some discussion re the great number of groups which are working in the area of race relations and the necessity of their working together or having a real understanding of each other's programs. Mrs. Johnson said she felt that even though there are many organizations working along the same line with different techniques and methods, they are working toward the same goal.

Dr. Johnson offered the services of the Veterans Service Department of SRC to the state groups. He stated that Dr. Mitchell, the Director of Veterans Services, has five field men, 4 Negro and one white, investigating the veterans services. At present they are working in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana and plan to go on to the other states. He asked that representatives from each state write to SRC if they find that things are not going right with regard to Negro veterans.

He stated that Dr. Harold L. Trigg, the Associate Director, who is a fine speaker, will be available from time to time for talks. He also told the group about new Council literature--the use of the packet, and the special March issue of New South, which is to be based on Rupert Vance's book, All These People.

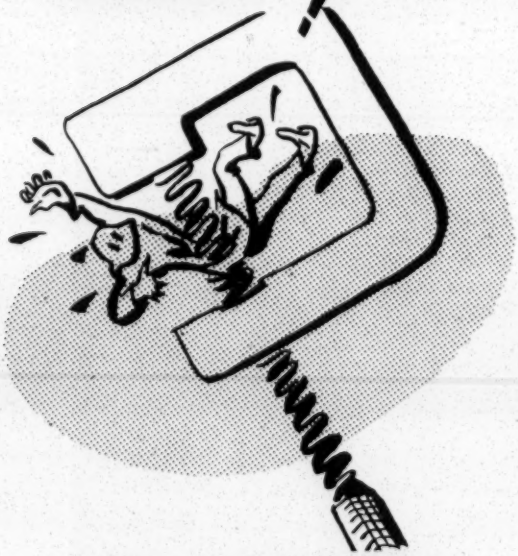
The following meetings of state committees were announced:

March 21 - Meeting of the Mississippi Division of SRC.
March 28 - Meeting of the South Carolina Committee of SRC.
April 23, 24, 25 - Meeting of the Virginia Council of Churches - all departments.
April - Texas Commission will meet jointly with the Southwestern Sociological Society sometime in April.
April - Kentucky Commission will have a meeting in April for reorganization.
April or May - Meeting of the Florida Committee of SRC in Tampa. Time of meeting depends upon the opening of radio station.
April or May - North Carolina Committee will meet as soon as a man is employed as director.

Meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Inez B. Tillison

WE MUST *Clamp down on the Klan* AGAIN!



DIXIE DISRUPTIONS

by Stetson Kennedy

Perhaps the most ominous sign on the American scene is the gigantic fiery cross touched off by the Ku Klux Klan on Stone Mountain near Atlanta recently. Instead of the usual contraption of wooden frame and gasoline-soaked burlap, this one consisted of hundreds of barrels of fuel oil, so strung out across the face of the mountain as to constitute a cross one hundred yards long. Dr. Samuel Green, grand dragon for Georgia, was not exaggerating when he said it could be seen for a hundred miles.

I happened to be on hand for the event. The approaches to the mountain were guarded by carloads of unrobed Klansmen. Circumventing these, I climbed to a vantage peak, where there were no Klansmen. The next day a card-carrying Klansman assured me that something like 4,000 Klansmen had been assembled on the far side of the mountain, just over the DeKalb County line, in Gwinnett County.

At the foot of the mountain I talked with the proprietress of a drink stand who has witnessed all cross-burnings on the mountain, including the cross of the reincarnation of 1915. She said that one of the Klansmen had told her that the big new cross was "just to let the niggers know the war is over and that the Klan is back on the market." "And," he added, "we'll be back soon and often."

Ku Kluxery—Not Incorporated

Grand Dragon Green, upon being interviewed by news reporters, said the cross was the work of one of the nine Atlanta Klans. When asked about the official status of the Klan since the announcement of the suspension of its interstate machinery in June of 1944, Dr. Green replied, "'The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Incorporated' is dead now, but the 'Knights of the Ku Klux Klan' is not dead. They're as strong as they ever were. They're meeting all over the country right now."

The combination of factors which has given the promotors of the Klan their present incentive is the breakdown of the white primary, the resultant prominence of the race issue in the 1946 political campaigning, the CIO's drive to organize a million more Southern workers, and finally, the profitability of the Klan to its leaders. There has always been a good rake-off to the leaders in collecting dues and selling bed sheets to new members.

Chattanooga, Tennessee is another hotbed of Klan activity. Dr. Green told newsmen that J. B. Stoner, Temple Court Building, Chattanooga, "can give you the dope about the Klan in Tennessee."

J. B. Stoner has gathered about him a bunch of hoodlum terrorists who resemble more the old Joe McWilliams Christian Fronters and the German American Bund than they do the old line Klan activities. They have been extremely active in Chattanooga and since VJ Day have burned no less than 11 crosses. On March 8th a brave segment of this klonklave of the Klan had the temerity to parade in regalia before a store owned by a widowed Jewish woman, in a Chattanooga suburb. They likewise burned a cross in front of her door. Three days later they tied hickory switches to the doorknob. The defenseless woman immediately closed her store and returned to Chattanooga—shades of Nazi Germany!

Organizing Civil Workers

In Chattanooga proper the Klan is making headway among policemen, firemen, bus drivers, and railroad men. Red stenciled letters reading "Join the Klan" appeared last summer on sidewalks in the heart of the city. Stoner boasts of having organized Klans in Knoxville, Nashville, and several smaller Tennessee towns.

Ministers' Group Assails Ku Klux Klan Revival Here

Disclaim Connection With Move

'Un-American,' Clerics Say of Organization

The Ku Klux Klan was assailed Monday by the Greater Miami Ministerial association as unAmerican, undemocratic and unChristian.

Pastors of congregations throughout the Greater Miami area went on record as being unanimously oppose to the Ku Klux Klan, Monday morning.

Evidences of revival of the organization in Miami and cities in other states evoked the strong opposition of the ministers.

"As ministers of the Gospel of Christ," their statement read, "we not only oppose the position and principles of the Ku Klux Klan, but we also strongly advise our people to have no part in furthering its organization.

"We are not alone opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, but also to the apparent tendency on the part of many people to assume the Klan is a Protestant organization.

DENIES AMERICANISM

"The Ku Klux Klan is the precise denial of everything truly American and democratic.

The Miami Herald

Five Cents — Daily News — 9¢ Complete Financial

LOS ANGELES 54, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1946 — A 24 HOUR NEWSPAPER — TELEPHONE RICHMOND 4545

ACT TO CRUSH KLAN IN CALIF.

2 refuse to talk of terrorism

Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny prepared to go to court today to "strip the Ku Klux Klan of any pretense of legality in California."

This move was made after two admitted Klansmen refused to testify about terrorist activities when they were hailed into the attorney-general's office in the State bldg.

Both Rev. Wesley Swift, pastor of the Lancaster Christian Fellowship church, and Ray J. Schneider, who said he was formerly Kleagle (head) of the Klan in Los Angeles county, acted on advice of counsel not to speak.

Other HATE Organizations

Of course the Klan is by no means the only organization in the South which is engaged in the dissemination of racial and religious hate propaganda, although the less venerable groups lack the Klan's prestige, such as it is.

The Commoner Party, launched in December of 1944 at Conyers, Georgia, has sought in vain for notoriety. Its peculiar goal is a "Gentile Political Party Block to Combat the Jew and Negro Racial Blocks." Recently, apparently in deference to a sug-

MIAMI DAILY NEWS

FBI Studies Protest

A request by Florida CIO leaders for FBI investigation and prosecution of Ku Klux Klan leaders in Miami has been referred to Theron L. Caudle, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of FBI, Director J. Edgar Hoover told the state council in a letter received here today.

cross as a union-busting weapon. Patterson takes his text from the Biblical quotation, "Be ye not unequally yoked together," which he interprets as meaning that Christians should not join any organization which includes non-Christians, then in an adjacent column he is wont to print the names of labor union officials, selecting a union whose officers are predominantly Jewish or have foreign names.

Patterson has evolved a scheme whereby reactionary Southern employers, upon being confronted with a will-to-unity among their employees, can arrange to have The Militant Truth mailed to all of them in

Los Angeles Times

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1946

CC*

Klan Activity Held National

Reregistration in Georgia Told by Officials Here

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., is again active nationally, and only recently registered in Georgia's Secretary of State's office to extend its operations through 1946, it was learned here officially yesterday.

At the same time it was disclosed that Rev. Wesley A. Swift of Lancaster, whose address before a Big Bear Valley American Legion post first brought to light a revival of Klansmen in this area, only Wednesday purchased the fourth of four pistols at a Hollywood gun shop.

Bought 12 Pistols

Further checking disclosed that Dr. Swift had made a total purchase of 12 pistols of varying sorts at the gun shop since 1932. His permit, although he was a Lancaster resident, was issued by the Los Angeles Police Department, and Robert Morris, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny, said that his office would notify [illegible]

Prosecution Charged

Morris said that Schneider, whose own permit to carry a pistol was revoked by the Sheriff's office last Wednesday, told him that he "is being prosecuted by phone calls at all hours of the night," that he is being "shadowed" by strange persons and that his wife has refused to remain in their home at 5023 Los Robles Ave.

Schneider, when questioned at the office of the Attorney General Tuesday, denied that the Klan was still existent, adding that he knew only of "approximately 100 fellowships Clubs" operating in this area as offshoots of the old prewar Klan.

Kranz Pushed Inquiry

It was Kenny's office which pushed an inquiry into the activities of Schneider and Swift. The latter has been operating in the Lancaster-Big Bear Valley section in the interests of the Klan.

Dr. Swift, 51, claiming to be a doctor of divinity, appeared at Kenny's office for a closed hearing Tuesday after having been subpoenaed following his outline of the Klan's plans at the Legion meeting. He refused to be sworn for questioning, however, marching out of the hearing room after declaring that he had been advised to remain silent on the advice of his attorney, who was not of town at the time.

Dissolution Action Pleased

After hearing the answers of Schneider, however, Atty. Gen. Kenny announced that he would institute quo warranto proceedings in the courts to dissolve the Klan [illegible] know there is no such thing as the Klan today."

Yesterday, in reply to queries sent in Georgia's and Delaware's Attorneys General regarding Klan activities, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia sent the following telegram to Morris and Kenny:

"The records in the Secretary of State's office show that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., registered on March 31, 1946, for the years 1946 through 1946, inclusive. The registration certificate states that the corporation was organized July 1, 1916, under authority of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia as a fraternal society, with its principal office in Atlanta. J. A. Colescott is named as president. The charter was amended Feb. 1, 1938, extending it 30 years from the date of amendment. This registration statement is signed by Morgan Belser as secretary."

Hollywood detectives, meanwhile, disclosed that Dr. Swift, a member of the National Rifle Association, had purchased four pistols since last Oct. 31, 1945, in the Hollywood weapons store at 6652 Hollywood Blvd. He purchased the first on the above date, two others Nov. 7 and 16, and a fourth last Wednesday. It was also learned that he had purchased a number of rifles. These are not required to be registered with police, however.

The Miami Herald

Tuesday, April 2, 1946 — Section B

Round Table Attacks Reorganization of KKK

Opposition to revival of the Ku Klux Klan continued to mount Saturday with the newest protest sounded by Miami Round Table.

The local organization of the National Conference of Christians and Jews declared its unanimous opposition to efforts here to reorganize the KKK, reported A. W. Gottschall, Florida director of the national group.

The Round Table sounded an appeal to "our citizens of all groups and religious faiths not to unite with this or similar organizations but to join both heads and hearts in maintaining that freedom and liberty in America for which thousands of American boys died across the world that men might be just and fair. America must be safe for differences."

"DIVISIVE ORGAN"

The KKK was assailed as a denial of the freedoms and liberties assured to every American citizen under the federal and state constitutions.

"It is a divisive organ of propaganda to set group against group, race against race and religion against religion; it uses misrepresentation, discrimination and hate as instruments to gain political power and economic advantage.

"The activities in our community will be bad for business, bad for religion and bad for our city's reputation," the Round Table declared.

which is fulfilling its purpose of translating into greater effectiveness the ideals of American democracy.

Given broad support, such organizations as these can help turn the rising tide of racial and religious prejudice which is pouring from fascism's southern redoubt.

Stetson Kennedy is a young Southern author whose book Southern Exposure *will be published September 19th by Doubleday.*

Reprinted by Permission of Prophetic Religion.

Then there was a lot of hocus pocus about the Pope.

They used it to hit union labor over the head, too.

Somehow or other the men behind the masks confused trade and craft unionism with Communism and there was hell to pay.

Apparently the Klan has tried to wash its face this time.

It talks of "Americanism," and the leaders say it is not out to persecute any religious or racial groups.

Can the face that once hid beneath the mask beam in open good will toward men?

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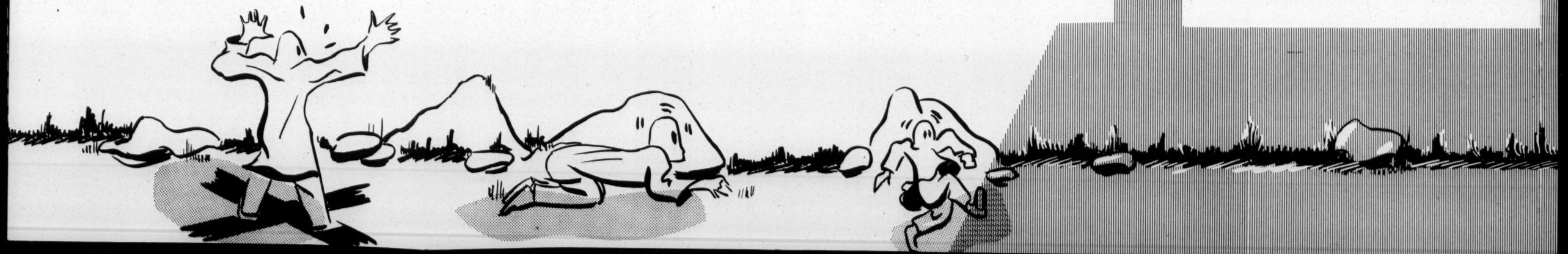

Early in **December** I called upon Stoner and was surprised to find that he is only 21 years old. A native of Georgia, he has been a full time organizer of the Klan for three years. He walks with a limp, and rolls his eyes ceilingward at intervals of about 30 seconds. When I asked him how he happened to become a Klan organizer he replied: "Because I want my children to be white Gentiles. I am against racial equality in any form—whether with niggers, Japs, Chinese, Filipinos, or what have you. I believe in white supremacy—social, political, and economic. I haven't anything against niggers personally, but only as a race."

He went on to berate the press for what he described as its "policy of burying news about niggers accosting and raping white women," and declared that the result "is bound to be violence if Negroes seek to vote in the Democratic primary in the deep South," and he indicated that the Klan would take a hand "through Klansmen in the Democratic Party. We have them in the Party especially in Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina, including some top officials."

Stoner's "solution" for the "Negro problem" is "the expatriation of all Negroes to Africa, with the Federal Government providing them better conditions than they have here."

But Stoner is even more concerned about Jews. He proudly displayed a rubber stamp reading "Down with the Jews!" with which he decorates his personal correspondence. He plans to give up the Klan organizing soon in order to complete a book "proving" with Biblical quotations that " the Jews are all Jew-Devils." After that, he plans to help organize a "National Anti-Jewish Party."

Stoner's solution for the "Jewish problem" was anticipated by one Adolf Hitler. "I would get them out of the country," says Stoner, "and I don't mean send them to other countries. I think Christians ought to be fanatically anti-Jewish. I'll never be satisfied as long as there are any Jews here or anywhere. I think we ought to kill all Jews just to save their unborn generations from having to go to hell."

So much for the Klan in Tennessee, where it was first born and where it is now at its worst. There is disturbing evidence of the Klan's revival in other states, particularly Florida, Alabama, and Texas. Stoner claims that it is now operative in all states where it was functioning at the time of the "suspension" of the Invisible Empire last year; and the Wizard has said those states totalled 46. So far the revived Klan has not indulged in violence, but only in intimidation. Stoner looks for the postwar Klan to surpass the 5,100,000 mark it set during its heydey in the 20's.

Other HATE Organizations

Of course the Klan is by no means the only organization in the South which is engaged in the dissemination of racial and religious hate propaganda, although the less venerable groups lack the Klan's prestige, such as it is.

The Commoner Party, launched in December of 1944 at Conyers, Georgia, has sought in vain for notoriety. Its peculiar goal is a "Gentile Political Party Block to Combat the Jew and Negro Racial Blocks." Recently, apparently in deference to a suggestion from Eugene Talmadge, it has added a subtitle "White Gentile American Party." Although the Commoners are corresponding with many of those who have been indicted for sedition, and other such hate peddlers, they seem to be getting little or nowhere.

Another would-be fuehrer who seems to have been nipped in the bud is the ex-Rev. Arthur W. Terminiello. An arch-nationalist and understudy of Father Coughlin, Terminiello busied himself during the war calling for "Peace Now" and broadcasting that there are "some things worse than defeat." Terminiello has specialized in anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic propaganda. More cautiously, he has also indulged in anti-Negro activities.

In December Terminiello was relieved of his parish at Anniston, Alabama. Bishop T. J. Toolen of Mobile announced that the action came because Terminiello had refused to obey his orders to cease publishing matter deemed detrimental to the Church and the unity of the country. Terminiello, on the other hand, claims that he has only been suspended, and he has redoubled his propaganda output, adopting as a front the name "Unique Publishing Service." He has revived his paper *Rural Justice*, (now *The Crusader*) which was forced into suspension in 1943 when it had claimed circulation of 20,000 in the South. He calls his organization the "Union of Christian Crusaders."

Of the other vigilante-type organizations which have cropped up in the South in recent years, few if any have survived the war. The "United Sons of Dixie," incorporated in Chattanooga, had terroristic ambitions of exterminating America's Negroes. The FBI went after them, and they haven't been heard from since . . . The 30-odd organizers of "Facts, Inc." of Atlanta were silenced by a blast of editorial censure . . . The "League to Maintain White Supremacy," and the "Southern Citizens League," both of Birmingham, vanished like political paper organizations as soon as the 1944 election was over . . . In Texas, the "Order of American Patriots" has scarcely been noteworthy.

Publications Spreading Disunity

On the other hand, there are, in addition to hate sheets such as Talmadge's Statesman and the W. Lee O'Daniel News, certain other publications which are instrumental in subverting democracy in the South.

In Chattanooga, one Sherman A. Patterson edits The Militant Truth, ostensibly dedicated to promoting "Fundamental Christianity and Constitutional Americanism," but actually engaged in prostituting the cross as a union-busting weapon. Patterson takes his text from the Biblical quotation, "Be ye not unequally yoked together," which he interprets as meaning that Christians should not join any organization which includes non-Christians, then in an adjacent column he is wont to print the names of labor union officials, selecting a union whose officers are predominantly Jewish or have foreign names.

Patterson has evolved a scheme whereby reactionary Southern employers, upon being confronted with a will-to-unity among their employees, can arrange to have The Militant Truth mailed to all of them in their homes at the rate of 35 cents each per year (with special rates on large orders). In other words, The Militant Truth provides one means whereby anti-union employers can violate the Wagner Act with seeming impunity. Patterson claims a current circulation of 45,000, almost entirely in the South. At least 10,000 Georgia textile mill workers are receiving The Militant Truth "through the courtesy of" their employers. Some idea of its content, in addition to the anti-union matter, may be had from the headings: "Shall We Be Ruled by Whites or Blacks?" and "Democracy? No!"

In Birmingham, the Artcraft Publishers are printing the monthly slick-paper magazine Alabama, which might be described as the quasi-official organ of Associated Industries of Alabama, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm Bureau Federation. Needless to say, it goes all out for white supremacy. Artcraft also prints The Southern Outlook, which has been anti-Semitic as well as anti-Negro. This hate sheet claims 20,000 circulation and is aiming for 50,000 circulation in 1946.

In some instances hate peddlers are conscientious crackpots or pathological cases, and constitute the "lunatic fringe" of the native fascist movement. These are, however, outnumbered and outdone by the political demagogues and prostitute publicists who sell their services for a fee.

The South and America have little to fear from the lunatics, for the fascist money will not go to them in appreciable quantities. On the other hand, the danger lies with those practical demagogues who have discovered what fascist-minded Moneybags will pay for, and who conduct their propaganda accordingly. Even so, given full employment and economic progress, there is little to fear. But should we be denied full employment, or should a show-down struggle between management and labor ensue, the danger of racial hatred will be everywhere at hand.

Perhaps the best protection against such eventualities is for all believers in democracy to support the organized efforts being made to broaden and strengthen our democracy. In the South, many such organizations are at work. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has a comprehensive program for the economic, political, and social progress of all the people of the region. The Southern Regional Council is conducting a research and educational program aimed particularly at the improvement of race relations, and is currently giving special attention to the problems of Negro veterans. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has an unsurpassed record of defending the rights and promoting the welfare of Negroes. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has a regional office in Atlanta which is fulfilling its purpose of translating into greater effectiveness the ideals of American democracy.

Given broad support, such organizations as these can help turn the rising tide of racial and religious prejudice which is pouring from fascism's southern redoubt.

Stetson Kennedy is a young Southern author whose book Southern Exposure *will be published September 19th by Doubleday.*

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Editorial from
The Gadsden Times,
Sunday, March 31, 1946
Gadsden, Alabama

In the Name of Tolerance and Decency

It is all too easy to try to heap ridicule on the "bedsheet brigades," and it is all too easy to say that all men who will let themselves be led into secret organizations whose members parade around in pillow cases are vicious fomenters of hatred!

We have known men who belonged to the Ku Klux Klan of a few years ago who were good men, patriotic men, men who would not knowingly harm one of God's lesser creatures, much less a human being.

But we do know this:

Many of those who "joined up" when the Klan rode high in power in Alabama, stood ashamed to the core for some of the atrocities committed in the name of the hooded order.

Many of those who "held cards" were sickened at stories of persecutions that took place.

In some parts of Alabama hooded mobs took the law into their own hands. An ignorant half-wit of a drunkard was flogged to death. A white woman was stripped naked and left bruised and moaning in the woods, red welts across her back to prove that brave men had reckoned with whatever wrong she had done.

The Ku Klux Klan rode high at this time. And even though numerous crimes were committed by masked hoodlums acting on their own selfish motives, the Klan received the blame. And shrouded in secrecy as it was, where could one draw the line where Klan activity ceased and "non-official" violence began?

They burned some crosses in Birmingham.

It is part of the ballyhoo, we suppose, to drum up memberships.

And the pity of it all is that some will join—and among them men who have only good motives, but more zeal than forethought.

Last time the Klan rode high in Alabama, the Pope, the "international Jew," the "labor agitator," the Bolsheviks and the Negroes were the targets!

It started off "to put a few smart niggers in their place."

Then there was a lot of hocus pocus about the Pope.

They used it to hit union labor over the head, too.

Somehow or other the men behind the masks confused trade and craft unionism with Communism and there was hell to pay.

Apparently the Klan has tried to wash its face this time.

It talks of "Americanism," and the leaders say it is not out to persecute any religious or racial groups.

Can the face that once hid beneath the mask beam in open good will toward men?

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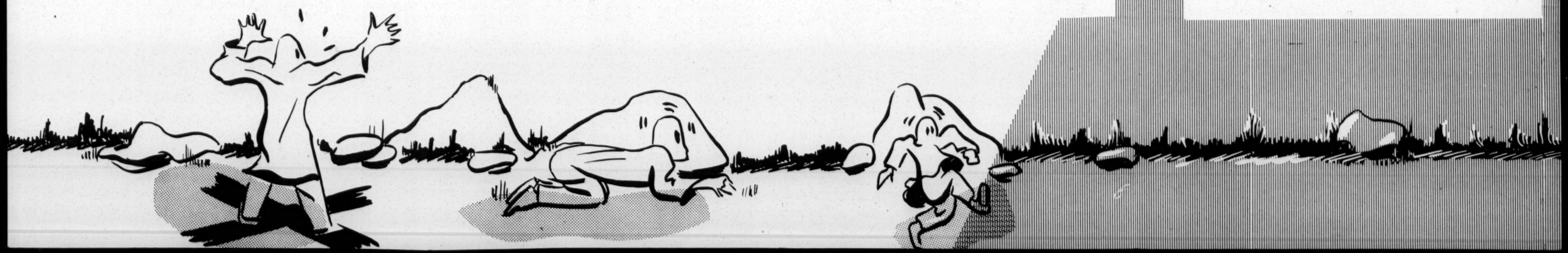

The Atlanta Constitution
May 15, 1946

Ministers Denounce the KKK

Three ministers Sunday denounced the Ku Klux Klan.

They were Dr. Louie D. Newton, of the Druid Hills Baptist Church; Dr. Pierce Harris, of the First Methodist Church, and Dr. J. Milton Richardson, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

There will be others. Indeed, it is possible others already have done so and their comments not reported to us.

There will be more because the KKK is anti-Christ and anti-Christian and every thoughtful person knows it.

The Ku Klux Klan has a record of murder, violence, flogging, and other disorders, not merely in the Atlanta region, but in every place it has been introduced. It pretends an utterly false support of Christianity and then burns Christian crosses. It fools some few well-meaning but uninformed persons.

Every Christian influence must be brought to bear against its revival. That Atlanta ministers should come forward so emphatically in condemning this secret cancer is no more than was to be expected.

The Klan stands for everything that Christianity abhors.

Additional copies may be obtained by writing to:

THE FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN

Post Office Box 577

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

WE MUST *Clamp down on the Klan* AGAIN!

DIXIE DISRUPTIONS

by Stetson Kennedy

Perhaps the most ominous sign on the American scene is the gigantic fiery cross touched off by the Ku Klux Klan on Stone Mountain near Atlanta recently. Instead of the usual contraption of wooden frame and gasoline-soaked burlap, this one consisted of hundreds of barrels of fuel oil, so strung out across the face of the mountain as to constitute a cross one hundred yards long. Dr. Samuel Green, grand dragon for Georgia, was not exaggerating when he said it could be seen for a hundred miles.

I happened to be on hand for the event. The approaches to the mountain were guarded by carloads of unrobed Klansmen. Circumventing these, I climbed to a vantage peak, where there were no Klansmen. The next day a card-carrying Klansman assured me that something like 4,000 Klansmen had been assembled on the far side of the mountain, just over the DeKalb County line, in Gwinnett County.

Which Way Is Better?

Two Simple Choices Are Offered Americans: Democracy and Human Decency and Justice —or the Illegal Tyranny of Hate-Poisoned Hoodlums and Needless Conflict and Brutality. These Two Stories From the Atlanta Constitution of July 4th, 1946, Give Us Living Examples of Both. To Have the Good We Must Fight the Bad.

All Faiths and Races Celebrate Fourth of July at Stone Mountain

By WELLINGTON WRIGHT

In ceremonies dedicated to the cause of faith and toleration, Atlanta yesterday engaged in a Fourth of July celebration, the first peacetime event of its kind in five years.

The Armed Services and prominent public officials joined with the American Legion to make this celebration a solemn reminder of the great motives which led American soldiers to fight and to die on all the battlefields of the world.

The highlight of the day was the American Legion ceremony at the foot of Stone Mountain. At this affair, starting at 3 p. m., Gov. Arnall spoke on behalf of the State, Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey for the Navy and Col. George L. Holsinger for the Army.

In addition, representatives of all faiths and races made their pleas for the cause of patriotism and tolerance. They asked, in short, that America rededicate itself to the causes which led great Americans to put their signatures on the Declaration of Independence 170 years ago.

By official proclamation, the day was also a "welcome-home" day for the veterans of World War II from the Fifth Congressional District. To that theme, Gov. Arnall addressed his remarks.

"I am glad to be here," he said, "as the guest of the American Legion. For there is no organization in America which better represents the sentiment against hatred, intolerance, bigotry and prejudice. Your organization carries on the American way of life. And for those men and women who served on the 34 battle fronts of World War II, and whose bravery won the war for us, there is still a job to do. They, and we, must see to it that the peace they won is achieved and protected.

"There will be no freedom in this world until all men are free. Americans have it in their power to lead the entire world to freedom. That is our destiny. If we do not achieve it, we shall fail. And we shall not fail!"

Vice Adm. Barbey, Chief of Amphibious Operations for the Navy during World War II, then made a plea for Americans to guard the peace they won with so much sacrifice. To do that, he said, we must always maintain a reasonable state of preparedness.

In discussing this situation, Vice Adm. Barbey said, in part:

"Like so many of you, I have fought in two terrible world wars in defense of the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence. We all hope that we have seen our last war, and yet there is much talk that another war is inevitable.

"The very thought is frightening. The deadliness of the atomic bomb has again been demonstrated. Perhaps it will be eliminated as an instrument of war. But there are rumors of other frightening and terrifying weapons. We can only hope and pray that all war may be eliminated. Until that millenium arrives, we must be vigilant and strong.

"The way of life and the form of government that we have built up in 170 years of independence must not be snatched from us with the suddenness of modern war. To you veterans is entrusted the responsibility of guarding and protecting the peace that you have won.

"'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!'"

The next speaker was Col. Holsinger, Chief of the Personnel Division of the Seventh Army Headquarters here. He paid a tribute to the men and women of World War II and expressed appreciation of the Army for the efforts which brought final victory.

The succeeding part of the ceremony was a lesson in tolerance. For at this point William G. McRae, Commander of the American Legion for the Fifth Congressional District, introduced a Negro preacher, a rabbi, a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister. Each of them, in turn, introduced a veteran of his own faith and race.

The first of these speakers was the Rev. William Holmes Borders, Negro, Pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, who made a speech which received great applause.

"I am proud of Georgia," he said, "because it is one of the greatest states of the Union. I am proud to be a Georgian, for I was born in Macon. I am proud of the progress that Georgia has made under Gov. Arnall. I am proud, too, that the members of my race have had a chance to do their part in winning this great war. And, as in the past, I now pledge our loyalty for the future.

"The man I am going to introduce to you represents all the people of my race who since the beginning of our Nation have made sacrifices for America. In his own way, he is the embodiment of all that Americans stands for."

He then introduced Clifford Davis, who served for more than three years in Europe as a member of the 356th Engineers.

Rabbi Harry Epstein next made a plea for continued faith and toleration.

"We realize that the voice of our history speaks to us," he said. "We are summoned to the call of our destiny. One hundred and seventy years of our glorious history look down upon us."

He then introduced Robert Haber, of Atlanta, who was a major in the Sixth Armored Division of the Third Army under Gen. Patton.

Capt. Louis Evon, Catholic chaplain at Fort McPherson, then spoke and presented Bob Chess as the Catholic veteran.

The Rev. William Courtney Oakes, Pastor of the Edgewood

(Continued on other side)

'NOT A CRACKPOT—A PRODIGY'

Tennessee's Klan Kleagle Only 22, But Has He Mass Murder Plan?

By JIM FURNISS

Near the Tennessee border, in the quiet of the North Georgia hill country, an intense, pimply-faced young man is systematically planning the mass murder of human beings on a scale which makes Nazi Germany seem a haven for the oppressed by comparison.

Although only 22 years old, Jesse B. Stoner, the Kleagle for the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee, is considered no crackpot by fellow Klansmen who admire him as a prodigy for his amazing feat of organizing the hooded order throughout the State.

Admitting he thinks Hitler was too moderate, Stoner, with a quick little laugh, explains that he and his men plan to be "more modern about it," using gas, electric chairs, shooting, hanging—"whatever way seems most appropriate"—in eliminating all Semitic peoples except Christian Jews. These he would settle in another land—not Palestine.

BEGAN CAREER IN 1942

Stoner's career as a Klan hero began in 1942 when he was given the title of Kleagle by Imperial Wizard James Colescott, head of the organization for the United States. The young man relates that he joined the Klan since it seemed imprudent during the war to associate himself with some of the other organizations whose leaders then were being arrested for sedition.

Interviewed at his home, Stoner, a pudgy little man with close-cropped hair and red-rimmed eyes, spoke freely of his dream for a new America. He explained that the Republican and Democratic parties were poor places for a man who is attempting to work with prejudice.

"Look what happened to Ham Fish in New York. The first thing he knew, the leaders of both parties were after him."

As a consequence, Stoner plans to form a third political party with a nucleus of Klansmen which will deal with what he calls racial and religious problems in a wholesale if ruthless, manner. He will ad-

(Continued on other side)

FOURTH

(*Continued from first page*)

Avenue Baptist Church, represented the Protestant faith. He introduced Harold F. Johns, who served in the Army as sergeant.

Commander McRae then presented an American flag to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association and Scott Candler, County Commissioner for DeKalb County, officially received it. Cmdr. Elmer Hubble, of the Harold Byrd Post No. 66 of the American Legion, Decatur, and Cmdr. Marvin Medlock, of the Atlanta Post No. 1, officiated at the raising of the flag.

The Drum and Bugle Corps of American Legion Post No. 1, Atlanta, furnished the music for the ceremony.

During the morning, 72 organizations took part in a Fourth of July parade. Starting at Baker Street, the parade marched through Peachtree to Whitehall Street and disbanded at Mitchell Street. Maj. Gen. E. W. Smith was the Grand Marshal.

There were four Army units in the parade—two composed of white troops and two of Negroes. The white detachments were the 1,290th Engineers' Combat Battalion and the 74th Field Artillery Battalion. The Negro units were the 22d Tank Company and the 25th Combat Team (foot soldiers).

Army plans to bring troops from Fort Bragg, N. C., miscarried because most of these units had previous engagements in other cities.

KLEAGLE

(*Continued from first page*)

mit women because they are "more gullible, easier to fool."

ESSENCE OF NEW PARTY

The essence of the new party will be "to make being a Jew a crime, punishable by death."

"We'll just take them out and kill them," he grinned. "That may sound a little extreme but other countries have done it."

In furtherance of these aims, Stoner has had a stamp made marked "Down with the Jews," which he prints on all letters, "except when I'm writing to Government offices, of course." He also hopes to substitute this stamp for "sincerely yours" in all correspondence by members of his party.

Regarding Negroes, Stoner blandly suggests all colored people be relocated in Africa "where we can send them some Cadillacs and make them happy." He would like similar action to be taken with Japanese, Chinese and Southern Europeans, whom he does not consider white.

The country as it is now is not much to Stoner's liking. He sees President Truman as a traitor to the principles for which he, Stoner, stands. In a letter to Stetson Kennedy, author of a soon-to-be-published book on Fascistic organizations entitled "Southern Exposure," Stoner went so far as to write:

"Congress should impeach President Truman for betraying America to the Jews."

HITS SUPREME COURT

He has similar things to say about the Supreme Court, particularly Charles Evans Hughes, whom he pictures in most uncomplimentary terms for his attempts to alleviate racial tensions. The Nation's sedition trials during the war also are indicative of how the country is being run, Stoner opined. In this connection he later mentioned that his idea of the greatest living American is Col. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, now under a double indictment for sedition in Washington.

Possessed of a shrewd, quick mind, he has learned much from his association with Klan officials and his career as a Klan organizer. Concerning the internal politics of the Klan, he remarked that Imperial Wizard James Colescott, leader of the Klan Corporation whose charter Georgia now is attempting to annul, is purposely keeping himself in the background these days.

According to Stoner, Colescott realizes that the Klan Corporation is a dead issue unless it is able to pay off the huge tax assessment slapped on it in 1944 by the Treasury Department. In the Association of Georgia Klans, however, Stoner sees a means whereby the organization can continue to operate without the government walking in.

"If the Klan is organized State by State the way Green has done in Georgia, the government can't go into the Atlanta headquarters and find out what's going on in California or Illinois."

OWN HISTORY

Stoner's own history with the hooded order also gives some indication of the present status of Klan affairs. After Colescott suspended activity of the Klan on a national basis in 1944, Stoner continued to operate as a organizer. Since he was not yet 21, he could not rent a post office box in his own name for communication purposes and therefore used the name of R. W. Byerly.

Leaning against a bank of poison oak—"Poison oak doesn't bother me"—Stoner steadfastly refused to have his face photographed.

"After all, it would be kind of dangerous having people I don't know recognizing me on the street," he said, explaining his penchant for invisibility.

In December of last year, Stone, who suffers from a Goebbels-like limp and sinus trouble, decided to go to Florida for his health. At the same time, he said, his Tennessee Klan posts were taken over by Green, who chartered them in the name of the Association of Georgia Klans.

"Of course I could run Green out whenever I wanted to," Stoner confided.

Regarding a possible rift between Green and Colescott, on the grounds that Green was in position to take control of the Klan from his former boss, Stoner was certain that Georgia, Tennessee and Florida—and probably most of the country—"would go for Colescott" if the issue were ever brought to a head.

At the moment, Stoner is engaged in selling copies of "The Protocols of Zion," a bitterly anti-Semitic pamphlet whcih received great currency in Europe through the efforts of the late Adolph Hitler. The fact that he charges $2 for this brochure and has stamped his favorite epithet against the Jews on the inside of each envelope in which the pamphlet is mailed may have laid him open to action by the Department of Justice.

CHATTANOOGA COMPLAINS

In Chattanooga, for example, local citizens complained to the Post Office Department and the matter was referred to the Justice Department in Washington in May for a decision on the legality of Stoner's use of the mails.

Undaunted, Stoner soon will have another book available for distribution which he himself has written. He described it as his effort to disprove certain theses on racial matters by reference to the Bible. The book, to be printed in Chattanooga through the auspices of an unidentified Chattanooga businessman who will underwrite all costs of printing and advertising, will sell for $3, Stoner added.

The new book is an integral part of his new party, he said, both of which will be pushed from an undercover office. As far as help goes, he has recruited a bookkeeper and several Klansmen to assist with advertising and mailing. Plans to run a candidate for Congress in the Third Tennessee District, however, have been deferred until 1948, he said.

While Stoner is at issue with the Klan on various points—"I know lots of Catholics who are anti-Jew, so why should I exclude them?" he maintains close contact with the Klan as a recruiting ground for members of his new party.

Reprinted by

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Can There Be Any Question About America's Choice?

Single copies of this leaflet may be obtained free on request; bulk orders, 50 cents per 100; order from:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. **Atlanta 3, Georgia**

5 copies sent to each state director, and J. R. Ewbank in Arkansas.
7/26/46 JTM

SRC
7-46

NEGRO POLICE IN SOUTHERN CITIES

I. A LIST OF SOUTHERN CITIES USING NEGRO POLICEMEN

State and City	Number of Negro Policemen	Number of Negro Policewomen
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	8	
FLORIDA		
Daytona Beach	6	
Deland	1	
Fort Myers	2	
Miami	18	
Sanford	2	
Sarasota	*	
Tampa	4	
KENTUCKY		
Lexington	3	1
Louisville	25	
Owensboro	1	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ahoskie	1	
Asheville	2	
Charlotte	6	2
Durham	6	
Greensboro	4	
High Point	2	
Raleigh	2	2
Winston-Salem	3	
OKLAHOMA		
Muskogee	2	
Oklahoma City	12	
Tulsa	14	

State and City	Policemen	Policewomen
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Beaufort	*	
York	1	
TENNESSEE		
Chattanooga	2	
Knoxville	5	
TEXAS		
Austin	3	
Beaumont	2	
Galveston	14	
Houston	5	
San Antonio	9	
Port Arthur	1	
VIRGINIA		
Newport News	1	
Norfolk	6	
Richmond	4	
Roanoke	2	

*Exact number of policemen not known.

II. HAVE NEGRO POLICE BEEN SATISFACTORY?

In the Southern cities which are using Negro police, there is almost unanimous agreement by mayors and police chiefs that Negro policemen are satisfactory. Following are some typical comments:

"We are very fortunate in having some very good Negro policemen, having ability, quality, and bravery. They have made a very enviable record .... I am not considering attempting to run a police department without the efficient help of Negro members now employed on our force."--Commissioner of Police, San Antonio, Texas.

"Our Chief of Police tells me he considers that crime has been curtailed in the Negro district during the past few years. The colored policewoman, Augusta Strong, is a college graduate and a woman of intelligence who commands the respect of the Negroes of her districts. The policemen are not in uniform but act as plain clothes men and serve only in Negro districts. They do not have authority to arrest white people."--Mayor, Lexington, Kentucky.

"Tulsa's experience through the years with Negro policemen has been very fine. We have some very loyal and efficient Negro officers, who take a great deal of pride in their work in apprehending Negro criminals, and maintaining peace and order in their part of the city. You understand, we have a restricted district for Negroes and the Negro officers work this district only. These officers are directed by and under the command of white officials." --Mayor, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"We have four of these men who are known as special police officers who patrol specific areas in the Negro sections and are all on duty at night. These men are of the best of the Negro race in Charlotte and were very carefully selected and recommended by the best educated Negro element of the city."--Charlotte, North Carolina.

"It has been my experience that trouble in the Negro section has been reduced considerably by the presence of a Negro policeman there."--City Manager, Deland, Florida.

"The city of Fort Myers employs one Negro policeman. This practice has been followed for the past twelve years and has been found to be the most satisfactory arrangement possible in handling the Negro population. The Negro leaders in our community are heartily in favor of this policy."--Mayor, Fort Myers, Florida.

Copies Of This Memorandum May Be Obtained From

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sd Johnson, Cm

March 18, 1947

Miss Laverne Burchfield
Editor of Directory
Public Administration Clearing House
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss Burchfield:

Enclosed is the list of state interracial groups in the South as requested in your letter to Dr. Johnson. To our knowledge there are no groups on a statewide basis in Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

We do not have information on state interracial groups outside the South. You can probably obtain this information from the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois, and from the Julius Rosenwald Fund Directory of Agencies in Race Relations: National, State and Local. The Directory does not give a complete listing of state agencies, however.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

Encl.

SRC
3/18/47

STATE INTERRACIAL GROUPS IN THE SOUTH

ALABAMA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE (1946)

Chairman, Dr. D. R. Price
511 Title Guarantee Building
Birmingham 5, Alabama

FLORIDA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (1946-47)

Chairman, Mr. Edgar Ray
Managing Editor, Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Israel Kaplan
1467 Challen Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach, Florida

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (1946-47)
(affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

State Director, Dr. R. L. Russell
Rm. 401 - 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Chairman, Rev. George E. Clary
224 Barnard
Savannah, Georgia

Vice-Chairman, Dr. Forrester Washington
Atlanta School of Social Work
University
Atlanta, Georgia

Secretary, Mrs. Herman Heyman
1271 Oxford Road NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Treasurer, Mr. L. D. Milton
Citizens Trust Company
Atlanta, Georgia

KENTUCKY CHAPTER OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (1947)

Chairman, Mr. J. Mansir Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

State Interracial Groups--Continued

(Kentucky)
First Vice-Chairman, Dr. Rufus B. Atwood
State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. O. T. Binkley
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Secretary, Mrs. Hortense Young
The Louisville Defender - 418 South Fifth St.
Louisville, Kentucky

Treasurer, Mr. Lewis W. Cole
564 Garden Drive
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (1944)
Chairman, Dr. M. C. D'Argonne
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (1947)

President: Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson 26, Miss.

First Vice-President, Mr. Laurence C. Jones
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (1947)
(affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

State Director, Cyrus M. Johnson
336 South Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Chairman, Rev. Leon Russell
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Spaulding
Box 201
Durham, North Carolina

(North Carolina)

Chairman, Board of Finance, Gurney P. Hood
Box 591
Raleigh, North Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (1946-47)

Chairman, ~~Mr.~~ Marion A. Wright Dabbs Mr. J. M. Dabbs Rt-1. Mayesville, S.C.
Conway, South Carolina

First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. E. Blanton
Denmark, South Carolina

Secretary, Miss Rebecca Reid Spearman.
Sumter, South Carolina

Treasurer, Miss Adele J. Minahan
1930 College Street
Columbia, South Carolina

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (1946-47)

Director, Dr. Thomas C. Allen
1444 East Main Street, Rm. 215
Richmond, Virginia

Chairman, Rev. John Page Williams
St. Christopher's School
Richmond 21, Virginia

Vice-Chairman, Mr. John M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Vice- Chairman, Mr. J. Earl Moreland
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (1947)
(afiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

Chairman, Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

First Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. R. Banks
Prarie View, Texas

Second Vice- Chairman, Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 West 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Brock
609 North Washington
Bryan, Texas

Kay
Kay

Organized to serve as an exchange for information concerning administrative processes and problems in government, and to foster cooperation among organizations of operating officials, research units, technical experts, and others in the field of public administration

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 13, 1947

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Charles G. Dawes, *Vice-Chairman*
Richard S. Childs
Frederick M. Davenport
Marshall Field
Robert M. Hutchins
John Lord O'Brian
Louis Brownlow

Herbert Emmerich
Director

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Some time ago you provided us with information on the Southern Regional Council, Inc. to be used in listing your organization in the new edition of PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS: A DIRECTORY. I write now to ask your help in connection with the preparation of the section of the Directory that lists state organizations Do you have a list of state commissions on interracial cooperation with the names and addresses of their corresponding officers (secretary, secretary-treasurer, president, etc.) that you could send us? We are most anxious to have our lists of state organizations as complete as possible and to have state interracial commissions fully represented.

Work on the Directory is proceeding and we hope to send copy to the printer in the near future. You will be given an opportunity to correct proof on the entry for the Southern Regional Council, Inc. so that the Directory when printed will be as up to date as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Laverne Burchfield

Laverne Burchfield
Editor of Directory

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

State Comm - Gen Corresp.

April 14, 1947

TO: DR. MITCHELL

FROM: INEZ B. TILLISON

RE: STATE DIVISIONS

Florida Division

As you may know, Florida was the first State to become a Division of the SRC. In October 1945 the Board of Directors of the Florida Interracial Council voted to transform the Florida Council into a State Division, and on January 16, 1946, by-laws were adopted and officers elected. (See correspondence file "State Divisions - Florida Division" for copies of by-laws and letters.)

Mr. Edgar Ray, Editor of the Tampa Daily Times, is the Chairman of the Florida Division, and Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, is the Secretary-Treasurer. Any correspondence concerning finances should be with Mrs. Zeuch.

Just recently, Mrs. Inez White was employed by the Florida Division to work for two months concentrating on a membership drive. They have set a goal of 2,000 members for 1947. In order to get this work started, Dr. Johnson made an agreement with the Florida Division that SRC would underwrite $600.00, which the Florida Division is to repay through membership dues. I understand that Mr. G. D. Rogers, of Tampa, agreed to underwrite $600.00 also. SRC has already advanced $600.00, and Florida Division agreed to reimburse us through membership dues. Whenever a $2.00 membership is received from Florida, the total is kept here until the account is cleared up. As of April 11, this Division was in debt to SRC in the amount of $391.46.

During this membership campaign, Mrs. Havens and Mrs. White are requesting that we send weekly lists of new members and renewals. Miss Price has taken the responsibility of sending these lists to them.

(For information about finances and the Florida State Division see file in Secretary's office - "Finances - Florida State Division.")

South Carolina Division

On March 28, 1946, the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation voted to become a division of SRC. I understand that their by-laws are still in process of being formed, but there is a tentative draft in the file "State Committees - South Carolina Division". Mr. R. B. Herbert, of Columbia, I understand, is working on the by-laws.

Mr. Marion A. Wright, Conway, S. C., is chairman, and Miss Adele J. Minahan, 1930 College St., Columbia, is Treasurer, and the person with whom you should correspond in regard to finances. (Letters about finances are filed in the folder in the Secretary's office "Finances - South Carolina Division".) On April 11 I wrote her and sent her a check for $20.00 covering one-half of the membership dues for March, and an extra $25.00 which had been contributed by Mrs. Daniel Coker of Hartsville, S.C. I have established the policy of sending checks to the state divisions as soon after the first of the month as possible. I think this should be done by the 10th of the month. It was agreed that we would send a list of all those members who have joined or have renewed their membership during the month, and of course the list must check against the amount of money spent. It has been agreed that copies of these lists will be sent to Miss Minahan the first of the month, with copies to Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Newberry, S.C., who is doing some field work in South Carolina at the present time.

I understand that Mrs. Spearman was employed by the South Carolina Division to do some special field work throughout the state on a part-time basis for three or four months. Our correspondence file "State Divisions - South Carolina Division" is chock-full of letters, two and three page ones, to Mrs. Spearman, explaining procedures in connection with memberships, New South, cultivation, etc., etc. To take care of the expenses of this field work, the people in South Carolina raised, in contributions, $570.00. They sent this amount to us so that it would clear through our books as money raised in South Carolina. I, personally, think that even though this makes for a little more work for the Secretary-Treasurer, it will look good whenever we go to a fund and ask for money to show that that amount of money was contributed by members or raised by members in the State of South Carolina. You and the new Secretary-Treasurer may not agree with me on this.

As you already know, South Carolina is holding its annual meeting Thursday, April 17, 10.30 A.M. at Benedict College, Columbia.

Mississippi Division

On March 21, 1946, the Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation voted to merge its membership with the members of SRC and establish a state division. Mr. F. W. Willcoxon was elected chairman and Mrs. R. S. Lyells, of Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Willcoxon, I understand, is no longer chairman, and I am not sure whether they have elected anyone to succeed him. However, Mrs. Lyells was reelected Treasurer, and correspondence re money and members should be directed to her.

I have just sent a check to Mrs. Lyells for $12.50 covering one-half of membership dues for March. She sent a check, a day or two ago, for $62.00 covering a number of memberships. Copy of letters written to Mrs. Lyells should go to the chairman when he is elected. — The Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer.

Kentucky Division

In March 1947 the Kentucky Interracial Council voted to become a State Division, and Mr. J. Mansir Tydings of Lincoln Ridge was elected Chairman. Mr. Lewis W. Cole, 564 Garden Drive, Louisville, was elected Treasurer.

At first they were pretty confused about what to charge members, as you will note from the tentative by-laws in file. It seems they wanted to have one-dollar members, two-dollar members, subscribers to New South in addition, etc. Dr. Johnson called Mr. Tydings long-distance, and wrote him a couple of letters, and I wrote two or three letters. We agreed to enter the people who paid only $1.00 as full-fledged members, and the State Division would be the loser by $1.00. You see, we would keep the $1.00, and Kentucky would receive nothing. Mr. Tydings also collected $1.00 memberships from some of those people who were already paid-up members of SRC. In cases of this kind, we returned the $1.00 to Kentucky as a contribution. I believe everything is straightened out now, and Kentucky plans to have only the $2.00 memberships.

I have just sent Mr. Cole a check for $60.30 covering the memberships for March. Copy of letter was sent to Mr. Tydings.

GENERAL COMMENTS - Conference of State Division Heads.

I believe that I told you in the memo about memberships that Mrs. Hill sends a card on each new member to the secretaries of each state division. This is done as soon as the stencil is cut and cards made for our file. I believe this is a little behind now. If this job could be gotten up-to-date, and cards could be sent say, once a week, it would be helpful.

I hope that a meeting can be held soon of the state division secretaries, and/or chairmen to discuss procedures and program. I believe that Mr. Haas ought to be in on this conference so that all the by-laws could be gone over and decide whether they are "legal". For instance, Kentucky has a "Constitution and By-Laws", and I understand that the state divisions should have only "By-laws". It seems that we work under by-laws to our charter, or something like that. I feel that the by-laws for all state divisions should be similar, almost alike, and that there probably should be some provision in our by-laws here as to the finanaial agreement with the state divisions.

Also, there is the big question of what the relation of the local committee should be to the SRC headquarters, and to the State Divisions.

I believe that it would be a good idea also to have the auditor, Mr. Harold C. Carson, Mortgage Guarantee Building, in on part of the conference. There are questions as to financial reports by the state. How often should they be sent in, and in what form? Should not the fiscal years for each state division be the same as SRC headquarters - January to January? Should the same procedure be used in each state for handling dues and contributions? Many contributions collected in the states are not coming into the main office. It should be decided whether this money will go through the SRC treasury or remain in the state divisions.

This is all that I think of now which might come up in connection with the state divisions. If other ideas occur to me I'll pass them on to you.

STATUS OF STATE COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS

ALABAMA. There is an Alabama Committee on Interracial Cooperation, not formally affiliated with SRC. It has been relatively inactive during the past year or so.

ARKANSAS. There is no state committee in Arkansas. A group in Little Rock seems to be active.

FLORIDA. Became Division of SRC in 1945--October.

GEORGIA. Affiliate of SRC--agreement signed July, 1945. Quite active. Paid state director.

KENTUCKY. Became Division of SRC in March, 1947. Active; likely to be more so.

LOUISIANA. No state committee. Active group in Baton Rouge area. Plans have been discussed to make Louisiana a state division. Some conflict between SRC and SCHW in Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI. Became State Division in March, 1946. Not a large group, but seem to have plans for future--have new chairman.

NORTH CAROLINA. State Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Afiliate of SRC, December 9, 1946. Strong group. Paid director, full-time.

OKLAHOMA. No state group. Possibly local groups, but no file on them.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Division of SRC as of March 28, 1946. Strong group, relatively.

TENNESSEE. No state committee active--there was a committee in days of Interracial Commission. SRC hired field worker for Tennessee in summer of 1946 to organize state. Local groups organized several places, but work discontinued because of illness in family. Nothing done since September, 1946.

TEXAS. Affiliate of SRC as of spring of 1947. Affiliation agreement signed but not readily located.

VIRGINIA. State Interracial Commission bedame Department of Interracial Cooperation of Virginia Council of Churches in December 1944. Working relationship with SRC, but no formal affiliation.

June 16, 1947

June 16, 1947

State Cttees & Divs.—Gen
7/17/47

STATE DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATES OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

FLORIDA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Edgar Ray, Tampa Times, Tampa, Chairman
Mrs. Israel Kaplan, 1467 Challen Avenue, Jacksonville, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. William C. White, 876-13th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Field Secretary (temporary)

KENTUCKY CHAPTER OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Chairman
Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, State College, Frankfort, First Vice-Chairman
Mr. O. T. Binkley, 2825 Lexington Rd., Louisville, Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Hortense Young, The Louisville Defender, Secretary
Mr. Lewis Cole, 564 Garden Drive, Louisville, Treasurer

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson St., Jackson, Chairman
Mr. Laurence C. Jones, Piney Woods School, Piney Woods, Miss., First Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Paul Arrington, 1736 Piedmont, Jackson, Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, Jackson College, Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. James McBride Dabbs, Rip Raps, Mayesville, Chairman
Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, 1st V.-Chmn.
Mr. J. E. Blanton, Denmark, 2nd Vice-Chairman
Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter, Secretary
Miss Adele J. Minahan, 1930 College St., Columbia, Treasurer
Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Newberry, Executive Sec.

ALABAMA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. D. R. Price, 511 Title Guarantee Bldg. B'gham

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Dr. R. L. Russell, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, State Director
Rev. George E. Clary, 224 Barnard, Savannah, Chmn.
Dr. Forrester Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Herman Heyman, 1271 Oxford Rd., NE, Atlanta, Secretary
Mr. L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Co, Atlanta, Treas.

N.C. COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, 336 Salisbury St., Raleigh, State Director
Rev. Leon Russell, Goldsboro, Chairman
Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Box 201, Durham, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Gurney P. Hood, Box 591, Raleigh, Chairman Board of Finance

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION OF THE VA. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Dr. Thomas C. Allen 144 E. Main St., Richmond, Director
Rev. John Page Williams, St. Christopher's School, Richmond, Chairman
Mr. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. John Earl Moreland, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Vice-Chairman

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, Chairman
Mr. W. R. Banks, Prarie View, First V.-Chmn.
Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 West 14th St., Huntsville, Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. J. L. Brock, 609 N. Washington, Bryan, Treasurer

February 9, 1948

OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Florida Division

Edgar Ray, Chairman
Managing Editor, Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

William H. Gray, 1st Vice-Chairman
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

Mrs. Israel Kaplan, 2nd Vice-Chairman
1467 Challen Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Secretary-Treasurer
Vero Beach, Florida

Kentucky Division

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Chairman
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dr. Rufus B. Hood, 1st Vice-Chairman
State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. O. T. Binkley, 2nd Vice-Chairman
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Hortense Young, Secretary
The Louisville Defender
418 South Fifth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Lewis W. Cole, Treasurer
564 Garden Drive
Louisville, Kentucky

Mississippi Division

The Rev. Mr. H. B. Schaeffer, President
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Laurence C. Jones, 1st Vice President
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mrs. Paul Arrington, 2nd Vice President
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, Secretary-Treasurer
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

South Carolina Division

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
R. F. D. #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Mrs. Marion Wilkinson, 1st Vice Chairman
Orangeburg, South Carolina

J. E. Blanton, 2nd Vice Chairman
Denmark, South Carolina

Miss Adele J. Minahan, Treasurer
1930 College Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Miss Rebecca Reid, Secretary
Sumter, South Carolina

Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Executive Secretary
Algene Acres
Newberry, South Carolina

Alabama Division

w Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman
President, Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Vice-Chairman
President, State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

w Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod, Secretary
Brundidge, Alabama

Mr. Robert Durr, Treasurer
30 Twelfth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama
(Editor, Birmingham Weekly Review)

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

w Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director
Room 401, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

w The Rev. Mr. George E. Clary, Chairman
224 Barnard Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dr. Forrester Washington, Vice Chairman
Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

w Mrs. Herman Heyman, Secretary
1271 Oxford Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. L. D. Milton, Treasurer
Citizens Trust Company
Atlanta, Georgia

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

w Cyrus M. Johnson, State Director
336 Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

w Rev Mr. Leon Russell, Chairman
Goldsboro, North Carolina

North Carolina (continued)

Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Secretary-Treasurer
Box 201
Durham, North Carolina

w Mr. Curry P. Hood, Chairman, Board of Finance
Box 591
Raleigh, North Carolina

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches

w Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

w The Rev. Mr. John Page Williams, Chairman
St. Christophers School
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. John M. Ellison, Vice Chairman
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

w Mr. J. Earl Moreland, Vice Chairman
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

w Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Mr. W. R. Banks, 1st vice Chairman
Prairie View, Texas

? Dr. J. L. Clark, 2nd Vice Chairman
1421 West 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

w Mrs. J. L. Brock, Treasurer
609 North Washington
Bryan, Texas

35 - State Ctees - General

July 13, 1948

OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS AND

AFFILIATED STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Alabama Division

Chairman:	Dr. A. D. Beittel, President Talladega College Talladega, Alabama
Vice-Chairman:	Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President State Teachers College Montgomery, Alabama
Secretary:	Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod Brundidge, Alabama
Treasurer:	Mr. Robert Durr, Editor Birmingham Weekly Review 30 Twelfth Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama

Florida Division

Chairman:	Mr. Edgar Ray, Managing Editor The Tampa Times Tampa, Florida
1st Vice-Chairman:	Mr. William H. Gray, President Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Tallahassee, Florida
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. Israel Kaplan 1467 Challen Avenue Jacksonville, Florida
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mrs. Warren Zeuch Vero Beach, Florida

Kentucky Division

Chairman:	Mr. J. M. Tydings Lincoln Institute Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky
1st Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Rufus B. Hood State College Frankfort, Kentucky
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Mr. O. T. Binkley 2825 Lexington Road Louisville, Kentucky
Secretary:	Mrs. Hortense Young The Louisville Defender 418 South Fifth Street Louisville, Kentucky
Treasurer:	Mr. Lewis W. Cole 564 Garden Drive Louisville, Kentucky

Mississippi Division

President:	The Reverend Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer 1525 Robinson Street Jackson, Mississippi
1st Vice-President:	Mr. Laurence C. Jones Piney Woods School Piney Woods, Mississippi
2nd Vice-President:	Mrs. Paul Arrington 1735 Piedmont Street Jackson, Mississippi
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells 1116 Montgomery Street Jackson, Mississippi

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Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

Director:	Dr. R. L. Russell Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE Atlanta, Georgia
Chairman:	The Reverend Mr. George E. Clary 224 Barnard Street Savannah, Georgia
Vice Chairman:	Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Director Atlanta University School of Social Work Atlanta, Georgia
Secretary:	Mrs. Herman Heyman 1271 Oxford Road, NE Atlanta, Georgia
Treasurer:	Mr. L. D. Milton Citizens Trust Company Atlanta, Georgia

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

Director:	Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson P. O. Box 1208 Raleigh, North Carolina
Chairman:	The Reverend Mr. Leon Russell, Goldsboro, North Carolina
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mr. C. C. Spaulding Box 201 Durham, North Carolina
Chairman, Board of Finance:	Mr. Curry P. Hood Box 391 Raleigh, North Carolina

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

Chairman:	Mrs. James S. Crate 2410 Inwood Drive Houston 6, Texas
1st Vice Chairman:	Mr. W. R. Banks Prairie View, Texas
2nd Vice Chairman:	Dr. J. L. Clark 1421 West 14th Street Huntsville, Texas
Treasurer:	Mrs. J. L. Brock 609 North Washington Bryan, Texas

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches

Director:	The Reverend Dr. Thomas C. Allen 1444 East Main Street Richmond, Virginia
Chairman:	The Reverend Mr. John Page Williams St. Christopher's School Richmond, Virginia
Vice Chairman:	Mr. John M. Ellison Virginia Union University Richmond 20, Virginia
Vice Chairman:	Mr. J. Earl Moreland Randolph Macon College Ashland, Virginia

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July 13, 1948 - General

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AFFILIATED STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

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Talladega, Alabama

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Mr. A. D. Shores
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Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

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Frankfort, Kentucky

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Kentucky State College
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~~2825 Lexington Road~~
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2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Ky

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~~The Louisville Defender~~
~~418 South Fifth Street~~
~~Louisville, Kentucky~~

818 S. 6th St.
Louisville, Ky.

Acting Treasurer

Treasurer: ~~Mr. Lewis W. Cole~~
~~564 Garden Drive~~
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1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

1st Vice-President: Mr. Laurence C. Jones
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods, Mississippi

2nd Vice-President: Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Mississippi

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1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

South Carolina Division

Chairman: Mr. James McBride Dabbs
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Mayesville, South Carolina

1st Vice Chairman: Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
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The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Vice-Chairman: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. C. B. Smith The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

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Director:	o Dr. R. L. Russell Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE Atlanta, Georgia
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Secretary:	Mrs. Herman Heyman 1271 Oxford Road, NE Atlanta, Georgia
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2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

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Prairie View, Texas

2nd Vice Chairman: Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 West 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

Treasurer: Mrs. J. L. Brock
609 North Washington
Bryan, Texas

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches

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~~1414 East Main Street~~ 109 W. Grace St
Richmond, Virginia

Chairman: ~~The Reverend Mr. John Page Williams~~
~~St. Christopher's School~~
~~Richmond, Virginia~~

~~Vice Chairman:~~ Mr. John M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Vice Chairman: Mr. J. Earl Moreland
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Cory
Va C & C
1449 E. Main St
Richmond, Va.

35 - State Committees & Divisions - General Correspondence

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DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 4, 1948

TO OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of a small leaflet just prepared by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, reviewing its work for the last year or so.

You will recall that the Georgia Committee is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

May 16, 1949

President A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beittel:

Our new "punch pamphlet" (enclosed) is a popular and effective cultivation device.

Can't you and your Division use it systematically for cultivation of new members? I think if you and others in your Division would put some time on it, you could find a good number of people quite worth special effort by you.

Will you ponder this and write me what you will be willing to do?

From now on the only cultivation this office is going to do (except in unusual situations) will be for names sent us by present members. We have found that circularizing lists of people is not rewarding enough for the effort. If, therefore, the organization is to keep on growing, there will need to be some persistent cultivation in the states.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 16, 1949

The Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Schaeffer:

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 16, 1949

Mr. James M. Dabbs
R. F. D. #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 16, 1949

Mr. Alfred D. Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 16, 1949

Mr. H. P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens

State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

May 24, 1949

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The Progressive Farmer, which is as you know, a widely read Southern farm magazine, offers a series of fellowships for a two-weeks Town and Country School for Religious Workers, at Emory University, here in Atlanta, for the period July 4 - 21. The scholarships will go to a single selected (white) country preacher from each southern state. Each scholarship will cover tuition, board, and the cost of the room. The Progressive Farmer agrees with the Census in defining "rural" as areas of 2,500 population and under.

The representative of the Progressive Farmer is Dr. James W. Sells (whose office is in this building), who may be addressed in care of the Progressive Farmer at either Raleigh, Birmingham, Dallas or Memphis.

The scholarship in each state will be awarded to the person selected from among those nominated in letters to Dr. Sells. The Progressive Farmer will be interested in outstanding things nominees have done, in their leadership in community activities, and in their qualifications as rural preachers. I understand that it is hoped in later years to provide a scholarship service of this kind for Negro rural ministers also.

The letter of nomination should describe in detail the reasons which point to selection of the individual nominated.

If you or your friends know of some one whose name should be considered, I do hope you will cause a letter to be written to Dr. Sells. Nominations must be in by June 10.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Mr. James McBridge Dabbs
"Rip Rap", Route 1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson
P. O. Box 1208
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Cy:

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Rev. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 24, 1949

Dr. R. E. Russell
63 Auburn Avenue, Rm. 408
Atlanta, Georgia

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Talladega College
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May 24, 1949

Rev. Mr. Emerson Smith
109 Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

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George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

July 13, 1948

OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS AND

AFFILIATED STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Alabama Division

Chairman:	Dr. A. D. Beittel, President Talladega College Talladega, Alabama
Vice-Chairman:	Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President State Teachers College Montgomery, Alabama
Secretary:	Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod Brundidge, Alabama
Treasurer:	Mr. Robert Durr, Editor Birmingham Weekly Review 30 Twelfth Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama

Florida Division

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1st Vice-Chairman:	Mr. William H. Gray, President Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Tallahassee, Florida
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. Israel Kaplan 1467 Challen Avenue Jacksonville, Florida
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mrs. Warren Zeuch Vero Beach, Florida

Kentucky Division

Chairman:	Mr. J. M. Tydings Lincoln Institute Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky
1st Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Rufus B. Hood State College Frankfort, Kentucky
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Mr. O. T. Binkley 2825 Lexington Road Louisville, Kentucky
Secretary:	Mrs. Hortense Young The Louisville Defender 418 South Fifth Street Louisville, Kentucky
Treasurer:	Mr. Lewis W. Cole 564 Garden Drive Louisville, Kentucky

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Secretary:	Mrs. Herman Heymen 1271 Oxford Road, NE Atlanta, Georgia
Treasurer:	Mr. L. D. Milton Citizens Trust Company Atlanta, Georgia

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

Director:	Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson P. O. Box 1208 Raleigh, North Carolina
Chairman:	The Reverend Mr. Leon Russell, Goldsboro, North Carolina
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mr. C. C. Spaulding Box 201 Durham, North Carolina
Chairman, Board of Finance:	Mr. Curry P. Hood Box 391 Raleigh, North Carolina

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Affiliated)

Chairman:	Mrs. James S. Crate 2410 Inwood Drive Houston 6, Texas
1st Vice Chairman:	Mr. W. R. Banks Prairie View, Texas
2nd Vice Chairman:	Dr. J. L. Clark 1421 West 14th Street Huntsville, Texas
Treasurer:	Mrs. J. L. Brock 609 North Washington Bryan, Texas

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches

Director:	The Reverend Dr. Thomas C. Allen 1444 East Main Street Richmond, Virginia
Chairman:	The Reverend Mr. John Page Williams St. Christopher's School Richmond, Virginia
Vice Chairman:	Mr. John M. Ellison Virginia Union University Richmond 20, Virginia
Vice Chairman:	Mr. J. Earl Moreland Randolph Macon College Ashland, Virginia

35- State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 15, 1949

To: Division and Committee Officers and Southern Regional Council Board Members.

I want to advise you about a way in which the new housing act of 1949 offers opportunity for home town self-surveys to be useful. Title three, Section 301, Paragraph 7, of the new act says in effect that public housing (that is to say slum clearance) can only be undertaken in communities whose governing bodies provide the Federal authorities with a certificate that the community has a need for the number of public housing units requested, and that the need is not being met by private enterprise.

People and government being what they are, I think it is a fair conclusion that the only towns and cities which are going to get slum clearance money will be those in which the facts of need for such housing have been painstakingly determined and vigorously impressed upon the governing body. Now the self-survey fits in very neatly right there.

It may be that the exact findings of our self-survey (which includes housing and other subjects) would not be accepted and certificated by the town governing body, but the chance of getting a certificate out of the governing body would be greatly stepped up if local citizen groups had dug out the facts and made them urgently known. Therefore, I urge that all friends of the Council and of good housing in the South bestir themselves to get local surveys made.

The Council's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey is a good basis for such fact finding. Available here at twenty-five cents each. I send you some more of the free leaflets about such surveys.

My understanding is that the provision on rural housing does not require the certificate, but it stands to reason again that those rural areas that early find and clearly state their need will be the ones most apt to get rural housing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

35-State Committees & Democrats
General Correspondence

July 15, 1949

Memo to Florida

July 1, I asked Mrs. Havens through Mrs. Zeuch to get some copies of the Collier's article.

GSM

Memo to Alabama July 15, 1949

Re: Collier's Article

Beittel undertook to get the article and send it out July 1st. I read him the names by phone.

GSM

Memo to Kentucky July 15, 1949

July 1, Mrs. Tydings said she would tell Mr. Tydings about the Collier's

GSM

Memo to Virginia July 15, 1949

I wrote Paul Williams about the Collier's article, and asked him to secure them and send them out. Letter written July 1st.

GSM

Memo to South Carolina July 15, 1949

Called Miss Rebecca Reid and she undertook with help of Dabbs to get Collier's article on July 1st. I believe she sent out fifteen copies.

GSM

Fla- Havens interviewed
by phone,
Show Zeuch
July 1. 49.

Fla- Bethel - will do,
after getting dope
from Marmion
called back. Read him names.

Ky - Mrs. Jenkins
will help. M.

Va - wrote P. W.

S.C. Called Rebecca Reid,
who said she'd
buy Collins. X
see Dalts tomorrow

JCWC

2nd
292 Calhoun St

35 - State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Sent to SRC. members who are also NO.CRR members

July 19, 1949

I am sure you will rejoice with us that your New Orleans Committee on Race Relations has voted to become a part of the Southern Regional Council.

This action brings a welcome addition of seventy-eight members to the forty we had in New Orleans before. Thus strengthened, our New Orleans Chapter will, I am sure, continue its growth in stature and influence.

Cordially yours,

Agnes McKoy

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

35 State Committees & Divisions
General Correspondence

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 21, 1949

You have been informed, I am sure, by your New Orleans Committee on Race Relations of the decision of that body to become a local chapter of the Southern Regional Council, keeping its own name. We want to express to you our pleasure, and to welcome you most warmly to membership in the Council.

The Council is exempting from 1949 dues all members of the New Orleans Committee who have already paid their 1949 dues to it. Members who have not yet paid their dues for the year should send them to us here, $3.00 for single membership, $4.00 for joint membership for husband and wife. One-half of all dues so received will be returned to your local chapter for its use.

You will receive our monthly bulletin, New South, as well as any other pamphlets which may be issued by the Council during the year.

I hope you will let us hear from you whenever we can be of help, or whenever you have any suggestions to offer for the improvement of our joint program.

Cordially and sincerely,

Agnes McKoy

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

35- State Divs. & Cttees — General Correspondence

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
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July 28, 1949

TO: OFFICERS OF DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED STATE COMMITTEES

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

RE: FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This is to bring you up to date on an opportunity to strengthen Southern precedents in the field of fair employment.

About a year ago the President issued Executive Order 9980. We sent you a copy of it shortly after that.

In the Order, it was stated that "the principles on which our Government is based require a policy of fair employment throughtout the Federal establishment, without discrimination of race, color, religion, or national origin", and machinery was set up toward implementing this policy.

Each Department Head was required to designate a Fair Employment Officer. This official was directed to appraise his own agency, at regular intervals, for conformity to non-discrimination, and to hear complaints arising within his agency. He reports directly to the head of the Agency.

A special Board was set up in the Civil Service Commission to hear appeals from decisions of agency heads, and in various ways assist in getting fair employment within the Government.

The Board within the Civil Service Commission has been established.

Practically all Federal agencies have designated Fair Employment Officers (in Washington), or Deputy Fair Employment Officers in other cities with large numbers of Federal employees.

As yet little seems to have been done to collect figures on employment of minorities within the Federal establishments.

One great gain arises from the new arrangements. For the first time, it has become clear that an applicant for Federal appointment who is refused appointment because of race, religion, etc., has a right to use the machinery of appeal.

The machinery is clumsy and divided, but it is clearly adequate to bring local administrators into line with over-all Federal policy in specific cases.

Cases may arise from failure of appointment or failure of promotion, where discrimination is alleged. Indeed, any personnel action which is deemed discriminatory could come under the procedures set up. Local officials get plenty of opportunity to adjust cases locally.

Clearly, the Federal Government should lead the way in non-discrimination in employment, in general. The Executive Branch of the Government has made this effort to provide fair practices. But as with everything, the issue is going to have to be settled in many separate localities, and public opinion and diligent effort by private parties is going to be important in it.

I urge, therefore, that local citizens interested in fair play offer their services in counselling any persons who may be applying for Federal employment, or who may feel themselves presently being discriminated against. Council Officers, and Committee Officers, could and should be helpful in getting fair practices in use in Government offices.

If we can help you with more information, call on us.

I have been helped in making this summary by a recent memorandum from the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

To the Board Members

This, we have sent out, as you will see, to the heads of each state committee.

Please do what you can yourself to get the pamphlet widely known and read.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

35 - State Committees & Divisions
Correspondence

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 20, 1949

To the Heads of all State Divisions and Affiliated Interracial Committees

Dear Sir:

Here is a chance to get something effective rolling in many communities.

The new pamphlet Race in the News will go to all Council members in a few days time. Meanwhile, here is a copy for you.

A good many Southern newspapers in the last several years have been doing a lot better on coverage and handling of news about Negroes. This pamphlet gives a way to speed and focus a movement already started within the press of the South.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is sending a copy to each of its members. That makes it certain that newspaper offices will have it. They can use it on copy editors' desks as a manual, and they can use it as a teaching document for reporters and other staff persons.

In the hands of interested newspaper readers, you can see that the pamphlet will provide, for the first time, a standard against which day to day handling by the papers can be checked.

Quite the best device will be for local committees, preferably drawn from both races, to visit newspaper officials and ask for whatever change in the direction of the pamphlet the papers can arrange.

We can not, directly from this office, get that done. You can.

Please consider carefully how best to do it in your own state. One thing we greatly hope for is that you will reach out to responsible church bodies in your state and get their cooperation in the

follow-up with the papers. The church women know about it through the meetings last week here in Atlanta. If you can, you should arrange to have appropriate people interview the heads of the various religious denominations in your state and ask for their cooperation. Local churches or local councils of ministers or of church people could and should make this effort a project. It will do a lot of good, and there is little likelihood that any one's special sensibility will be brought to the fore.

Many other kinds of civic groups might well be brought to take an interest in speeding this movement.

The Council can supply more copies of Race in the News at fifteen cents each.

Will you be good enough to write me what you plan to do?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

Rough Draft - Norma Huff
35 - State Committees & Divisions
Correspondence

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Re: Distribution of Dues

The 1949 Annual Membership Meeting established classes of membership which have been set as follows:

Member	$ 3.00
Joint Member with Husband or Wife	4.00
Contributing Member	5.00
Supporting Member	10.00
Sustaining Member	25.00

Nothing was said by the 1949 Membership Meeting as to any or what provision should be made with State Divisions (including the New Orleans Chapter) of dues in excess of the old standard three dollars, under these classes of membership.

The staff has made increasing use of new membership application blanks showing the classified membership opportunity; and has been billing old members with a blank which showed these new classified memberships. In recent weeks, a good sprinkling of such higher-than-three-dollar-memberships have been coming in.

The question of the Division now becomes acute because of events in connection with the new North Carolina Division.

Three officers of the North Carolina Division sent out, presumably to all of the several hundred sometime contributors to the old North Carolina Interracial Commission, a letter, copy of which is attached. This letter is misdated December 20, 1949. It was apparently sent out approximately March 10, 1950. It would appear that the North Carolina officials distributed with that letter the blue membership blank showing joint classified membership, copy attached.

March 13 and March 14, we began to receive checks accompanied by tick marked blue application blanks. It seems reasonable to believe that the North Carolina officers, who in their guise as the North Carolina Commission were accustomed to receiving good numbers of five and ten dollar checks, would have cause to question the system and good faith of this office were it to appropriate to its treasury all such membership sums in excess of $1.50.

The North Carolina matter, therefore, presents for a decision the whole question

of distribution of the higher-than-three-dollar membership receipts.

Your Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer, therefore, make a recommendation as follows:

(1) Let it be assumed that the long established rule of division of dues money, half and half, by the State Divisions and the Council Headquarters in Atlanta, should flow over and govern this situation. If this is done, then one-half of all dues money, whether in three dollar amounts or greater, would be returned to the State Division of the state in which the dues payment originated. This applies to new members and old members. Of course, it would not affect states not having divisions; to wit, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, outside the New Orleans area.

(2) That the effective date of this obligation to return one-half be arbitrarily set at January 1, 1950.

(3) That from March 16 forward, the bookkeeping in the headquarters office be so arranged as to reflect this decision.

What has been said above has no bearing upon the old established arrangement under which contributions (as distinct from membership dues, whether small or large) are payable to the State Division's Treasury, if so specifically designated, and payable to the Council headquarters' Treasury, if not so specified for a State Division's Treasury.

If the Executive Committee approves this memorandum, the staff would undertake the duty, on behalf of the Executive Committee, of writing to the officers of each State Division and stating that this arrangement has been directed, effective as of January 1, 1950, and further stating that the arrangement would, of course, be subject to alteration at the will of either the Board of Directors or the Membership Meeting.

In the opinion of the Executive Director, this arrangement leans over backward to be fair to the State Divisions and offers some early increase in their treasuries.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

C O P Y

P. O. BOX 1208

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

C O P Y

December 20, 1949

Dear Mr. _____:

For the past two years, the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. We have found that the aims of the Council and its methods of work have followed our tradition in North Carolina.

On October 18, 1949, the Executive Committee of the Interracial Commission decided that it would be advantageous to become the State Division of the Southern Regional Council. This means that membership dues will be collected by the Atlanta office. We hope you will continue to support the organization.

Plans are now being made for an annual meeting to be held soon after the first of the year. You will receive notice of this meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Leon Russell
Chairman

Gurney P. Hood, Chairman
Board of Finance

Cyrus M. Johnson
Director

Secretary, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Believing in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council, I would like to become a:

[ ] Member ..... $ 3.00

[ ] Joint Member with Husband or Wife 4.00

[ ] Contributing Member 5.00

[ ] Supporting Member 10.00

[ ] Sustaining Member 25.00

(Note: Persons living outside the South are enrolled as Associate [non-voting] members.)

I enclose dues in the amount of $_____

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

List - Save

STATE EFFORTS

Since March 31, 1950

	Pledged	Paid	
ALABAMA			
Mr. Donald Comer Birmingham		$100.00	500
FLORIDA			
Mr. G. D. Rogers Tampa		50.00	100
GEORGIA			— 2350
Bishop Arthur J. Moore Atlanta	$100.00	100.00	
Ashby Jones Memorial Foundation Atlanta		50.00	
Josephine Wilkins Atlanta	100.00		
John Griffin Decatur	100.00		
Dr. Harry Richardson Atlanta	100.00		
Charles Gillman Atlanta	100.00		
Philip Schulhafer Atlanta	100.00		
Glenn Rainey Atlanta	100.00		
Effort of Leonard Haas and Morris Abram, see listing		1,420.00	
KENTUCKY			1000
Kentucky Division, by J. M. Tydings	2,000.00		
MISSISSIPPI			
Mississippi Division	2,000.00	150.00	1000

Black & White Copy Option Skip Frame U.S.A.

	Pledged	Paid	
			2000
NORTH CAROLINA			
J. H. Wheeler Durham		$25.00	
Guy B. Johnson Chapel Hill		50.00	
Father John J. Hyland Swannanoa		5.00	
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Sedalia		25.00	
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Mrs. David R. Coker Hartsville		250.00	1250
			1000
TENNESSEE			
Alfred Mynders Chattanooga	$100.00		
E. W. Palmer Kingsport		100.00	
William E. Cole Knoxville		25.00	
Memphis Community Relations Center Memphis		25.00	
Memphis Group of The Fellowship of Reconciliation Memphis		5.00	
TEXAS			
Carter Wesley Houston	500.00	125.00	500
Crate	100.00		
VIRGINIA			
J. G. Pollard Somerset		10.00	
Miller and Rhoades, Inc. Richmond	200.00		

Louisiana

Response to $100.00 Letter Signed by Dr. Clement, Dr. Hancock and Mr. Williams

Theodore F. Adams Richmond, Va.	$ 25.00
W. R. Banks, for Prairie View Community Chest Prairie View, Texas	15.00
Bishop Robert N. Brooks New Orleans, La.	100.00
Dr. Rufus Clement Atlanta, Ga.	100.00
Dr. M. S. Davage Nashville, Tenn	25.00
Dr. L. C. Downing Roanoke, Va.	101.00
Ga. Negro Voters' League, by A.T. Walden & J.W. Dobbs	100.00
Dr. D.V. Jenison Selma, Ala	50.00
Mechanics & Farmers Bank Durham	50.00
Dr. F. D. Patterson Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	10.00
Bishop Benjamin C. Shaw Birmingham, Ala.	50.00
Charles A. Shaw Houston, Texas	10.00
Bishop W. W. Slade Charlotte, N.C.	100.00
Bishop James Clair Taylor Memphis, Tenn	100.00 (pledged for May 1)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	50.00
Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Virginia	$100.00
Bishop E. B. Watson Greensboro, N.C.	50.00
Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. Atlanta	50.00
John H. Wheeler Durham, N.C.	100.00

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

State Committees & Divisions Correspondents

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 6, 1950

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM ABOUT DIVISION OF DUES

The annual membership meeting of the Council, on November 8, 1949, provided for types of membership in addition to the regular three-dollar individual and four-dollar husband-wife amount. The scale set is as follows:

Member	$ 3.00
Joint Member with Husband and Wife	4.00
Contributing Member	5.00
Supporting Member	10.00
Sustaining Member	25.00

No provision was laid down about how to apply the sums received in excess of the former three dollar and four-dollar memberships.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council on March 31, 1950 the staff presented a recommendation, which was adopted, subject to ratification, and asked that inquiry be made of the Divisions whether this seemed to them fair and equitable, and what they would wish to follow.

The rule, as thus adopted, would do the following:

(1) Divide fifty-fifty with State Divisions all membership dues including those received from Contributing, Supporting, or Sustaining members.

(2) Make the effective date for this division January 1, 1950. (which is when dues from these classes began to trickle in.)

(3) Leave in effect the old arrangement under which contributions (as distinct from dues of whatever class) would be applied to the Council's headquarters office if not otherwise specifically designated, and to the State Division if specifically designated for a Division.

The Executive Committee, in accepting these recommendations, had in mind the importance of building up the Treasuries of the State Divisions, so that their work could be more active. No great sum is involved; by present experience perhaps this would mean an extra $75.00 a year to most State Divisions. Naturally, when the office here is so strapped, there was some temptation the other way. But this seemed right.

If your Division has comments, objections, or suggestions, please write to me about it. The rule can be changed to whatever the Divisions and therefore the members wish.

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

State Dir. — Gen.

March 17, 1952

OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS
AND AFFILIATED INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA
Chairman—Rev. Dan Whitsett, Methodist Church, Sylacauga, Ala.
V. Chairman—Dr. W. A. Bell, Miles College, Birmingham
Sec'y.—Mr. C. G. Gomillion, Box 31, Tuskegee Institute
Treas.—Mr. J. T. Brooks, Alabama State College, Montgomery

ARKANSAS
Chairman—Rev. Lewis H. Deer, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock
V, Chairman—Mr. Charles Hicks, State Department of Education, Little Rock
Secretary—Rev. Charles C. Walker, 1216 Chester St., Little Rock
Treas.—Mrs. Floyd Bates, 125 Atkins St., Rose City, North Little Rock

FLORIDA
Chairman—Mr. Crawford Solomon, Convention Press, 218 W. Church St., Jacksonville
V. Chairman—Mrs. Warren Zeuch,, 850 Royal Palm Pl, Vero Beach
2nd V. Chm.—Judge L. E. Thomas, 1035 N. W. 2nd Ave., Miami
Sec-Treas.—Mrs. William C. White, Okeechobee

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (Affiliated)
Chairman—Rev. George E. Clary, 631 E. Victory Dr., Savannah
V. Chm.—Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta
2nd V. Chm.—Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur
Sec'y.—Mrs. Herman Heyman, 1271 Oxford Rd., NE, Atlanta
Treas.—Mr. L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Co., 212 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta
Acting State Director—Mrs. M. E. Tilly, 63 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta

KENTUCKY
Chairman: Mr. J. M. Tydings, 1275 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
V. Chm.—President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort
Sec'y-Treas.—Mrs. Hortense Young, 818 S. 6th St., Louisville

LOUISIANA
Chairman—Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J., Institute of Industrial Relations,
Loyola University, New Orleans,
V. Chm.—Mr. C. W. Fogleman, 1503 Oakland St., Pineville
Sec-Treas.—Miss Inez D. Jenkins, Southern University, Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI
Chairman—John Long (Rev.), Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss.
V. Chm.—Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson St., Jackson 26
Sec-Treas.—Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, 1114½ Lynch St., Jackson

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS (Affiliated)
President—Mrs. Milton Adler, 61 Versailles Blvd.
V. Pres.—Mr. Lester E. Kabacoff, 2110 American Bank Bldg.
V. Pres.—Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard University, 2601 Gentilly Blvd.
Treas.—Mr. Numa J. Rousseve, 4636 Willow St.

State Division Officers, March 17, 1952

NORTH CAROLINA
Chairman--Rev. Leon Russell, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville
Sec.-Treas.--Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Box 201, Durham
Chm. of Board of Dinance--Mr. Gurney P. Hood, Box 951, Raleigh

SOUTH CAROLINA
Chairman--Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville
1st V. Chm.--Mr. Paul Webber, State College, Orangeburg
2nd. V. Chm.--Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr., 32 Bogard St., Charleston
Corres. Sec.--Mrs. Marian P. Finlay, 1717 Green St., Columbia
Rec. Sec.--Miss Jennie Young, S. C. Tuberculosis Ass'n., 1208 Bull St., Columbia
Treas.--Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter

TENNESSEE
Chairman--Mr. Alfred Mynders, THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES, Chattanooga

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS (Affiliated)
President--Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 19
V. Pres.--Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View
V. Pres.--Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 W. 14th St., Huntsville
Sec'y.--Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, 1416 E. 12th St., Austin
Treas.--Miss Laura Edwards, 3019 Homan Ave., Waco

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
Director--Rev. C. Emerson Smith, 109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202, Richmond
Chairman--President John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond 20

1 R

Local action possibilities

January 9, 1953

Dr. Carl R. Pritchett
First Presbyterian Church
Anderson, S. C.

Dear Dr. Pritchett:

I send you separately various recent issues of our small publication, NEW SOUTH.

Here are some feasible State-wide or local programs your people might take up with interest:

1. Building up within the Christian Relations Committee such close knowledge of the needs of the South Carolina or local school system as will enable informed Christian conscience to be brought to bear on the side of wisdom and fairness in the certain-to-develop school controversy of the next few months.

2. Working with local law enforcement officials in the spirit of the pamphlet, RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. This has already been taken by committees of church women to the sheriffs in Pickens, Laurens, Edgefield, Anderson, Lexington, Richland, Dorchester, Beaufort, and Newberry Counties. The remainder of the State ought to be covered. More important than the visits is the building of informed local opinion which will observe and work with the law enforcement officials toward use of the high standards.

3. Work to open the various occupational and professional associations to all. The Florida and Kentucky State Medical Societies are now fully open to Negro physicians. I dare say, some local societies in South Carolina have desirable working arrangements with Negro physicians, though, presumably, these arrangements fall short of full membership. The same effort should be used for nursing groups, librarians, ministerial associations, and so on. The same principle applies with trade unions. Wherever Negro achievement in skill or ability is recognized and given its normal American rewards, the result is stimulus to general Negro dignity and ambition.

4. Working in the spirit of the green booklet, RACE IN THE NEWS, by careful local persuasion bring over to the recommended practices such weekly and daily newspapers (ANDERSON INDEPENDENT!) as continue in the old patterns.

5. Promote home town self-surveys, such as the notable one at Greenville which was responsible for remarkable improvements in the material circumstances of the Negro population of that city. The method of the self-survey is adaptable to small as well as large communities, and wherever used it has been the beginning of sound and fruitful interracial understanding.

6. Explore the ideas associated with the Protestant Program for the Family Farm. It incorporated a device for surveys by rural churches of land tenure and other conditions around them. For an instance of the sort of thing that could be done—a rural church which saw to it that all its non-land-owning members farmed their land under long-term written leases, including provisions for compensation for improvements or damages, would set a fine pattern.

7. Get local people to find ways of ridding their communities of surviving shack houses.

8. Let it become a part of church people's interest to open to all, the normal American business of office-holding and administrative work.

I do hope some of these will prove helpful. Send us when it is through a copy of what was reported, if you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

ROBT. F. COON
CHAPEL PASTOR

MISS VIRGINIA NICKLES
CHURCH SECRETARY

CARL R. PRITCHETT, D.D.
PASTOR

HARVEY R. DICKSON
CLERK OF THE SESSION

O. WILSON FARRELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE DIACONATE

First Presbyterian Church

Anderson, South Carolina

January 8, 1953

RECEIVED
JAN 9
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. C.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am the Chairman of the Christian Relations Committee of the Synod of South Carolina. I am gathering material for our next report. If you have any material related to the general scope of such a committee I would be very grateful to you if you will send it to me. Please advise if there is any cost involved.

Thanking you for this courtesy and assistance, I am

Fraternally yours,

Carl R. Pritchett

Carl R. Pritchett

CRP/vn

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO
HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Purpose of the Fellowships

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the SRC as follows:

> ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

The Fellowships, then, offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. As a Fellow, you can help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help you to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

The Southern Regional Council Program

The Council's main objects are to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South" and "to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." Some immediate problems which the Council wishes to work on are: (1) inclusion of the interests of all citizens in the post-war plans which are now being made; (2) full employment after the

war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Council's Committee on Fellows selects the Fellows and decides upon matters of general policy affecting them. The personnel of the Committee is as follows: President Goodrich C. White, Emory University, and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Co-Chairmen; George S. Mitchell, Atlanta; Dean T. S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina; Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; and President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia. However, the Executive Directors of the Council will be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows.

As the work of the Fellows develops, we want to issue a regular mimeographed bulletin which will serve as a clearing-house for ideas and activities of Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

	(Check)		(Check)
1. Regular reports	____	6. Work with local Human Relations groups	____
2. Special investigations	____	7. Personal contacts and "education"	____
3. Public opinion polls	____	8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER	____
4. Newspaper clippings	____	9. Speakers' Bureau	____
5. Finding members and supporters for SRC	____		

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: _____

_____

My mailing address is: _____

_____

My residence address is: _____

_____

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office_____

Date _____ SIGNED _____

Dr. Shepherd – Presiding
Dr. Buck
Dr. Woodin
Mr. Hornay
Dr. Ellinson
Dean Henderson
Maj. Anthony – new
director of Pub Safety

35. State Committees & Divisions
General

BY-LAWS

of the

FLORIDA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

This organization shall endeavor to promote in the State of Florida the aims and purposes following, that is to say: to exist and function as an eleomosynary organization, and more particularly to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Members. V ting members of this organization shall consist of members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of Florida.

Section 2. Associates. Persons who are not members of the SRC but who wish to cooperate with this division may become associates of the division. They may attend meetings and may have the privilege of the floor, but shall be without vote.

Section 3. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council. Annual dues of Associates shall be $1.00 a year, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Florida Division.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of the members for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee, at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of not less than twenty-five of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Section 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Executive Committee

Section 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Committee of not more than 12 members, in addition to the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, and the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The members of the first Executive Committee elected under these by-laws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of four expire in one year, four in two years, and four in three years. At each subsequent meeting, four members shall be elected to the Executive Committee to serve a terms of three years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive full terms. The Chairman of the state division shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the intervals between meetings of members the Executive Committee may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. It shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

Section 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the Florida Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or of any five members of a committee.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of seven members, including ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee the remaining members of the Committee may select a successor to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, two Vice Chairmen, and a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by members and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Committee. The Chairman and first Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Division shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of members or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority of the members present.

Make file + file in State Councils Forbut Section

October 24, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Special Committee to Study the Relationship between SRC and the State Councils

FROM: Paul Anthony

Ed Stanfield has shared with me the report on your meeting of September 27. I deeply regret that I was unable to attend at least a portion of that meeting. We do appreciate the time you have devoted to this matter and hope that we can ask you to continue serving on this very important committee. I particularly appreciate your decision to submit your recommendations to me to give us an opportunity for continued discussion and comment. I think this is a very sound approach to these deliberations and that we can hope for the greatest amount of progress at this point by following such a plan.

At the outset, let me assure you (although I hope it isn't necessary) that I have a deep commitment to the existence of the state councils and their growth. This is commitment which is shared without question by the Executive Committee and staff of SRC. I am absolutely certain that SRC can perform a valuable and essential service to the state councils through its regional operation. This ranges

from services to the state councils and providing programs and specialists to continued regional and national fund raising efforts on behalf of the state councils. In turn, I feel it is essential for the operation of SRC to have this out-reach into the whole region, this structure, this identity with and information from the "grass-roots." It would be the most serious mistake, in my opinion, if we did not continue the closest possible partnership, in sofar as we at the Southern Regional Council are concerned. We would hope the members of the Special Committee would always consider their worth in the context of not whether or not there should be a continued close relationship but on how the partnership can be most effectively continued. Your recommendations reflect that we are of the same mind on this.

Specific comments on your recommendations follow:

1. SRC and the councils on human relationships should share a regional identity.

I quite agree with this. To a substantial measure this is already the case, but I think it is something we should be positively aware of and work toward increasing. As a part of this recommendation, I think more thought has to be given to an idea which the state council directors have discussed for several years. This is the possibility of the state councils forming at least a more formal confederation

which can on occasion speak as one voice or plan special programs for the entire region. The leadership of several of the state councils have expressed considerable enthusiasm for this idea. The leadership of several other councils have expressed some reservation about the extent to which this removes policy and program planning from the policy leadership to the state councils' staff. Since there is some remaining question about this, I think the committee should give thought to it and request that state council presidents and directors contine to think about it, preferably when they meet together. Incidentally, as a part of this regional identity I believe that the councils on human relations should consider themselves in a position to have a constant and strong voice in the planning of future SRC programs and projects. To a reasonable degree, we here consider this now the case but I think there is room for more emphasis on this. Certainly, we will be very responsive to the requests for needs, services, programs and direction from the state council leadership.

2. Representative membership of active people is needed for the ends of both SRC and the state councils.

Here again we are in complete agreement. Several years ago the members of SRC at an annual meeting voted that one of the considerations to be taken into account on the election of new members was the involvement of the persons under consideration in the council on human relations from their state. This policy has been followed regularly and each

year. A majority of those persons nominated have been actively involved in the state council. This consideration will continue to be a part of the deliberations of future members of future nominating committees. It is unlikely at this point that the Executive Committee of SRC would look with favor on any proposal that would automatically give to the state councils the election of a certain number of SRC members. This procedure was deliberately abandoned in 1957 when the councils became autonomous, and at this time the Executive Committee strongly supports the concept of autonomy. There is no reason, however, while this cannot be a matter for continued consideration certainly the partnership referred to above cannot be most effective unless ways official and unofficial are continued to see that state council interests are foremost in the minds of the members of the Council and their deliberations.

3. Members of the Councils on Human Relations must feel that they participate in SRC.

4. SRC should regard the maintenance and extension of Council on Human Relations Membership as one of its objectives.

Again we are in complete agreement. For the past several years we have attempted to emphasize this, and, for instance, toward that end the George Mitchell Award was instituted. (Incidentally this award with a cash value of $1,000 a year is a pretty heavy burden on SRC, but was deliberately chosen in that amount to be a real inducement.) In the future, I

would like to see us give particular emphasis to suggestions, program assistance and financial resources, which will help to maintain membership and the involvement of Council members in the programs of the several state councils.

5. To this end its field services should be built with the idea of offering trained and professional advice to the staffs of the councils and in suggesting projects which involve members in active and significant participation.

Again we are in complete agreement. There is quite frankly a limit to which we can expand the field services but certainly they are inadequate at this time. I feel that Ed Stanfield is doing a remarkable job as Field Director and particularly in assisting the state councils. Quite obviously this is a job which one man, no matter how good, cannot adequately fill. There is already a policy within SRC that although the funds are not on hand and are not budgeted that at any time we find a highly competent individual to become Stanfield's assistant, such a person will be acquired. We are, however, determined that such an individual will have the qualifications to meet the needs you suggest.

6. There should be no interruption out of the projects of SRC, but a real effort to keep the councils on human relations informed about them and involved where possible.

All of the statements made heretofore in this memorandum refer to this. They do, of course, reflect complete agreement with you again. We have not done as good a job a possible

in keeping the state councils informed about SRC projects and a real effort is underway here to improve that. Beyond that I would place more emphasis perhaps than this Committee has on the matter of involving state and local councils in SRC projects. It would be my hope that with rare exception there would be considerable involvement in SRC projects on the part of state and local councils and as mentioned before, indeed, substantial planning in them before they are initiated.

Beyond the above response to your several recommendations it might be good if you knew more of some of our thinking here as we go through what is in effect a period of significant transition for the Southern Regional Council. In the past year we have grown tremendously. (Incidentally, for the first time the rate of growth of our financial assistance to the state councils has been proportionate to the remainder of our growth.) While that opinion might well change because of the changing conditions, it is my strong opinion at this point that we have reached the "saturation point." I believe for a substantial further growth on the part of the Southern Regional Council in terms of number of staff, number of projects, or a lot of money available would be very questionable. We are not here interested in building an empire and the relatively modest staff and budget in comparison with the results gained over the past fifteen years gives me considerable pause before we undertake any additional substantial expansion.

Quite frankly, I would hope the trend is in the other direction. That to a gentle and gradual degree we begin to slowly cut back to a point where we are perhaps twenty percent smaller in staff and budget than we are at this time. You should know that in part I reached this opinion because in oversize fashion we share a particular problem with the state councils. Namely, we have great difficulty in finding adequate support for our general operations and we, like the state councils, must give this first priority and must be concerned that at no time we over-extend ourselves to the point of danger.

Further, we here at SRC are not anxious to become over-extended in field programs. There are certain functions such as our Voter Education Project which we have no choice. But to undertake. These are, however, specific functions for a limited amount of time and they are not seen as a permanent part of the agency. In general, we feel state councils particularly, but other agencies as well, are in a far better position to undertake program work on the local level. Our unique function is on an entirely different level and I believe it would be a mistake not to recognize that uniqueness and the danger of considerable duplication if we become too involved in programs.

I hope it will be possible for this Committee to meet before or during the Annual Meeting and should you wish there

will certainly be an opportunity for the Committee to report to the members of the Council on your thinking and deliberation at this point.

The Council now has a number of special committees at work on future SRC policies and programs. I am certain I speak for the full Council in expressing the opinion that this Committee is one of the most important. This will be discussed with the Executive Committee of SRC. I personally hope this Committee will contine to function indefinitely and that each of you will contine to be agreeable to serve.

We look forward to seeing you on November 16.

PA/km

file / Special Committee

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 3, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. John McCown, Mr. Kenneth Dean, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. Paul Anthony, Mrs. Patricia Miller, Mr. Ed Stanfield, and Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Ref: Sub-Committee of SHC-SRC Analysis →

The North Carolina Council understands that the Sub-Committee set-up by the Southern Regional Council, which includes equal representation from the Association of State Council Directors, is vested with a two-fold responsibility.

First, you are to implement the policy adopted by the Southern Regional Council at the November 1967 Annual Meeting. This policy dealt with the matter of Southern Regional Council-State Human Relation Councils relationships at the end of the current grant period, or 12-31-68.

Second, you are to make recommendations within the general guidelines of the 1967 policy statement concerning grants to State Human Relations Councils after 12-31-68 should funds be available.

At this time, the North Carolina Council will direct it's analysis to the first point, or the first phase, of the Sub-Committee's work. At a late date we will address ourself to the second point, or phase, of the Committee's work.

Enclosed is our memorandum on phase one which is a response to Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler's request dated 6-27-68.

cc: SRC Executive Committee
State Council Directors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 2, 1968

MEMORANDUM I

TO: SRC Executive Committee, State Council Directors, M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

SUBJECT: First Phase of Sub-Committee's Work: Determination of Viable or Non-Viable Council

The North Carolina Council noted at the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council it's strong disagreement with the policy statement adopted by the Southern Regional Council. Our disagreement was based upon the lack of clarity of the document. Subsequent history has proved our dissent was justified. North Carolina also noted that the central issue involved here was what the Southern Regional Council did with the meoney it raised in the name of the State Human Relations Councils.

Dr. Wheeler's memorandum of 6-27-68 makes a request in good faith that state directors make suggestions "on those items which they consider important in the Committee's determination of what constitutes a viable state council." "Viable" is a term which was used in the policy paper adopted in November 1967. The North Carolina Council has stated that the paper and policy are ambiguous. Rather than compound the confusion, our position is that the criteria to be used should be based upon the recommendations of the Southern Regional Council staff in Atlanta, Georgia, as amended or expanded by your sub-committee. The central fact, insofar as North Carolina is concerned, is that the initial executive decision making process on the viability or non-viability of a state council must take place in Atlanta with Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. Ed Stanfield. North Carolina will be happy to supply these gentlemen with any requested statistical or program reports.

The gesture of the Southern Regional Council in allowing the Association of Human Relations Council Directors to name equal representation to the sub-committee is appreciated. For the first time the Southern Regional Council is giving appropriate recognition of the value of it's unofficial field force, the staffs of the state human relations councils. This is a healthly move which does not violate the need for rather rigid separation of staff and policy functions in the organizations involved.

The North Carolina Council, however, is an autonomous agency. The Southern Regional Council is an autonomous agency. The negotiations between the two agencies must be carried on light of this basic fact, the recommendations of this sub-committee notwithstanding.

North Carolina, therefore, suggests that the sub-committee's initial action be a request of the Atlanta staff for their decisions on what determines a viable or a non-viable council.

Fine
Exec-Hrc
Sub-cttee

file

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
302 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Reverend Powell Hall, Jr., President
Reverend J. W. Carroll, 1st Vice President
Mr. John Pettus, 2nd Vice President
Reverend Nathaniel Machesky, 3rd Vice President
Mr. A. A. Branch, Secretary
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sr., Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

July 9, 1968

Memo to: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

From: Kenneth L. Dean

Subject: Viability of Human Relations Councils

Thank you for your memo concerning the special committee on state councils. I wish there were someway whereby we could get along without this kind of housekeeping and maintenance chores, but I guess that just isn't possible.

In my opinion, an attempt to determine the viability of a state council should include the following:

1. The evaluation of the philosophy of the state organization in light of a pre-determined philosophy of a council on human relations.

2. A review of the structure of each state organization to see if such constitutes an adequate vehicle for programming in accordance with the philosophy of a council on human relations.

3. An evaluation of the professional staff of each council. Does the director understand the work of a council on human relations? Does he or she have the ability to develop programs consistent with the philosophy of the council on human relations?

4. Has the work of the particular council attracted substantial support? This does not mean a mere financial support. Rather, consideration should be given to:

   a. the interest of the news media in the work of the council;

b. the relationship of the council to other agencies concerned with the same problems;

c. the ability of the council to call into action federal, state, or local agencies;

d. finally, the interest of individuals, organizations, and foundations in supporting the work of the council with fianances.

This list is not intended to represent all of the factors which might need to be taken into consideration. It does represent some of the points which I think to be essential. It should be noted that my recommendations all hinge on some agreement as to what a human relations council is.

This may not be possible, but I would prefer that the committee decide in what way and to what extent it would recommend that the Southern Regional Council give support to a given state organization and actually not get into the matter of what is a viable operation. I would also suggest that while finances must be a part of our concern that other issues take precedence.

I hope this is helpful.

Ken Dam

KLD:dmh

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

July 11, 1968

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

file
Rec'd
7/12/68

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I'll be glad to serve on the special committee to review the status of state Councils.

Cordially,

Frank E. Smith

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

file
SRC-1 SRC
Subcommittee
Mtg. Aug 10, 1968

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 12, 1968

MEMORANDUM II:

TO: SRC Executive Committee, State Council Directors, M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Subject: Phase one-Determination of a Viable or Non-Viable Council. Organization Theory and Financial Considerations of State Human Relations Councils.

The Southern Regional Council inherited from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation a clientele of moderate racial liberals. This basic group was expanded as a result of increased sensitivity on racial matters during World War II. The group for nine years or so was maintained as the membership of the Southern Regional Council. Annual meetings were held and a board of directors was elected.

When the funds became apparent from the Fund for the Republic in 1954, the organizational structure of the Southern Regional Council had to be changed. The Council changed from a broad membership base agency to a self-perpetuating Board. The motivation for this move was two fold:

(1) The Fund for the Republic was fearful that a relatively small group of members might gain control of the Southern Regional Council at an annual meeting and divert the money to other purposes than originally intended; and, (2) built into the grant proposal was the commitment by the Southern Regional Council to start state human relations councils. It was logical that the existing membership base of the Southern Regional Council would be turned over to the state councils. All states of the old confederacy developed councils, with the exception of Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; in these states efforts to establish councils failed but, in the latter two states were resumed in the 1960's. In Texas no substantive effort has been made by the Southern Regional Council on a state basis.

In general, the Southern Regional Council and the state human relations councils have sought to follow traditional organizational techniques to create on-going entities. That is, a group of people was brought together and constituted itself as a board of directors

that (1) set policy for staff (2) hired staff to carry-out it's directions and (3) assumed the financial responsibility for in state support of a state office.

Central also to this approach was the position that the primary unit of the state human relations council was the local affiliate which formed the voluntary corps to carry out program and supported the state office financially.

What happened in the history of this organizational process? A cusory review of Table 1 reveals the record of state councils boards and membership at point 3. No state council ever, for any period of time, raised sufficient in-state financial support for the basic staff and office functions.[1]

The absence of sufficient in-state financial support sustained most of the state council's long-time dependency on the unrestricted grant-in-aid assistance of the Southern Regional Council. Or, in several instances, state councils relied on their executive directors to cultivate foundation sources. This, however, led to procedural, and at times personal, conflicts between SRC and state human relations councils personnel, conflicts which are beyond the scope of this memorandum.

Important in the considerations of the sub-committee is a determination of the present financial situation in each state council. The committee may need:

(1) A state-by-state analysis of in-state monies raised in 1966, 1967, and actual in-state cash-in-hand in 7-1-68. /Please! no estimates, most of the directors are notorious liars about what will be raised in the future./

(2) A state-by-state analysis of foundation aid from 1966, 1967, and 1968. The sub-committee should also assess state-by-state the prospects from foundation-aid after 1968. /Most of the directors have a feeling about whether or not their own foundation sources will continue./

(3) Also, the committee should give some thought to the success, or lack thereof, of the theory of organization used by the Southern Regional Council and the state human relations council for the last fourteen years and the prospects for the forseeable future of the continuation of these organizational practices.

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[1] From 1966 to 1968 the in-state acceptable figure most often mentioned by SRC staff was $20,000 to $25,000 by 1968. As a result of negotiations between the Association of State Human Relations Councils Directors and representatives of the Southern Regional

Council Executive Committee and staff in Charlotte, N. C. in early 1968. This figure was lowered to $11,000-$12,000. These modifications are crucial to the sub-committee's deliberations and are explicit admissions that the figures ($20,000-$25,000) were on their fare inconsistant with the financial history of the state human relations councils.

TABLE I

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Field Division

COUNCIL	MEMBERS PAID 1966	AFFILIATES	EST. IN-STATE FUNDS RAISED - 1966	NUMBER PAID STAFF	PART-TIME PAID
Alabama	1110	8	12,000	4	1
Arkansas	760	2	8,000	4	1
Florida	1800	19(6*)	10,000	3	0
Georgia	1300	15	6,000	5	0
Houston	1500	-	20,000	3 + 1 Vista	0
Louisiana	0	3	1,200	2	0
Mississippi	360	3	3,000	2	1
North Carolina	518	5	6,000	2	0
South Carolina	1,178	10	10,000	Professional SCCHR - 4 Speed-up - 2	4 Clerical 4 N. Y. Corp
Tennessee	1300	13	10,000	4	0
Virginia	2500	31	16,000	3	2

file

June 12, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Charlotte Medical Clinic
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

At the New York meeting on May 26, 1968, the Association of State Council Directors agreed to a six man Southern Regional Council evaluation sub-committee, with two alternates.

The Association elected Kenneth Dean, John McCown, and Elijah Coleman as voting members. Patricia Miller was elected as the Association's alternate.

I trust we will now move to the task at hand.

Sincerely yours,

WCA

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA/ch

cc: Paul Anthony

file

file
Sec. 1st c
Sub. Office

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 16, 1968

MEMORANDUM III:

TO: Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. John McCown, Mr. Kenneth Dean, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. Paul Anthony, Mrs. Patricia Miller, Mr. Ed. Stanfield, and Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr.

CC: SRC Executive Committee and State Council Directors

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Subject: First Phase - Viable or Non-Viable: The Virginia Council In-State Fund Raising Experience 1968.

My memorandum II dated July 12, 1968, point (3) page 2, raises the question of the success from a financial point of the organization techniques currently being employed by state human relations councils. Can local human relations councils furnish sufficient support to a state staff to allow for strong programming?

The sub-committee may want to request from the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Mr. Frank T. Adam's,Jr. memorandum of April 12, 1968 concerning that council's statewide fund-raising effort in the spring of 1968. This Virginia effort was supported by a considerable investment from the Southern Regional Council. The Virginia Council also has the largest network of local councils of any other human relations council.

The result of the Virginia Council's effort to prove that the traditional fund-raising approach would work has been a redirection of the program there. This redirection of program has rather significant meaning for state human relations councils in the upper South (Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee). The sub-committee should seriously consider the recent Virginia experience in your deliberations.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

June 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This will acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 25 to Mr. Smith concerning membership on a special committee of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Smith is on a trip to Colorado and Wyoming and is expected back in the office on July 12. I am sure you will be hearing from him as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mary F. Knurr

Mary F. Knurr
Secretary to
Frank E. Smith, Director

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

June 25, 1968

Mr. Frank Smith
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Frank:

We have created a special committee of 6 persons to review the status of state Councils relative to our grant-making to them for next year. This committee would also be free to make suggestions about any matters related to the relationship of SRC and the state Councils. With the state Council Directors Association we have worked out a plan whereby the state directors will designate three persons to serve, and Raymond Wheeler will designate three members of our Executive Committee.

This weekend Raymond and I discussed this matter and agreed to ask Sam Cook, Vivian Henderson, and you to serve. Both Raymond and I sincerely regret having to ask you to take on this additional responsibility, but we would be most grateful if you would agree to do so.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

Free ~~Dr. State Director~~ Special State Council & SRC Committee

MEMORANDUM June 27, 1968

To: Mr. Will Allred
Mr. John McCown
Co-Chairman, Association of State Directors

cc: All State Directors

From: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Chairman, Executive Committee, SRC

Three members from the Southern Regional Council Executive Committee have been asked to serve along with the three persons designated by the Association of State Directors on the special committee which will determine the status of state Councils relative to future SRC support. These three persons are:

Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Frank Smith
Knoxville, Tennessee

Doctors Cook and Henderson have agreed to serve. Mr. Smith is out of town and has not yet had an opportunity to respond.

As soon as possible we hope to select a date when all members of the committee can meet in Atlanta. We also hope that this meeting can be set for sometime in July.

In the meantime, it occurs to me that it would be very helpful to have reactions from the several state directors on those items which they consider important in the Committee's determination of what constitutes a viable state Council. If you will send your comments to the SRC office they will be reproduced and sent to each member of the special committee.

I look forward to hearing from you and to receiving any suggestions or comments that you offer.

July 29, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Raymond:

Thank you for your letter of July 24.

Concern for the financial security of state council directors and other employees of the state councils during the "shakedown" period is, of course, important. In general, what seems to me vital in that regard is to be quite clear as soon as possible what SRC will and will not do in the way of financial support. I believe that none of the persons affected will have difficulty in finding other suitable employment, given at least three or four months notice. If it is a given that SRC will neither continue the grant-in-aid program nor "bail out" a council which is having trouble (next year or thereafter) in paying the salaries of its own employees, then it is fair to insist that a particular state council evaluate its potential for continuing employment of staff -- and fair to say that present or potential employees will have to assess for themselves the validity of that evaluation, so as to determine whether the job offered them is secure enough.

To discuss specific cases, I would anticipate that the councils in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and -- probably -- Arkansas

will be able to retain all or part of their respective staffs, at least for a year. These are councils which have direct foundation support or a sizeable reserve or both. The Virginia Council has already reduced its staff drastically and has taken a smaller office; their executive director is well apprised of the situation, and I don't think they will fail to make the adjustment, however painful. The Louisiana Council and the North Carolina Council will not be able, I guess, to continue employment of an executive director; but Will Allred has commented more than once that he has just about devoted as much of his time to a state council as he intended to, and I am confident he would have no great difficulty in locating suitable employment; and Pat Miller holds a master's degree in counseling and could easily get a position with a college, if she becomes convinced that the Louisiana Council is not viable. August Vanden-Bosche of Florida is planning to accept another position in September. That accounts for all of the state council directors and, I do not see that they will have a severe problem.

As for other employees of state councils, the Rural Advancement Project runs out at the end of the year in any case, and I believe that only in Florida and Alabama is employment of an associate director dependent on SRC grant-in-aid. There are indications that both of those men (Bill Miles in Florida and William Harrison in Alabama) plan to take other jobs anyway, and their abilities certainly would enable them to do so with relative ease. If any secretaries have to be laid off, secretarial skills are highly marketable.

Again, however, in fairness to all such employees, decisive notice should be given as soon as possible. For that reason it seems to me important (if the policy set last November is to stand -- and if I correctly interpret it to mean that the SRC is not going to finance employment of personnel for other agencies unless it is merely acting as a conduit for designated foundation funds) to reaffirm the SRC policy no later than the September Executive Committee meeting, and to reaffirm it with such clarity that no one affected can reasonably cling to a false hope of continued support.

I would be happy to discuss all of this with you before the August 10 meeting. I can be available Friday evening, if you plan to spend the night, or we could breakfast together Saturday morning.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

file
SRC-HRC
Subcttee
Mtg, Aug 10, 1968

July 23, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Raymond:

This is to comment on some of the questions before the SRC-HRC subcommittee, in response to your letter of the 10th. I write with some reluctance, but there seems to be a lot of confusion of the issues, and I hope at least to clarify some points.

Something needs to be said about the terms "viable" and "non-viable," which apparently were unfortunate choices. As I understood Dr. H. Franklin Williams' Special Committee on SRC-HRC Relations, these designations would have implied nothing whatsoever as to the worth of state council efforts or the value of the contributions of the persons who are members and officers of a state council. "Viable" would simply mean, as the dictionary says, "capable of living" -- apart from the SRC. Further -- and, again, if I understood the intent of the Committee correctly -- there would be no need to designate at all. The

grant-in-aid program would just be discontinued, and those state councils which were able to maintain minimal staff operations on their own resources (of whatever kind) would be "viable," Otherwise, they would be "non-viable." No one would have to designate either way -- unless a state council's board should wish to declare non-viability before it becomes obvious.

In connection with that, the discussion over whether a state council would have to raise $11,000 or $20,000 from non-SRC sources to be "viable" is irrelevant. If it could maintain staff operations on $11,000, that would be fine. We only mentioned $20,000 to $25,000 as a realistic estimate of a budget on which a state council could, in fact, maintain a minimal operation.

If a state council turns out to be "non-viable," as I define the term, it would mean that its executive director and other staff persons might be out of a job -- unless employed by SRC. I can understand that some, if not all, would be upset over that prospect. Aside from that, however, I do not understand the vigor of the argument, for under the policy statement adopted in November, 1967, neither a "viable" nor a "non-viable" council would receive general support grants from the SRC. "Non-viable" councils could, if they should wish, get staff services from SRC employees for many of those functions now performed by their own employees. As for other things, such as the opportunity to get small grants for occasional projects or to participate in planning for specially-funded programs like the Rural Advancement Project, there need be no difference between the "viable" and the "non-viable."

What seems to me to be at issue, really, are the questions whether the SRC should continue to seek funds in order to develop state and local councils as one of its programs and, if it does obtain funds, whether existing state councils (and

their staffs) have a right to determine how those funds shall be used. I understand that the Ford Foundation review team was thinking of deleting from our grant-renewal proposal the amount for state council work, and that they only put it back in because they were favorably impressed with the state council directors and their work. From this some state council directors draw the inference that they should decide how the money should be used. I guess I take a "hard line" on that. I do not at all grant the validity of that inference. To grant such an assumption is to reopen the Pandora's box of administrative anomalies which has caused so much grief -- and to make the struggle through which we have passed all in vain. The state councils are separate agencies. I do not believe that the SRC can be a responsible steward of funds given to it without retaining genuine, effective control over the administration of those funds. If any foundation thinks that the several state councils are better able to guide their own development than SRC is (which may well be the case), it should make grants directly to the state councils (which the Field Foundation has already decided to do). Or, if a foundation means to imply that an agency other than SRC has a right to some portion of funds given to SRC, it should specify what that portion shall be, not entrusting the funds to SRC's discretion at all.

The $300,000 in prospect from the Ford Foundation, for example, would be dissipated to little avail, as far as development of the state councils is concerned, if it has to be committed for general support and/or two or three special projects over the three-year grant period. If, on the other hand, the SRC exercises the freedom (which I would guess the Ford Foundation intends), to employ two or three additional field people to serve the operational needs of "non-viable" councils (as well as to give assistance to surviving state council staffs), and if the SRC retains the

balance of the money to fund relatively short-term project opportunities of the state councils, that amount of money could make a significant difference.

Assuming a willingness on the part of the state councils to have us do so, the SRC could coordinate planning and the seeking of funds for larger "special projects," such as the Rural Advancement Project. In those cases, the use to which the money is to be put, and the amount each participating state council is to receive, would be decided before the proposal is made. SRC would then be only a convenient conduit for the funds -- which is quite a different matter from being the recipient of funds with no restriction other than that they are for work with state councils.

I hope that this will help somewhat. If I can assist in any other way, I shall be happy to do so, of course.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

ES/mmj

MEMORANDUM July 29, 1968

To: Members of the SRC-HRC Subcommittee

From: Paul Anthony

Re: Upcoming Meeting of the Subcommittee

All of you, with the exception of Sam Cook who cannot attend, have agreed that Saturday, August 10th is the date of the SRC-HRC Subcommittee. The meeting will be held at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending around 4:00 p.m. Coffee will be served at 9:30 a.m. for those who are available.

I look forward to seeing all of you on August 10th.

- o -

file
SRC-IRC
Sub-committee
meeting 10, 1968
Tuesday.

August 13, 1968

Mr. Frank Smith
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is the check for your expenses. As always, I very much appreciated the time and interest you gave to this.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

file
SRC - HRC
Sub committee
Aug. 10, 1968

August 13, 1968

Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook
Department of Political Science
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Dear Sam:

I do understand your inability to be at the meeting on Saturday. It was a very good meeting, and I think we got some real work done.

Just to show you there is no conspiracy, the Executive Committee meeting is set for Saturday, September 14th, and I do hope this one is convenient for you.

Incidentally, relative to your reading on the Radical Right and the New Left, we hope to prepare a packet of materials of especially thoughtful stuff to distribute to the members of the Council before they meet in November. I

would be grateful if you would call our attention to anything you think should be considered.

Hope you and Sylvia are having a good week.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

POSTAL CODE 27706
TELEPHONE 919-684-8111

August 8, 1968

Dear Paul:

How did you know our vacation schedule? Since Sylvia and I are spending a week at Capahosic (August 10-17), you decided to call two meetings in order to keep me away. Before you conclude that I have gone completely insane, let me tell you that I have been reading a good deal of late on the Radical Right and New Left. Common to both is the paranoic conspiratorial theory of history, and I simply wanted to know how convenient such a perspective is. It can really come in handy since you can apply it to almost every event you don't like.

Seriously, I regret the inability to attend the Council (or should I say, Executive Committee) meeting as well as the sub-committee session. But the timing is a bit off.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Sam

Samuel DuBois Cook

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

9:45

Mildred Johnson

Before 10 Coffee

Paul,

Lunch ←→

end at 4

Ken Dean
John McCown
Elijah Coleman
Vivian Henderson
Frank Smith

can all come to the SRC-HRC meeting on August. 10th.

Sam Cook cannot be present either on Aug. 3rd nor Aug. 10th. They'll be at Capahosic on vacation. He says he thought you knew that already.

There being a majority who could, I called Dr. Wheeler and told him that the 10th is the date for the meeting.

3:54 + Tal + Tip
Breaded Cullet
Capon
Chop. Sirloin